



The bats!

The Nebraska baseball team is adjusting to the new standards imposed by the NCAA to help curb astronomical scores in baseball. PAGE 11



Young and blue

The fathers of Lincoln blues have spawned not only a thriving local scene but two sons ready for a taste: Little Slim and Jeff Boehmer. PAGE 9

February 16, 1999

NOT-SO-PHAT TUESDAY

Flurries possible, high 40. Cloudy tonight, low 21.

Daily Nebraskan

VOL. 98

COVERING THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN SINCE 1901

NO. 102

Farmers urge Congress to end sanctions

“It is very important to continue to build markets overseas.”

MERLYN CARLSON
Nebraska agricultural director

BY SHANE ANTHONY AND
BRIAN CARLSON
Staff writers

A gloomy farm economy that has already forced some farmers out of business brought Congress to Grand Island on Monday.

The House Agriculture Committee heard testimony from economists, state agriculture directors, farmers and ranchers in a hearing broadcast to seven locations around the Midwest. Talk turned to international trade, domestic supports,

agricultural research and less regulation.

Both congressmen and economists talked about opening world markets and ending trade sanctions.

Minnesota Agriculture Commissioner Gene Hugoson said agriculture should take center stage in upcoming international trade talks.

In this year's State of the Union address, President Clinton called for a new round of World Trade Organization negotiations in 1999. He also urged Congress to grant him fast-track negotiating authority, which would make it easier for him to negotiate international trade agree-

ments.

Merlyn Carlson, Nebraska agriculture director, agreed that increased international trade was important for agriculture. At a time of oversupply of agricultural products, greater access to foreign markets could give farmers a boost, he said.

“It is very important to continue to build markets overseas,” he said.

But Keith Collins, chief economist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, said it was diffi-

Please see FARMS on 7

Springtime is for lovers



MATT MILLER/DN

JOHN SYPAL, a sophomore art major, and Aya Kato find a comfortable spot on the grass near the steel sculpture, “Old Glory,” by Mark di Suvero. Kato, a student at Senshu University in Japan, is spending her spring break visiting Nebraska. She and Sypal met when Kato was an exchange student at UNL last year, then Sypal spent a semester as an exchange student at Senshu.

Plan may change face of 13th Street

UNL considers possibilities for new entrances

BY JESSICA FARGEN
Senior staff writer

The non-academic look of the storefront offices on the Temple block will soon be a thing of the past.

In their place a new Mary Riepma Ross Theater and visitor center will line 13th Street, which will lead to UNL's formal entrance.

As those buildings are usurped, a once controversial sculpture brought to the university two years ago – the “Torn Notebook” – may find a new home on the same block at 13th and Q streets.

But the move, and much of the

planning talked about in the early days of UNL's more than 12-year Master Plan, can be vague and subject to change, administrators said.

UNL may decide to move the “Torn Notebook” sculpture from its current perch at 12th and Q streets to accommodate building relocation under the Master Plan.

But cemented in UNL's future is demolition of the existing Academic Senate offices, Summer Sessions and International Affairs offices along R Street between 12th and 13th streets. A new Mary Riepma Ross Theater and visitors' center will be built next

Please see PLAN on 7

“You and I and the whole world may owe our continuing existence to John F. Kennedy.”

NU alum remembers Cuba crisis

Editor's note: Theodore C. Sorensen, a Lincoln native and graduate of the University of Nebraska and the NU College of Law, was special counsel to President John F. Kennedy. During the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962, he served on the president's panel of advisers known as the Ex Comm. He granted the Daily Nebraskan an interview on Dec. 13, 1998, while in Omaha participating in a conference on international economics sponsored by Sen. Bob Kerrey, D-Neb.

BY BRIAN CARLSON
Staff writer

At the most intense moment of the Cold War – the Cuban missile crisis of

October 1962 – the United States and the Soviet Union avoided nuclear holocaust.

For that simple reason, Theodore Sorensen, former special counsel to President John F. Kennedy, maintains that the crisis was Kennedy's finest hour.

“You and I and the whole world may owe our continuing existence to John F. Kennedy,” he said.

As he has done for the past 36 years, Sorensen defended Kennedy's management of the events of October 1962.

The Cuban missile crisis began on the morning of Oct. 16, when the CIA informed Kennedy and his advisers that reconnaissance photographs taken by a U-2 spy plane over Cuba revealed

Soviet nuclear missile installations that were approaching readiness.

The U.S. government knew the Soviet Union had been shipping military equipment to Cuba throughout the late summer and fall, and rumors flew that the aid included nuclear weaponry.

Faced with congressional criticism, Kennedy announced he would do whatever was necessary to remove Soviet nuclear missiles from Cuba, if such a situation arose.

Now Kennedy had to prove his word was good.

At its first meeting, the Ex Comm discussed possible reasons for the

Please see SORENSEN on 6