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Former DePaul official named UNK chancellor

By Carma Loontjer
Staff Reporter

The search is over and the University of Nebraska at Kearney has a new chancellor.

On July 10, University of Nebraska President Martin Massengale recommended to the NU Board of Regents that Gladys Styles Johnston be appointed as chancellor of UNK as well as vice president of the University of Nebraska.

After unanimous approval by the regents, Johnston will leave her post as executive vice president of DePaul University in Chicago to join UNK on Aug. 1.



Johnston

"Dr. Johnston is an experienced administrator who has earned a reputation for creative approaches to dealing with issues," Massengale said. "Her knowledge of education at all levels gives her unique insights into how students learn and the most effective ways to teach."

Johnston said Massengale highlighted one of her strengths, which is in "managing and overseeing and stretching resources."

She said she has learned these qualities in her various educational experiences.

"I started out teaching elementary school and I moved through the ranks," Johnston said. "I have all the experiences (in all levels); a lot comes from being a dean."

Although she does not have any specific goal for UNK yet, Johnston said she has an idea where to start.

"I'd like to get to know people and let them get to know me," Johnston said.

Johnston said she would like to start with a schedule of meetings with faculty, staff, employees and students to get more specific ideas on what issues and problems need to be addressed at UNK.

"I am going to spend time meeting with all

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Damon Lee/DN

Gary Ross takes a last look at what used to be his garage before checking into a motel Tuesday. Ross' North 21st street home sustained \$50,000 in structural damage from a tornado in last Thursday's storm.

Cleanup continues after massive storm

By Jeff Zeleny
Senior Editor

One week after record-breaking storms ripped through much of Nebraska, Lincolnites continued cleaning up after the city was stricken by massive winds and small tornados.

Early storm reports indicated damage was sustained from strong straight-line winds recorded at over 70 mph. But the Lincoln damage, which could be as high as \$8.2 million, was caused in part by tornadic activity, said meteorologist Ken Dewey, a UNL geography professor.

"The reason they said (there were no tornados) was because the nature of the tornados were short-lived and small and did not show up on radar," he said. "They were not on the ground long enough to make an obvious path."

After inspecting the damage Friday morning, Dewey said it was clear there were tornados in Lincoln.

"I became suspicious immediately the next morning," he said. "Straight line winds blow things over. I saw trees twisted instead of blown over."

Dewey examined the damage throughout the city, and found evidence to link northwest Lincoln damage to tornados. There were possible tornados in southwest and east Lincoln, he said.

The storm produced some of the greatest widespread damage Dewey said he had ever seen.

"The thunderstorms developed quickly, and was moving quickly," he said. "It picked up strength well before it hit Kearney and we knew we had a problem on our hands."

Damage was extensive in Kearney, including \$1.5 million damage to the University of

Nebraska at Kearney campus, said Ron Smith, UNK facilities director.

"We lost a roof on the field house in the Cushing Hall Complex," he said. "We lost a roof on the Fine Arts Building and minor roof damage to four residence halls."

The roof on the field house was lifted off by the winds, Smith said, and the roof remains loose on the east half of the building. The top priority now is for reconstruction, he said.

"We've tried to make the campus safe and the structures safe," he said. "Then you do temporary repairs to get them as water tight as possible. We're in that temporary mode right this minute and we'll be getting bids together."

About 80 trees were lost in the storm, he said, and 100 more were severely damaged.

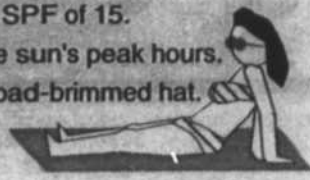
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Skin and the Sun

Natural and artificial Ultra-Violet Rays can easily damage skin, but there are precautions one can take.

- * The sun is the cause of at least 90% of all skin cancers.
- * Over 500,000 new cases in the United States are diagnosed each year.
- * One in every seven Americans is affected.
- ☞ Use a sunscreen with a minimum SPF of 15.
- ☞ Plan outdoor activities to avoid the sun's peak hours.
- ☞ Wear protective clothing and a broad-brimmed hat.

Sources: The Skin Cancer Foundation
The Skin Phototrauma Foundation



Scott Monroe/DN

Sun overexposure unhealthy habit

By Jean DeShazer
Staff Reporter

Heading out into the summer sun? Don't forget your hat, umbrella, sunglasses, plenty of water and perhaps the most important item — sunscreen.

Overexposure to the sun, especially during the summer months, is a common problem for students, said Dr. Russell F. LaBeau Jr., medical director of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Health Center.

A report from the Neutrogena Skincare Institute said "there is no such thing as a healthy tan — a suntan is an indication that damage has been

done to the skin."

LaBeau said tanning was a habit that gained popularity in the early part of the 19th century.

"Fifty or 60 years ago, it was desirable to have fair skin. People, especially women, went to great lengths to keep their skin white; only recently has a tan become a symbol of a healthy person," LaBeau said.

LaBeau said overexposure to the sun was the main cause of skin cancer, which included Basal Cell Carcinoma, Squamous Cell Carcinoma and Malignant Melanoma, the latter being the most serious of the three types.

"We are seeing an increase in skin cancers due to overexposure to the

sun," LaBeau said.

LaBeau said, in contrast with other reports over the years, damage from the sun's rays can occur even in people with dark complexions, who were once considered to be safe from sun damage.

He said exposure to the sun can also cause premature aging and wrinkling of the skin.

To prevent damage from the effects of the sun, LaBeau recommended some measures that could be taken which include:

- Using a broad spectrum sunscreen of at least 10-15 SPF but not

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