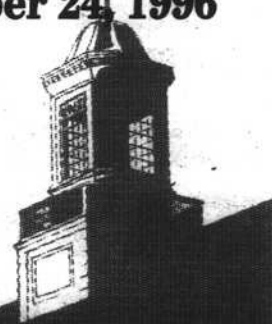


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PROFESSOR JOHN WUNDER will travel to Australia next year to help the Australian government improve its relationship with the aborigines

Professor to take history to Australia

UNL's JOHN WUNDER hopes U.S. lessons will help solve foreign problems.

BY TODD ANDERSON
Staff Reporter

As a native of the Great Plains and a successful historian and author, John Wunder is connecting history to the present and the Heartland to the world.

Wunder, a UNL professor of history and director of the Center for Great Plains Studies, will travel to Australia next year as a fellow for the Australian National Humanities Center.

The Australian Center chooses themes each year for topics of discussion, Wunder said. Next year 15 scholars from England, Canada, New Zealand, the United States and Australia will discuss the legal relationships and identities of indigenous peoples under Australian law. As an expert on treatment of

American Indians under U.S. law, Wunder will share the lessons of U.S. history with Australia.

His 1994 book, "Retained by the People," is a history of American Indians and their treatment by the U.S. government, with special consideration for the native peoples' Bill of Rights adopted in 1968.

Such expertise and his work in Finland last year involving the Lap-people provide Wunder with very useful insight into Australia's own problems with issues involving aboriginal peoples, he said.

Trying to decide who is aboriginal under the law is one of the many issues the scholars will discuss.

The American and Australian governments' attempts to assign roles to native peoples based on blood quantum and heritage have made laws complex and often inappropriate, he said.

Wunder said a native's identity under the law is important because it involves issues such as the granting of land. For this reason, leaders from aboriginal groups also will participate in the group's discussions.

Wunder said the aboriginal

"We try to get some people together who don't ordinarily get together."

JOHN WUNDER
UNL history professor

people are more organized now and are better represented by attorneys.

He said the fellowship will be an important step for Australians, who have been grappling with these issues while dealing with a tainted history.

Now, he said, the government is attempting to deal with the past and the present in an open, more humane manner.

"They want new ideas. They want to debate these concepts from

Please see WUNDER on 6

Tensions still high throughout Korea

North refuses peace, speaker says

BY MATTHEW WAITE
Senior Reporter

South Korea has tried to bring North Korea to the bargaining table, but efforts have been in vain so far, the South Korean ambassador to the United States said Monday.

Kun Woo Park told more than 25 CBA faculty and students that the recent incursion of the North Korean military only underscored how diplomatic efforts with the North have failed.

Flanked by Rep. Doug Bereuter, Park spent Monday morning and part of the afternoon at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. He was finishing off a three-day visit to Nebraska.

Park was invited by Bereuter, who is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

The ambassador said of all the problems South Korea has overcome, one still remained — North Korea.

"We have tried our best to accommodate them, to impress them, to let them feel free to come to us, in vain so

far," Park said.

Twenty North Koreans from a crashed submarine have died or have been killed in the recent incursion. Only one has been captured alive.

Three South Korean soldiers have been killed and three others wounded.

Soldiers continued Monday for a sixth day to search for five remaining soldiers still thought to be alive.

Park said South Korea has made many efforts to try and deal with the North, including shipping tons of rice and making commitments to invest in the North.

But Park gave the group, mostly Korean students, a history lesson — the history of Korea before and after the war with the North — before speaking about more current issues.

The relationship between the United States and South Korea has come at great sacrifice, he said. South Korea will become one of the largest trading partners the United States has when it will overtake Great Britain later this year.

Please see PARK on 6

Bomb scare suspect may face trespassing

BY CHAD LORENZ
Senior Reporter

The person responsible for dropping a package that caused a bomb scare at the governor's mansion Thursday may be charged with trespassing.

Lancaster County Attorney Gary Lacey said his office would decide this week whether to press trespassing charges, which was the only law actually broken.

The bomb scare started Thursday morning when a shoe box with a spinning baby doll on top was found near the governor's mansion.

The Lincoln Fire Department bomb unit destroyed the device with a water cannon and determined it contained no

explosives.

Sgt. Mike Toby of the Nebraska State Patrol said a 21-year-old suspect who lives near the governor's mansion was interviewed by the state patrol and the county attorney Friday.

The suspect told police the box was an art sculpture he made. He said he had no reason for dropping it at the mansion, Toby said.

Gov. Ben Nelson said Monday the scare probably wouldn't cause any changes in security at the mansion.

"I hope no one overreacts to this incident," Nelson said. "Anytime we have an incident there's a review of procedures.

"But I hope we don't think we have to create a fortress for the governor's office and the governor's residence."

Despite trying to raise standards, UNL still favors ACT

BY ERIN SCHULTE
Senior Reporter

Before coming to UNL, most students took the ACT — they hunched over pages of bubble sheets, fought off migraines and wondered: "Why me?"

For years, students have been subjected to college entrance exams. And in the Midwest, the American College Test is used more often than the Scholastic Assessment Test.

But if the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is trying to raise its standards to make a degree more meaningful, will the admissions office favor what is commonly viewed as the more "prestigious" test — the SAT?

No, say admissions officials. "We've been an ACT state for a long time," said Lisa Schmidt, direc-

tor of admissions. ACT scores are traditionally required by Midwest schools, and the SAT is more popular on the coasts. UNL receives about 9,000 ACT scores from students each year, and gets only a few hundred SAT scores.

Schmidt stressed, though, that UNL does not favor either the ACT or SAT test for admission, and either can be used when applying for academic scholarships. Regents' scholars usually have ACT scores of about 29 or SAT scores of about 1300, Schmidt said.

The tendency of many Midwest state universities to require ACT instead of SAT scores dates back almost 40 years.

Kelley Hayden, director of corporate communications for ACT, explained the history.

After World War II, American

servicemen flooded the classrooms of public universities, taking advantage of the GI Bill of Rights. The GI Bill provided various benefits to veterans, including paying for college tuition. Later, these benefits were also extended to veterans of the Korean and Vietnam wars.

The only college admissions test available at the time was the SAT, administered by the Educational Testing Service. Some ETS members thought the test was inappropriate for the new students.

"The test determined whether students were going to be successful at the very best colleges," Hayden said. "It was used to identify the cream of the crop."

But the returning servicemen weren't all going to Harvard, and some weren't prepared through traditional

"You can go to any Ivy League school with an ACT."

KELLEY HAYDEN
director of corporate communications for ACT

college-preparatory courses.

"We needed a test to point out the weaknesses and skills of the vast majority," Hayden said.

So a man named E.S. Lindquist, a member of the ETS who also helped develop the GED high school equivalency test, broke off from the groups to write a new college entrance exam.

Lindquist's test, the ACT, focused more on determining how well stu-

dents would do in their first year at a public university, Hayden said. The SAT, on the other hand, was designed to predict how students would perform at Ivy League-level schools, he said.

The ACT consists of four separate tests, Schmidt said: English, math, reading and science reasoning. Each section has a possible score of 36, and

Please see ACT on 6