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SPORTS I-back ready for Raiders

Calvin Jones, the second-leading rusher in Husker history, was taken 80th by the Los Angeles Raiders.

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Tuesday

71/44

Today, there will be a chance of thundershowers.

Student recovers in wake of mom's murder

Editor's note: The following is Alissa Reider's account of her mother's murder in February 1993. Reider's brother is serving an 11- to 20-year sentence for the murder. Reider is a University of Nebraska-Lincoln sophomore.

By Angie Brunkow
Senior Reporter

Alissa Reider and her brother Brett monitored the climate inside their home like the weather.

"She's mildly cranky right now," Brett would tell Alissa when she returned home from school. "I'd avoid her right now

if I were you."

Claudia's mood ruled the west Omaha home and the four-member family who lived inside it.

"I didn't like being around her because her temper would snap inevitably," Alissa says. "She could be in a good mood, and a lot of times she would act like she and I were best friends ... and then she would change."

Change could mean a pounding: sometimes verbally, sometimes physically.

For several years, the two siblings withstood the radical mood swings of their mother, a manic-depressive. Last year, with

Alissa away at college, Brett decided he couldn't endure it any longer. He stabbed his mother to death.

Friends, family and colleagues who had envisioned the successful father, dutiful wife and ideal children as the perfect family finally got a true glimpse of what occurred inside the Reider home.

John Lammel, principal of the high school Brett attended, was shocked, an Omaha newspaper reported.

"(Brett) has been involved in freshman football, is currently involved in concert band, is a

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Alissa Reider and her father make lunch Monday afternoon.
Genrik Parmele/DN

Hackers finding it easy to break into computers

By Angie Brunkow
Senior Reporter

The lack of security in the Computer Science and Engineering department's computer system is an open invitation to hackers, one computer engineering student said.

But department members said that didn't give them license to hack.

"When the weather's hot like this," said Steve Reichenbach, an assistant professor in the department, "I leave the windows on my house open, but it's not an invitation to come in."

Last week, James Taylor, an undeclared freshman at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, was arrested for breaking into the system.

Taylor was charged with Access without Authorization, a Class V misdemeanor. Reichenbach said more arrests and charges could be made in the case.

Reichenbach said by accessing the system, hackers could get into professors' files, send bogus e-mail messages and destroy faculty research and student projects.

"Many students in this department are worried about protecting files," he said.

A computer engineering student, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the computer science department should blame itself when its system was accessed by hackers.

The file containing the encrypted passwords for the system are accessible by anyone, the student said. Hackers simply use a dictionary and a password-making program to break the code.

"Anyone could learn to do it," he said.

About 40 percent of the passwords on the computer science system have been cracked, he said.

"If you leave lollipops sitting in front of the store, somebody's going to take one," he said.

Joseph Leung, chairman of the computer science department, said staff members were constantly upgrading the system to keep hackers out.

When the weather's hot like this I leave the windows on my house open, but it's not an invitation to come in.

— Reichenbach
Computer Science assistant professor

"It's an ongoing battle," he said. The department upgrades system security just to have hackers break in again, he said.

The department has been working to protect the system since the last break-in, Leung said. But Reichenbach said it would never be completely closed to hackers.

"It's not possible to make a system completely secure," he said.

Efforts to make the system more secure are time-consuming, Reichenbach said, taking him and others away from more important tasks, such as preparing for class.

"It's not a part of our jobs that is productive," he said.

But the student said department members should take the time.

"It's just laziness and ignorance," he said. Reichenbach said university penalties and the new, stricter Nebraska laws against hacking should deter hackers in the future. Possible punishments include expulsion from the university and felony charges, he said.

"If people become more aware of the possible penalties, there will be many fewer people that will be willing to take those risks," he said.

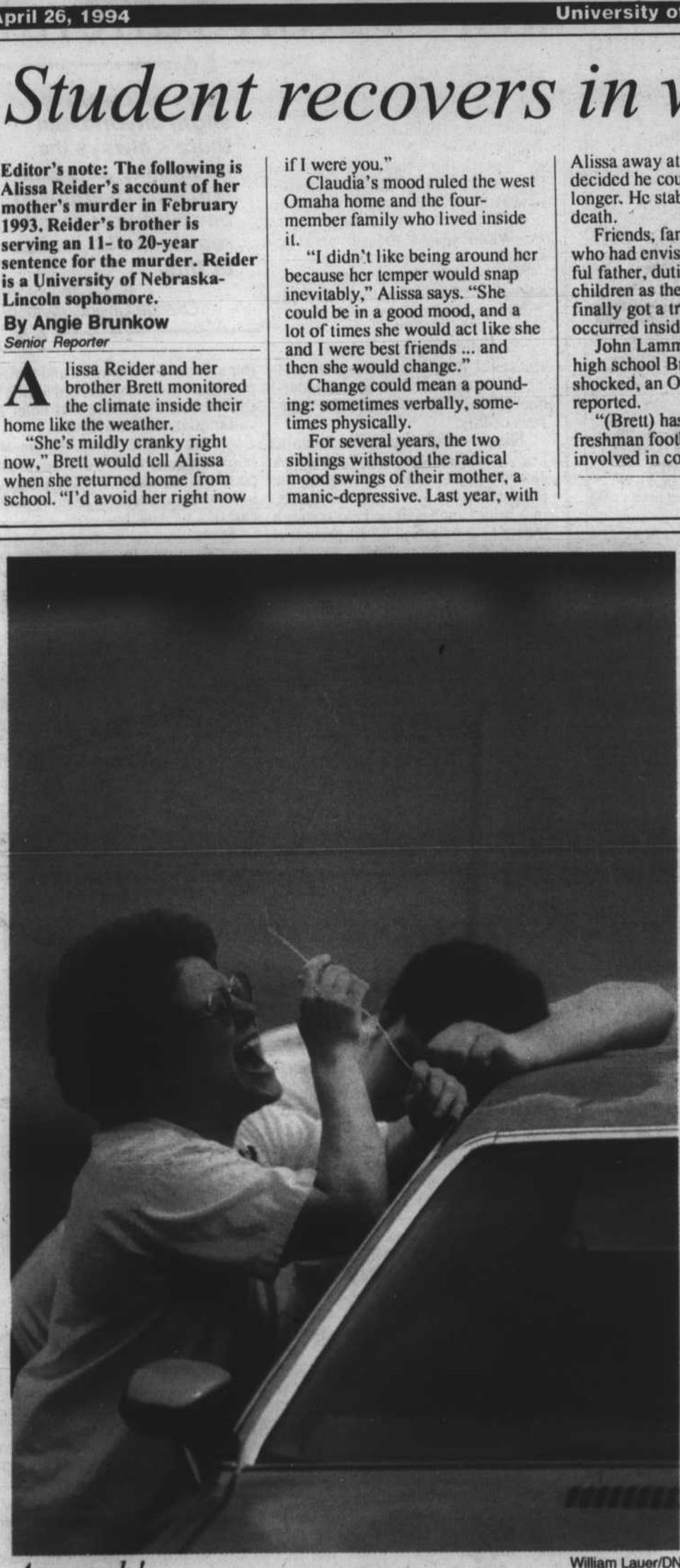
The student said department members should try to stop hackers before, not after, they hack.

"In the underground, there's a lot of disdain for people that would rather catch and convict hackers than make their systems more secure," he said.

"They'd rather arrest you than fix it."

But Reichenbach disagreed.

"The system is secure from everyone who is properly using the system," he said. "I don't think we'd use that standard for any other phase of our lives."



Arrrrgggh!

Denise Walter of Lincoln wails in frustration while trying to break into her son Nick's car. "He's always locking his keys in his car," she said.

Campus Crime

Journalist warns of reckless U.S. involvement in Bosnia

By Brian Sharp
Staff Reporter

I t began with a handshake, and it's been followed by silence.

On Sept. 13, 1993, the leaders of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Israel reached an agreement that would bring peace and would give Palestinians the right to self-rule on the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

Since then, it's been eerily quiet, a renowned journalist said Monday.

Thomas Friedman, a New York Times correspondent, spoke about the realities of that historic handshake.

Friedman, author of "From Beirut to Jerusalem," was the guest speaker of the E.N. Thompson Forum on World Issues at the Lied Center for Performing Arts.

"What was really going on (with the handshake) was Yasser Arafat (PLO chairman) was slipping beneath the waves," Friedman said. "Arafat was about to go under, and just at that moment, who of all

people but the prime minister of Israel (Yitzhak Rabin) threw him a life-line."

Friedman said there were reasons for each.

With the end of the Cold War, Arafat found himself deprived of the support he had previously enjoyed.

Arafat was weakened by Eastern Europe's trend to move from totalitarian rule to democracy, Friedman said, and suffered another blow by supporting Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War.

"(Arafat) was weak enough to accept Israel's terms, but still strong enough to make them stick in his own

community."

For Rabin, it was more an issue of security, Friedman said, which was reshaped by the Gulf War.

"There was the (battle) front and there was daily life, and the two were separate in the Israeli psyche," he said.

"The first Israelis killed by Scuds were killed in their bedrooms. The message on the Scuds said there is no front anymore."

The territories (Gaza and the West Bank), which were supposed to be a source of security, had become a source of insecurity, Friedman said. Only by

separating from the territories could the Israelis feel safe again, he said.

"Historically, it was the wrong men, in the wrong place, at the right time," Friedman said. "Fortunately, this time we had the right people, in the right place, at the right time."

The mistake most people make in assessing the problems in the Middle East is believing that opposing sides don't understand one another, he said. In reality, they understand one another all too well, which means understanding that they each want some-



Friedman

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