

Daily Nebraskan

Wednesday

WEATHER:

Wednesday morning cloudy, becoming partly sunny, breezy and mild, high in mid- to upper-70s, S winds 15 to 25 mph. Wednesday night, mostly clear and mild, low in the mid- to upper-50s. Thursday, partly cloudy, breezy and mild, high mid- to upper-70s. Chance of rain Friday through Sunday, highs in the 70s, lows in the 50s.

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Sol Linowitz, former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States, speaks in the Centennial Room of the Nebraska Union Tuesday.

Former ambassador says negotiation answer to Latin American problems

By Amie DeFrain
Staff Reporter

Military intervention, covert operations, U.S. policies made solely in Washington, D.C., and monetary support of political candidates are not solutions that will help Latin American countries solve their problems, said the former U.S. Ambassador for the negotiation of the Panama Canal Treaties.

Sol Linowitz, who also was the U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States, said in a speech Tuesday that the solution is mutual negotiations between the countries seeking democratic security and strength.

"Solutions cannot be manufactured in Washington," Linowitz said. "(They) must be done through joint negotiations... only in this way can we attain a sense of trust."

Speaking to an audience of more than 200 people, Linowitz said there currently is a "moment

of truth" in many democratic Latin American countries.

Major transitions will take place as the 10 Latin American leaders move aside allowing the new leaders to come to power, he said.

Linowitz said the United States must prepare its attitudes and policies for these power transitions. The United States should be concerned for those countries who are striving to stabilize a democratic government, he said.

The U.S. government should work closely with new Latin democracies and encourage them, he said.

Besides power struggles during political transitions, Linowitz said, these countries have other severe problems that affect the United States.

Those include drug trafficking, destruction of rain forests, high unemployment and inflation rates, and high national debts, he said.

"(Those problems) are reason enough for the United States to be concerned with Latin America," he said.

But, Linowitz said, the No. 1 problem is the national debts of the Latin American countries.

"Every country (that is preparing to) accept an economic policy should have its debt level sustained (and controlled)," he said.

Other countries, particularly the United States, should try to help relieve these problems, but not with new lending, he said.

A sustained economic growth is the answer, he said. The Bush Administration has discovered many of these problems early and is trying to solve them, Linowitz said.

Overall, Linowitz said, the United States must exercise patience and understanding when dealing with these countries.

"There are no quick fixes to these problems," he said.

UNL officials in favor of disclosing athletes' college graduation rates

By Jerry Guenther
Senior Reporter

Some University of Nebraska-Lincoln officials said they favor legislation requiring colleges and universities to disclose student-athlete graduation rates, although the criteria used to calculate those rates could affect their support of the proposal.

Both the NCAA and Congress are considering such legislation.

Greg McCarthy, assistant press secretary for U.S. Sen. Bill Bradley, said the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee is expected to issue a report on the Student Right to Know Act within the next few days.

Bradley, D-N.J., is the sponsor of the act, which requires universities and colleges to report the graduation rates of student athletes by sport, sex and race.

The Secretary of Education then would compile the graduation rates in a report that would be available to high school guidance counselors and principals, McCarthy said.

High school seniors considering athletic scholarships then could get a better idea of how much concern a particular college has for academics, he said.

McCarthy said the legislation also would require students to acknowledge that they've had an opportunity to review and discuss the graduation report with a high school guidance counselor or principal before signing a national letter of intent.

James O'Hanlon, dean of the Teachers College and UNL representative to the NCAA, said the NCAA will be considering similar legislation in January.

O'Hanlon said the NCAA is in a better position than the federal government to deal with graduation rates because the association is closer to the situation.

Universities and colleges also would be more sincere in their efforts to comply with the legislation if enforcement is handled by the institutions themselves, O'Hanlon said.

O'Hanlon said some criteria that must be considered to measure graduation rates include:

- Whether only scholarship athletes are included in student-athlete graduation rates.

- How long a student must participate in a sport before being counted toward the student-athlete graduation rate.

- How to count athletes who quit school to play professionally, then later come back to earn their degree at another college.

Nebraska Baseball Coach John Sanders said he has not decided whether he would support such a proposal.

Sanders said baseball student athletes face a unique situation because they can be drafted and signed to professional contracts before they graduate.

Major League Baseball teams can either draft college players when they are juniors in college or after they are 21 years old, he said.

If student-athletes who sign as professionals before graduating are counted in the school's graduation report, Sanders said, he probably would not support the proposal.

Every year three to six NU baseball players quit school to play professionally, he said.

"The better job we do recruiting, the more likelihood we'll see the educational process broken," he said.

Nebraska Women's Swimming Coach Ray Huppert said he is in favor of having schools disclose athletes' graduation rates.

Huppert said he thinks UNL would have higher rates than comparable schools.

Jay Dirksen, Nebraska men's and women's cross country coach, said he favors such legislation because he thinks colleges should promote education.

But, Dirksen said, disclosing student-athlete graduation rates could hamper education if universities graduate students just so they can earn a good report.

Dirksen, who is in his seventh year as a Nebraska coach, said he doesn't think he has ever had a student who completed the cross country program and failed to earn a degree.

"I don't recruit dummies," Dirksen said. "There's enough qualified students out there that I can recruit students who will graduate."

Although Dirksen said he favors the NCAA proposal to disclose athletes' graduation rates, he does not support other current proposals to shorten seasons or make freshmen ineligible to play varsity sports.

Such restrictions would penalize students who can compete both academically and scholastically, he said.

Instructional tools needed

Hill to present equipment fund bill

By Jana Pedersen
Senior Reporter

A SUN could breathe new life into last year's campaign for instructional equipment funding at the University of Nebraska, if senators pass a bill tonight calling for NU Board of Regents' support of the issue.

Bryan Hill, president of the Association of Students of the University of Nebraska, said he will introduce a bill that asks the board "to make restoration of instructional equipment funding a high priority in its mid-year budget request to the (Nebraska) Legislature."

If regents support the idea, Hill said, NU could be one step closer to receiving equipment funding that Gov. Kay Orr vetoed last spring.

When the Legislature convenes in January, Hill said, it will consider emergency appropriations that were not included in the two-year budget approved last spring.

The regents will submit requests for mid-session allocations at that time, he said.

Last year, regents named instructional

equipment as a top priority for funding, he said.

But because that money was vetoed, he said, money for such equipment must receive priority attention again this year.

If the Legislature grants the university emergency funding for instructional equipment, several departments could use the money to replace and upgrade equipment, Hill said.

Although many departments need money for equipment, the most immediate need is in the engineering college, he said, which could face accreditation problems if funding for instructional equipment isn't approved.

Stanley Liberty, dean of engineering and technology at UNL, said the Accrediting Board for Engineering and Technology will review some of UNL's engineering programs in the fall of 1990.

Before a review, an engineering department is required to submit a report to the board that includes a plan for replacement and improvement of instructional equipment, Liberty said.

The UNL engineering college currently is

working on its report which must be submitted to the board by Jan. 15, he said.

Liberty said the UNL plan calls for annual upgrading and replacement of equipment, depending on the lifetime of each type of equipment.

The engineering college needs about \$800,000 per year, \$2,000 for each graduate, to fulfill its plan, he said.

Currently, the college receives money from federal, state and philanthropic sources, he said, typically amounting to about half of what the department needs.

To fulfill accreditation requirements, the college will submit its plan even if the full amount of institutional equipment funding isn't allocated, Liberty said.

If the money isn't appropriated, he said, the accreditation board could threaten to deny accreditation for the college.

In that respect, Liberty said, the accreditation review may be helpful in convincing Nebraska government officials that funding for institutional equipment is necessary.

Sunday speed trap part of crackdown on 'problem areas'

By Lisa Donovan
Senior Editor

Students applauding police Sunday night for citing speeders on campus witnessed efforts to crack down on motorists ignoring traffic laws in problem areas.

Capt. John Becker of the Lincoln Police Department said LPD started watching areas on campus because citizens complained and officers frequently observed violations in these areas.

On Sunday, police set up radar along 17th Street between R and Vine streets, citing speeders as about 100 students cheered and applauded.

He said 17th Street has a lot of traffic and few drivers follow the speed limit.

"If you drive on campus and you

See RISK on 5