

Daily Nebraskan

COVERING THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA SINCE 1901

VOL. 94 NO. 53

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Alumnus says UNL changed

By Brian Sharp
Senior Reporter

Thomas Morrow remembers a different UNL.

It was another era when he was here, Morrow said. It was a time of protest, radical behavior and the Vietnam War.

But 25 years have passed since he graduated from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln with a bachelor's degree in economics. Things have changed.

Now, Morrow is back in Lincoln, participating in Masters Week. It's a program that invites distinguished alumni to return to campus and interact with today's students. Morrow is now president of Time Warner Communications, the second-largest cable company in the country.

Walking around campus, Morrow has noticed many superficial changes. And he's not just talking about the landscape.

In the 1960s, anyone who was clean-cut, well-dressed and wore a tie marked themselves at the far end of the political spectrum, he said. And it was the wrong end.

For UNL students it was long hair, drugs and alcohol.

Morrow described himself as a long-haired (or, at least, as long as he could wear it and still get a job), average student who was making fair grades and doing what it took to get by. He took part in what few demonstrations and marches there were.

"It was a fun time to be here," he said. "(Students) had an issue to rally around. It was easy and obvious."

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UNL alumni to reunite, give thanks

By Jeff Randall
Staff Reporter

Going to college is something many students may take for granted, but for one group of returning alumni, college was a hard-sought and well-remembered experience.

This Friday, 41 Japanese-American students who attended the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in the 1940s will return to their alma mater.

The students came to UNL because it was one of few universities that allowed Japanese-American students to attend classes during World War II.

In 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, forcing 120,000 Japanese-Americans into wartime internment camps. Of this group, 75,000 were Nisei, second-generation American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Several Nisei were pulled from their educational endeavors because of the internment camps, but universities across the United States, including UNL, allowed these students to continue their studies.

Then-UNL Chancellor Chauncey Boucher and registrar George Rosenlof were instrumental in admit-

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Travis Hoying/DN

Dennis Smith, left, was sworn in Thursday as the University of Nebraska's fifth president in an inauguration ceremony at Kimball Hall. Smith, who started his job in March, talked to the audience about moving the university into the 21st century.

Smith sworn in as NU president

University head says NU will face hard times

By Matthew Waite
Senior Reporter

No sooner than the medallion of office had been draped over his head, NU president Dennis Smith told an audience Thursday that tough times and tight belts lay ahead.

Smith, who started his job in March, was inaugurated as the fifth president of the University of Nebraska system.

Before an audience of more than 500 people, including professors and administrators from across Nebraska and the United

States, he told a story of a man who went to a fortuneteller.

The fortuneteller told the man he would be poor and miserable for the next five years. The man then asked what would happen after five years.

"You'll get used to it," Smith said. NU also would have to get used to tight budgets, Smith said.

Words like downsizing and reorganizing were words common in higher education, Smith said. He said universities across the nation were feeling the effects of a rapidly changing society and rapidly increasing demands.

Smith said when a university changed its goals to meet the needs of the people in the state, government was tempted to regulate.

"Trust in people, the antithesis of regulation, is rarely misplaced,"

he said. Smith said trust would create a better institution than regulation.

Parts of the university need fixing, Smith said, but government needs to leave alone the things that aren't broken. He said the situation in higher education did not need a major overhaul.

Smith said the university must not lose sight of its main goal: the production of tomorrow's scholars. The refocusing on undergraduate education, expansion of research opportunities and the greater use of technology in the classroom will move the university into the 21st century.

After Smith's address, nothing but kudos were passed around for the new president from members of the university, politicians and faculty.

State Sen. Don Wesely of Lincoln said Smith's presence cleared the air over the presidency, which has been involved in controversy since former NU president Ronald Roskens was fired in 1989. Wesely said Smith would add stability to NU when it came to budget time in the Legislature.

"He did a nice job laying out the expectation and the reality," Wesely said. "He knows the situation. He's not going to make promises beyond what he can deliver."

Wesely said the prospects of NU taking a budget cut were getting better, because of increased revenue shrinking a predicted budget shortfall. He said, however, that there never was enough money to go around.

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Reinsch 'pretty sure' Sen. Landis will win

By Julie Sobczyk
Staff Reporter

Charles Reinsch said he did not expect to win the race against State Sen. David Landis for the Legislature's 46th District seat.

"Landis is doing a good job," Reinsch said. "I'm pretty sure Landis will win. I'm just running to make Nebraskans aware of my projects."

One project Reinsch would initiate if elected is building an expressway around Lincoln to increase property values and attract new businesses to Lincoln.

Reinsch said he also would like the Legislature to get the federal government to build a small army base near Lincoln.

"I want to build a small army base for helicopters near Lincoln," he said.

"It's hard for Nebraskans to get into the military. There are a lot of Nebraskans on bases on the West Coast. A base would be a good thing if they wanted to relocate to Nebraska."

Another important issue to Reinsch is building a domed football stadium near Omaha.

"It's not absolutely necessary, but it would be good for Omaha and for the athletes of Nebraska," Reinsch said. "It would be good if they wanted to be part of the NFL someday."

At the same time, Reinsch said he wanted to hold down state spending and prevent tax increases.

"I don't want to raise taxes," he said. "I want to trim each budget so Nebraska won't have to raise taxes and still have some money left over."

Keeping state spending down would mean making it harder for pro-

grams to get more money, Reinsch said. Programs would have to prove they needed the money before they would get it, he said.

While Reinsch had several projects, Landis said he had his own approach to the issues.

"The most pressing issue is a \$15 million dollar shortage of revenue," Landis said. "We won't have all the money to do what we've been doing."

The Nebraska Legislature probably will face a shortfall in tax revenue as it makes its next biennium budget next year.

The revenue system will not generate as much money because of the growth of the Medicaid program, Landis said. Medicaid is the government-run health care program for the poor.

Landis said raising taxes would

not solve the state's budgetary problems.

"Raising taxes will be the last resort," he said. "Instead we will look to cutting government programs and deferring expenditure."

He said he did not know which programs, if any, would be cut.

Landis said he didn't think the University of Nebraska was over-budgeted, but budget cuts were possible.

Landis said the university needed to make more room in the budget to pay professors.

"I think we have to keep up with the national scale of faculty salaries," he said.

"If we have adequate compensation, we will have first-rate teachers. If we have first-rate teachers, then we

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