

Hurricane hits North Carolina

MANTEO, N.C. — Surging seas crashed onto the fragile Outer Banks island chain Tuesday as Hurricane Emily charged ashore with wind whistling around its eye at up to 115 mph. Hurricane warnings were in effect along the northern coast of North Carolina to Cape Henlopen, Del. Farther to the north, heavy surf caused minor flooding along the New Jersey shore and the southern shore of New York's Long Island.

Tens of thousands of residents and tourists had fled the Outer Banks, the chain of narrow, low-lying sandy islets off the North Carolina coast. To the north, in Virginia, a swimmer was missing in heavy surf. The Virginia National Guard was on alert and residents of some low-lying areas were urged to consider leaving.

The eye wall, the region of strongest wind around the hurricane's calm

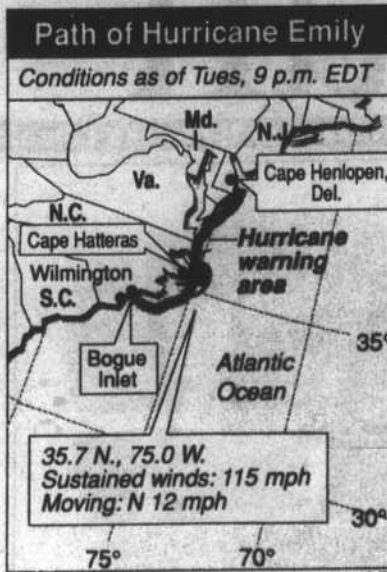
eye, began moving over Hatteras by late afternoon, said Bob Sheets, director of the National Hurricane Center.

"Then the center is expected to skirt along the coast through the night, finally moving up off of the Maryland area and then turning rapidly northeast sometime tomorrow," Sheets said.

That turn to the northeast would take the storm back out to sea.

Sheets estimated the maximum sustained wind speed around the eye at close to 115 mph as the storm gathered energy from the warm Gulf Stream off shore.

Military aircraft and ships had been moved out of the area. The Navy moved about 1,800 people from its Dam Neck Fleet Combat Training Center in Virginia Beach, Va., near the ocean after sandbagging vulnerable areas and taping windows.



Breakers along the shore at Cape Hatteras were running 6 to 8 feet at midday Tuesday. "If we start seeing breakers in the area of 12 feet, we'll get worried about it breaching the dunes," said Rick Neuherz at the National Weather Service office at the cape.



STATE WIRE

Nunn says U.S. mission in Somalia needs to be reviewed

BELLEVUE — Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Sam Nunn of Georgia said Tuesday, it's time for the United States to pause and review the military mission in Somalia.

Nunn spoke at a fund-raiser for fellow Democratic Sen. Bob Kerrey.

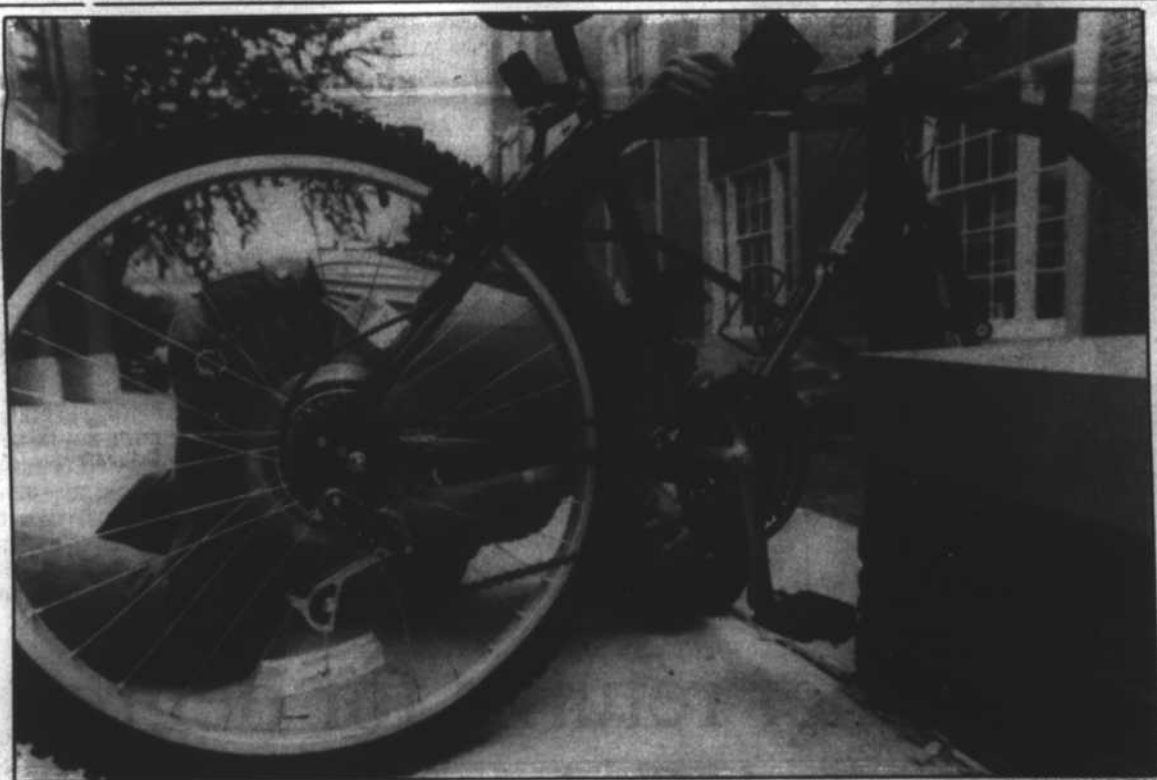
Nunn said he's not calling for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops—

but he thinks it is time to review how the military mission has changed.

"People are now talking about having a military presence there until Somalia is stabilized. The question is when was Somalia last stabilized? How long has that been? And do we really know what we're doing?" Nunn said.

The U.S. is in Somalia to aid a 24,800-member United Nations force.

Nunn commented a day after some of U.S. Army Rangers and members of the Quick Reaction Force raided the office of U.N. Development Program employees, mistakenly thinking it was a lair for fugitive warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid.



Kirby Baird, city campus landscape manager, checks for the serial number on an illegally parked bike.

Bikes impounded to preserve nature

By Kara Korshoj
Staff Reporter

Students heading back to their bikes after a long day at class could be in for a surprise. If the bike was left chained to a tree or post, it could be gone.

But the University of Nebraska-Lincoln police, not bike thieves, most likely are responsible for the loss.

UNL Police Sgt. Mylo Bushing said students who parked their bikes illegally during the first weeks of school could find a red warning tag attached to them. This tag notifies the student that the bike is parked illegally and can be impounded, he said.

Impounded bikes can be reclaimed from UNL police at no cost, he said.

Bushing said bikes could be parked only in bike-storage racks. If bikes are found chained to trees, posts or signs, employees of UNL

Landscaping Services will cut the bike lock with bolt cutters, or use a torch to cut through U-locks, and bring the bike to the UNL police department, he said.

UNL police impounds bikes immediately when they are obstructing handicap ramps or entrances to campus buildings, he said. In these situations, no warning is issued.

In most situations, however, at least one warning will be issued before a bike is impounded, Bushing said.

Kirby Baird, City Campus landscape manager, said landscape employees entered the serial numbers of illegally parked bikes into a computer.

If the bike has no serial number, it will have a detailed description taken by employees, he said.

Baird said 23 bikes were impounded last semester. Most were a result of repeat offenses.

The bike policy, Baird said, was

not intended to punish students, but was meant to prevent damage to trees and plants from the illegally parked bikes.

Baird said students tended to park their bikes illegally for the sake of convenience, not because of lack of room on bike-storage racks.

Three new bike-storage racks have been added to City Campus this year, he said, but because of the construction at the College of Business Administration Building, four racks were removed.

The only source for information about bike parking is in the 1993-94 UNL Parking Services Handbook, Baird said. But students riding their bikes to school are unlikely to read pamphlets about parking, he said.

Bushing said students who think their bikes were impounded have 30 days to claim them. After 30 days, the confiscated bike will be sold at a public auction, he said.

Military cuts expected

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's new blueprint for a post-Cold War future foresees a U.S. military that is leaner but nimble enough to apply firepower anywhere around the globe.

President Clinton received a detailed briefing on the new plan by Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Gen. Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Aspin was expected to publicly release the document today and discuss aspects of it in a policy speech Thursday at Georgetown University, officials said.

Among Aspin's specific recommendations to Clinton:

- Keep 12 aircraft carriers, including one to train Navy aviators. That is two fewer carriers than had been planned during the Bush administration but two more than Aspin once was considering.

- Cut the total number of Navy ships to about 320 from the 450 that Bush had said was the minimum necessary.

- Reduce the number of active Army divisions to 10 from 14, two fewer than Bush planned, and cut the active and reserve Air Force wings from 28 to 20.

- Go ahead with development of the Air Force F-22 stealth fighter but buy fewer than the Bush administration planned and go ahead with the E and F models of the Navy's F-A-18 strike plane that can be launched from aircraft carriers.

- Two aircraft now in the conceptual stage — the Air Force's "multi-role fighter" and the Navy's AF-X medium-range bomber — would be canceled or deferred.

- Stop the shrinkage of the Marine Corps at about 174,000 men and women. The Bush administration had set a target of 159,000, compared with the current level of about 180,000.

The plan is the result of what Aspin calls his "bottom up review," a comprehensive study of the forces needed to meet what Aspin considers the four main threats to American national security in the wake of the demise of

"We need a force that's right for the dangers that we face today and into the future."

— Aspin
U.S. defense secretary

the Soviet Union.

Those dangers are the spread of nuclear arms, regional military crises, the failure of democratic reform in the former Soviet Union, and U.S. economic decline. Gone is the threat of global nuclear war that preoccupied defense planners for decades.

"It is a response to the new world," said a senior Pentagon official familiar with the plan. The official discussed it on condition he not be identified.

Many details of the plan have been reported but much remains unknown, including the cost. The Washington Post reported this month that Aspin's proposed defense restructuring would cost about \$20 billion more than the \$1.2 trillion Clinton has said he intends to spend on defense over the coming five years.

Another senior Pentagon official said that while Aspin's plan makes many changes in the size and makeup of the U.S. armed forces, "I would not call it revolutionary."

Aspin referred to his blueprint in a speech last week to a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

"I have long felt that if we merely cut the Cold War forces from the top, we'd simply end up with a smaller Cold War force, but that's not what we need," he said. "We need a force that's right for the dangers that we face today and into the future."

Aspin said his plan was developed by examining all aspects of U.S. national security, including nuclear deterrence, international peacekeeping and anti-terrorism.



SPORTS WIRE

Miami reports on infractions allegations

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — The University of Miami has formally notified the NCAA of allegations that six former football players received thousands of dollars from a sports agent while they were with the Hurricanes in 1987.

The allegations were made by former Miami safety Bennie Blades.

"I've had a conversation with the people at the NCAA today advising them what is being printed here, and I've discussed with them future actions," Hurricanes athletic director Paul Dee said.

Blades said he and five teammates received money from sports agent Mel Levine, in violation of NCAA rules. In exchange for the payments, the players agreed to let Levine represent them when they turned professional.

Blades now plays for the Detroit Lions. The teammates he named were

his brother, Brian, a receiver for the Seattle Seahawks; Dallas Cowboys receiver Michael Irvin; Detroit receiver Brett Perriman; and former Hurricanes safeties Selwyn Brown and Darrell Fullington.

The allegations aren't likely to hurt the university because of a four-year statute of limitations on such violations.

University officials met with Levine in 1989 and concluded he had not given cash to players.

"The allegations so far as we know are well beyond the limitations period," Dee said. "We want to be sure that's the case. If it is, there shouldn't be any repercussions. If that's not the case, we'll have to deal with that when we find out."

Levine, who is no longer a sports agent, has denied violating NCAA rules.

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