

Daily Nebraskan

Tuesday, November 27, 1984

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vol. 84 No. 65

Weather: Cloudy, windy and cold today with light snow (1 to 2 inches possible), high of 33 (1C). Tuesday night, continued windy and cold with snow ending, a low of 25 (-3C). Wednesday, partly cloudy and cold with gusty northwest winds and a high in the lower 30s (1C).

Bob Brubacher/Daily Nebraskan

Women runners are 11th in NCAA...Page 9

Legos build up 'Happy Meals'...Page 10

Plans for Lied Center moving ahead despite property, sketch delays

By Gah Y. Huey
Daily Nebraskan Senior Reporter

Although construction of the Lied Center for Performing Arts may begin later than expected, the plans to build the \$20 million center are moving along well, said D. B. "Woody" Varner, NU Foundation president.

"We had earlier hoped to start construction late summer or early fall of 1985," Varner said, "now we may start the spring of 1986."

Complications in acquiring property and the architects' preparation of sketches for the 2,500-seat theater structure were the main reasons for the delay, he said.

The foundation still is in the process of negotiating with the owners of University Publishing Co. and the Knights of Pythias to obtain the property block at 11th and Q streets. The negotiations should be completed in 30 to 60 days, Varner said.

The drawing and presentation of the sketches by the Henningson, Durham and Richardson architecture firm of Omaha have taken longer than expected, he said.

The foundation got its first look at the architects' preliminary renderings of the center at the

Oct. 5 meeting of the foundation board of trustees, he said. The sketches were presented in brochures that have been circulating in Lincoln for more than a month.

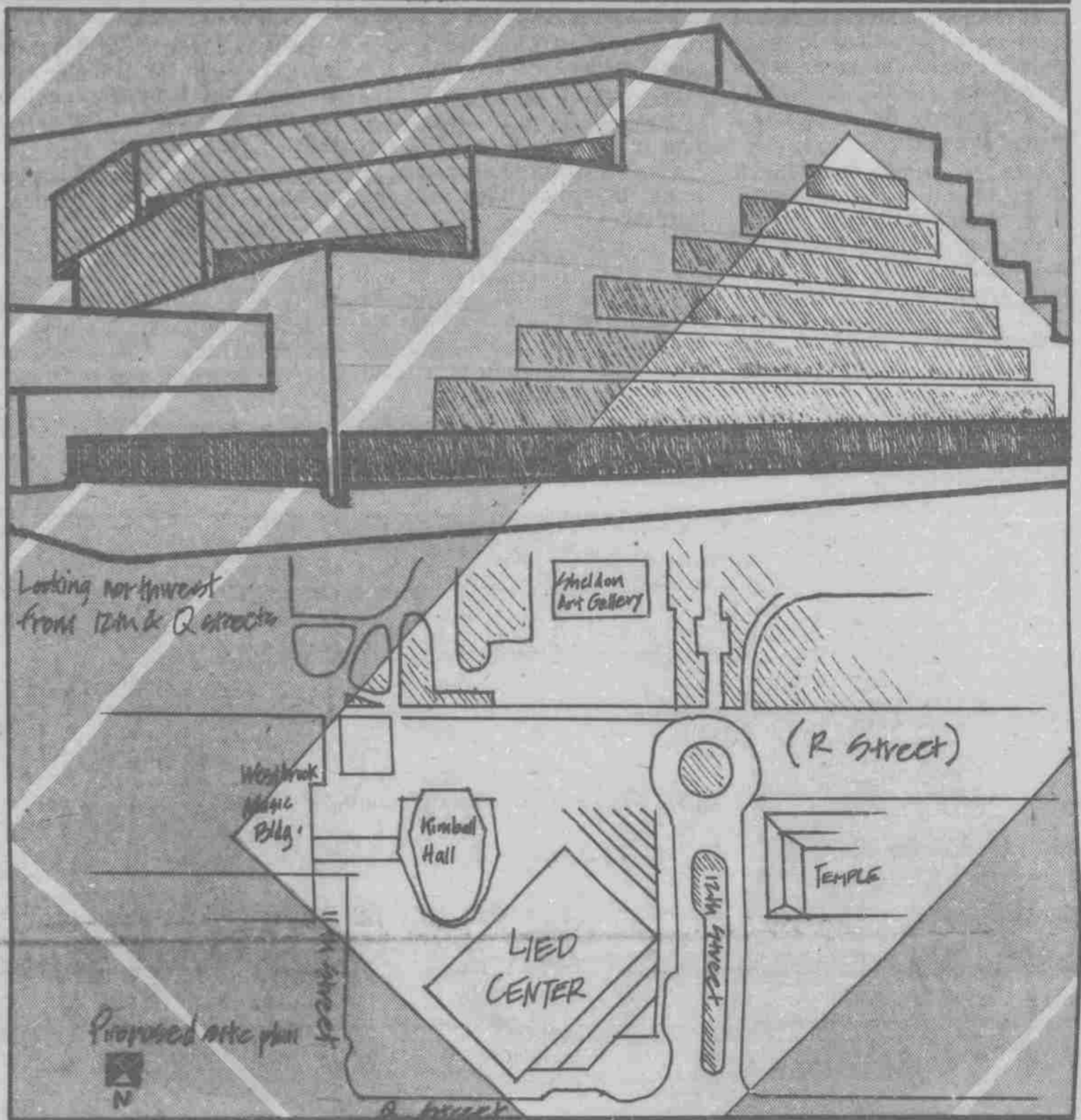
Varner said the sketches in the brochure were "very tentative," and they may not look like the final version. The architects still are working on other sketches that should be released in early December. The official plans probably will not be approved until the end of January, he said.

The plans must be modified to fit within the \$20-million budget, he said.

The site plan for the center and the way the building is situated, as shown in the brochure, are accurate renderings, Varner said. The building to be built on 12th and Q streets will be bounded by Q, R, 11th and 12th streets.

The main entrance to the center will be from 12th Street, which would end in a cul-de-sac at R Street. R Street will be closed and converted into a pedestrian mall as part of the arts complex, which will include Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery and Gardens, Temple Dramatic Arts Building, Howell Theater, Woods Art Building, Kimball Recital Hall and Architecture Hall.

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Herbicide control 'premature' official says

By Gene Gentrup

Daily Nebraskan Senior Reporter

Restrictions on the nation's most widely used herbicide are premature, Bob Anderson, president of the Nebraska Fertilizer and Ag-chemical Institute, said Monday.

"This kind of thing sets fear in the farmer and is based on non-fact on human exposure," Anderson said. "I don't like it."

The EPA placed restrictions on

alachlor Nov. 20 after tests indicated it caused cancer in laboratory animals. Alachlor is a herbicide manufactured in Muscatine, Iowa, and marketed under the Lasso trade name by Monsanto Chemical Co.

Alachlor is used to control weeds in corn and soybean crops. About 500,000 U.S. farmers use the herbicide, Anderson said.

Federal officials also said they eventually may ban the chemical

entirely.

Anderson said the test results on the laboratory animals don't show a reasonable cause for alarm.

"Laboratory mice were fed a high dosage of alachlor equalled to humans only if it was multiplied a thousand times," Anderson said. "It's so exaggerated it's like saying we're going to apply alachlor to the same field 100 times in the same growing season."

The EPA has banned aerial spraying of alachlor, eliminating about one percent of its total use. It will require the use of protective clothing, boots, goggles and gloves in other farm application methods and handling of the herbicide. Alachlor is sold under the trade names Lasso, Alanex and CP-50144. Ninety million to 100 million pounds is used each year on 30 percent of the nation's corn and soybeans to kill weeds.

Emery Nelson, UNL extension pesticide specialist, said Nebraska farmers use 4 million pounds of alachlor on corn and 1 million pounds on soybeans. Alachlor is the second most widely used herbicide in Nebraska, second only to atrazine.

While the EPA reviews the herbicide — expected to take two years, the agency has required makers of the herbicide to include a warning label on the product.

Spiritual leader used theology to oppose Nazis

By Mona Z. Koppelman

Daily Nebraskan Senior Editor

Before Nazi guards took Dietrich Bonhoeffer away, he managed to convey a message to an English friend: "This is the end — for me, the beginning of life."

Bonhoeffer was tried by a Nazi court and sentenced to death the same night. At dawn on April 8, 1945, Bonhoeffer said a prayer and walked up the steps to the gallows.

Nazi Germany fell one month later. With Bonhoeffer's execution, the German church lost a powerful intellect and a creative Christian. The world mourned a spiritual leader who had opposed Hitler's rule and the perversion of German church.

The Rev. Wolf-Dieter Zimmermann, 73, of West Berlin, was in Lincoln last week giving lectures on the life and work of teacher and fellow theologian, Dietrich Bonhoeffer.

because now he is a big man, a big hero," Zimmermann said. "But then we were just a group trying to figure out what it was to be Christian."

Bonhoeffer was born in 1906 to a family of doctors and theologians. He studied at the University of Berlin, but did not absorb the liberalism of Berlin. His conservative views would change as Hitler's Nazi-socialist party rose to power.

"He was not a theologian as you would think of theologians today," Zimmermann said. "He did not produce a theological system. He tried to use theology to teach how to respond to problems in the state."

Bonhoeffer studied at New York City's Union Theological Seminary in 1930. He wrote that his fellow American students were "less interested in real theology than in helping the poor and needy in more practical ways." He studied problems in the city's black ghettos, and attended a black Baptist church for six

months.

Bonhoeffer returned to Berlin in 1931 and taught at the university. He joined the World Alliance of Churches, which would later allow him to spread worldwide the reports of Hitler's oppression of German church life.

Hitler came to power when the Nazis controlled the 1932 elections. Bonhoeffer immediately aligned himself with evangelical opposition to Hitler.

"An important man is an unimportant man who decides to take a step first," Zimmermann said. "So I guess Bonhoeffer took a lot of first steps and he took them by himself."

A few German Protestants, including Bonhoeffer, founded the Confessing Church, an illegal and underground organization. And in 1934, about 1,000 theologians signed the Barmen Theological Declaration, which rejected Hitler's contention that the church was an instrument of the state.

Bonhoeffer, Zimmermann and other theologians started an illegal seminary for training ministers at Finkenwalde in 1935. The following year, he began teaching again at the University of Berlin, but was fired for his anti-Hitler stands. The Evangelical Lutheran Church had sent a memorandum to Hitler accusing him of perverting religion and condemning his concentration camps.

The Nazis began following Bonhoeffer's movements closely. In 1939, he was forbidden to speak in Berlin, or anywhere else in the Reich. Bonhoeffer, a pacifist, escaped military service by serving as a courier in the German Military Intelligence Service.

The Gestapo quit dogging Bonhoeffer's movements, and he came in contact with insurgents in Intelligence who planned to assassinate Hitler. As resistance escalated, Bonhoeffer became a liaison between the resistance

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"It is kind of confusing to me