

Cuts a concern in center plans, regent says

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Griesen said current recreational facilities are obviously inadequate, and about 40 percent of UNL students participated in intramural sports last year. Only one student spoke in opposition. Cynthia Halpin, a UNL senior psychology major, said the project sets a bad precedent by showing the university's priorities are recreation and ath-

letics, not academics. Halpin said she would like to see the \$5 surcharge on athletic tickets used to help the English department. "I realize the money isn't coming from taxes," Halpin said, but the uninformed will think while the university is taking budget cuts and faculty are leaving, we're building a rec center. Regent Nancy Hoch of Nebraska City said she was concerned about building

the campus recreation center and indoor practice field when the university is taking a \$3.1 million budget cut. ASUN President Scudder disagreed with Hoch's suggestion to build the project in phases because it is not funded with tax dollars. "It's not the board's choice to absorb cuts," Scudder said. "Here's an opportunity for the board to do something for the students," Scudder said as other

students clapped. Jack Goebel, UNL vice chancellor for business and finance, said the whole project would have to be re-examined and that would change the time table for construction, if Hoch's suggestion were adopted. Although Hoch's suggestion didn't seem to have much support, the regents agreed that there is still time to modify the construction plans.

Plans call for the campus recreation/athletic center to house basketball, volleyball and badminton courts. It also will have 14 raquetball courts, a weight room, swimming pool, a public lounge, offices for the campus recreation staff and two enclosed tracks for jogging. In addition, the football practice field will be available for recreational and fitness programming at least 75 hours a week, according to plans.

Talking equals negotiating

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safety, perhaps the life, of someone else. But it is a hard case to make because the identity of the "someone else" is never known in advance. Well, now we know. The names are Steen, Turner, Polhill, Singh and Waite. Amal leader Nabih Berri says Waite has been "arrested, but not kidnapped." An interesting distinction: Waite is charged, I suppose, with humanitarianism. The Archbishop of Canterbury has asked for Iran's help, thus cranking up once again the protection racket. In this country, there are already calls for ransoming Waite. And the official American line remains that we will talk to terrorists but not negotiate.

But with terrorists there is no such thing as talking as distinct from negotiating. Once you agree to talk you have already established the principle of giving in to blackmail. You are only haggling over the price. The reason that the distinction between talking and negotiating continues to be made is the confusion of foreign with domestic kidnapping.

When police have a kidnappers' house surrounded, it is possible to talk without negotiating. The purpose of talk is to prolong the ordeal on the theory (usually correct) that time works against the beleaguered kidnapper. That is not true of well protected terrorists holding hostages God knows where in the Bekaa Valley.

Another purpose of talk is to calm an often edgy, overwrought kidnapper and keep him from doing something stupid. The Lebanese variety are not desperate amateurs but notoriously self-assured

professionals. Edginess is not their problem.

Moreover, when talk with the domestic kidnapper does spill over into negotiation, the sole agenda item is a guarantee of personal safety to the kidnapper, a guarantee which can be revoked the instant the hostage is released, since the authorities control the terrain. In Lebanon, it is the terrorists who control the terrain. They have no need to negotiate their own personal safety. Even if caught later, they can secure immunity with the simple expedient, now being demonstrated by the Hamadeis in Germany, of a new kidnapping.

Terrorists have loftier demands. They are interested in one of four things: murderers, money, arms and immunity. And the kind of immunity they seek is immunity for whole countries, like Iran, their sponsor in the terror business. The holding of American hostages, and now Waite, ensures that the American naval task force now off the coast of Lebanon and in the Persian Gulf remains pacific.

What to do? Twenty years of increasingly stiff and successful Western resistance to terrorism have been demolished by the Iran arms scandal. Everyone — German, French, American — is looking for an excuse to deal. It is very late and very difficult to start again. But there can be only one response to the terrorists' latest and most impressive shopping list: no deal, no negotiation, no talk.

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Krauthammer is a senior editor with the New Republic.

Career Corner

For interviews Feb. 16 through 27. Sign up in Nebraska Union 225.
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Editors note: Because of space constraints, not all bidding companies could be included. Check Room 225 for a comprehensive list.

School ranks among the best

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1, the college changed some of its requirements and increased the minimum grade point average for admission and retention in the college to 2.5.

The minimum GPA was raised to increase standards in the college, Goff said, although it will have a short-term effect of decreasing enrollment. At about the same time, the college released a statement signed by all full-time faculty members saying they would not let financial restraints effect the quality of their teaching.

"We're not whining," Alloway said. "A lot of colleges are in worse spots. It's becoming more of a challenge each year to maintain the status quo, but we'll do our damndest."

The College of Journalism has typically maintained standards well above the average.

"Since they began ranking colleges around 1970," Copple said, "we've normally been in the top 10 in any effort to rank journalism schools."

In November 1985, the college was re-accredited by the Accrediting Coun-

cil on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications. It received an overall "excellent" evaluation. Copple said that rating isn't given very often. The college was praised for the camaraderie among the staff and students. Alloway, a new faculty member, said a high personal commitment has helped them rise above their problems.

"People are really important here," Pagel said. "The high access between students and faculty makes it fun to teach." Pagel calls his students "the brightest, hardest working, toughest students on campus."

Generally, the students feel the same way about their professors. Miklos said professors give students "really individualized attention" without pampering them.

"The advertising program is rigorous," she said. "You can't just slide by."

Shirley Roenfeldt, a news-editorial junior, said the professors are "very approachable." Many are willing to make an extra effort despite low pay. Alloway has a healthy attitude about

the college.

"You can look at things in two ways," he said. "You can see things in terms of the students, teaching and research, or you can see things in terms of the politics, budgets, and benefits and salaries. If you keep your head with the student aspect, you'll be OK. It's bad if you become consumed by the politics."

Politics, however, did enter the picture in 1975 when the College of Journalism left the College of Arts and Sciences. Copple said the Journalism College split because it needed a better identity with the media and the faculty "just didn't fit in."

"We're a professional faculty," Copple said. "The people have to have a lot of field experience along with academic experience to teach here. It was hard to reward them on the traditional system."

This professional experience strengthens the college, said Lowell Erickson, a journalism instructor and copy desk chief at the Lincoln Journal-Star.

"The professors have been in the real world," Erickson said, "not just the academic one."




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