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Search for bomb suspects continues

By Patrick Casey
The Associated Press

OKLAHOMA CITY—An AWOL soldier was taken into custody Sunday in the bombing of the federal building. But the government said he was not the square-jawed, dark-haired suspect pictured in the FBI sketch flashed around the world.

David Iniguez, who was AWOL from Fort Riley, Kan., was picked up in San Bernadino, Calif., in connection with the attack, Justice Department spokesman John Russell said Sunday.

CBS said Iniguez resembled "John

Doe No. 2", the dark-haired man in one of two FBI sketches issued Thursday.

"It's not John Doe No. 2, and I'm not sure if he's going to be arrested or not," Russell said. "If he has military charges against him, I can't verify that."

On Friday, the FBI arrested who it said was the first of the two John Does in the FBI sketches: Timothy McVeigh, a 27-year-old former GI with far-right political views. He was charged with taking part in the attack.

McVeigh, like Iniguez, served at Fort Riley, as did Terry Nichols, one of two brothers being held as material

witnesses in the attack.

The FBI said McVeigh had been enraged by the cult disaster at Waco, Texas, which occurred exactly two years before the bombing.

A senior law enforcement official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said someone had recognized Iniguez from the John Doe No. 2 sketch.

The source said Iniguez and another man had deserted Fort Riley at the same time within the past month. The source described the two men as radical in their thinking and said one had explosives training.

The source refused to identify the second man.

The death toll in the worst bombing in U.S. history stood at 78 Sunday, with 150 people unaccounted for. More than 400 were injured in Wednesday's blast, caused by thousands of pounds of homemade explosives packed into a Ryder rental truck.

President Clinton, who declared Sunday a national day of mourning, headed for Oklahoma City with his wife, Hillary, for a memorial service in the afternoon.

Across the city, churchgoers remembered the victims and rescue workers in their prayers. At the Cathedral of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, the Rev. Peter Ashurst said the devas-

tation had left Americans confronted by the unanswerable. He said they should seek answers in faith.

Workers had to stop searching the ruins while pieces of concrete dangling from ledges above them were cut away. The search area is the section where a day care center was located and where many bodies were expected to be found.

McVeigh was charged Friday with malicious damaging and destroying by means of an explosive a building or real property, whole or in part, possessed or used in the United States.

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A guard at the Nebraska State Penitentiary looks over inmates, who are in the prison yard, from the cafeteria Friday afternoon. Travis Heying/DN

Inmate reflects on struggle of prison life

By Brian Sharp
Senior Reporter

Ki-Raka Atwater has simple dreams. But no expectations.

Atwater lives in Housing Unit 2 of the Nebraska State Penitentiary, a medium security unit. Twenty years of his life has been spent behind the bars, fences and razor wire.

"Life here is a struggle," he says. His unit is one of five inside the walls of the penitentiary. The one- and two-story brick struc-

tures house 830 inmates and interrupt endless stretches of chain-link fences and gates. Nine towers, staffed by armed guards, serve as a backdrop to warehouse, church and factory buildings that rise behind the near semi-circle of housing units.

The prison yard is cabled off so inmates stay on the path and keep off the grass. Inmates from 18 to 84 years old walk these paths every day—smoking, talking. Except those quartered off in Housing Unit 4.

The "lock-down" unit stands isolated—a

jail within a jail. It is home to death row inmates like Robert Williams and Roger Bjorklund. A sign posted on the fence reads: No loitering—no talking to inmates in segregation.

Atwater dreams of leaving this place, spending time with family and friends, getting a full-time job and traveling.

In a few months, he will ask the five-member State Parole Board to grant the first of his dreams. But Atwater can't allow himself hope

See **PRISON** on 6

Search group to interview field of deans

By John Fulwider
Staff Reporter

The committee searching for a new dean of the College of Engineering and Technology has narrowed the field of candidates to three.

Joan Leitzel, vice chancellor for academic affairs, said the names of the three candidates would be released today.

Former Engineering Dean Stan Liberty resigned in December. Since then, William Splinter has served as interim dean.

James O'Hanlon, chairman of the search committee and dean of the Teachers College, said two of the candidates would be interviewed on campus during the week of May 8. He said he did not know when the third candidate would be interviewed.

A new dean should be in place by the fall semester, O'Hanlon said, unless none of the three candidates is chosen.

All three candidates currently are deans at their colleges, O'Hanlon said.

Each has strong ideas about how the engineering college should serve both the Lincoln and Omaha campuses, O'Hanlon said.

The candidates have exciting notions about running the college, and those notions are consistent with NU President Dennis Smith's engineering report to the NU Board of Regents, he said. In addition, he said, each is experienced in pulling together diverse groups within their colleges.

The search committee has worked well together with no tension between Lincoln and Omaha members, O'Hanlon said.

Committee members worked at an accelerated pace talking to candidates and their references on the telephone, O'Hanlon said, and were looking forward to meeting the candidates in person.

Rising costs endanger college hopes for middle class

Editor's note: This is the first in a five-part series about the rising costs of higher education.

By Matthew Waite
Senior Reporter

It is a problem that has the potential to divide America into the haves and have nots.

The rich from the poor. The educated from the uneducated. The price of attending a college or university is rising higher and higher—up to 118 percent in private universities and 82 percent in public universities in the last decade.

Meanwhile, the average household

income has grown far slower than the cost of higher education.

Also, federal grant and scholarship levels are at risk of dropping even lower under the GOP's Contract With America.

Loan usage, which has for a long time been considered a last resort for paying for college, has grown at a staggering rate.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln is not exempt from these trends. John Beacon, director of scholar-

ships and financial aid, said 60 percent of the money UNL gave out in the 1960s and '70s was in the form of grants and scholarships. Now, he said, 60 percent of the money is in the form of loans.

"It's like a scale that's shifted," Beacon said. "There is nothing to suggest that this is changing."

A 1991 Gallup poll showed that 87 percent of Americans believed the cost of a college education was rising at a rate that would put a degree out of reach for most people.

The national average for tuition increases has been rising at a rate of 5 percent per year, while the median family income has been rising 3 per-

cent annually.

In a document prepared by Beacon for financial presentations to parents, figures showed the median family income rising 57 percent from 1980 to 1990.

Those incomes were growing 8 percent slower than the slowest-growing college costs; 25 percent slower than four-year, public universities; and 61 percent slower than four-year, private universities.

In Beacon's document, the rising costs for five levels of post-secondary education were averaged. The cost of tuition, fees and room and board were figured into the cost of attending.

Of all five levels, the total average

increase was 90 percent from 1980-1990.

● The cost of attending a private, four-year university rose 118 percent in ten years.

● The cost of attending a private, four-year college rose 106 percent.

● The cost of attending a public, four-year university rose 82 percent.

● The cost of attending a public, four-year college rose 77 percent.

● The cost of attending a public, two-year college rose 65 percent.

According to figures from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Office of Institutional Research and Planning.

See **COSTS** on 3



COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION