## Parking still issue

Administration needs to find a solution

as anyone noticed that despite the administration's promises, the parking situation at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln has not only not gotten any better, but has become worse?

Despite the constant and redundant pleads by the student body, parking at the university continues to be UNL's biggest problem year in and year out.

But is anybody parked in the administration's reserved parking spots listening?

It seems that every day, whether it be during the summer, fall or spring semesters, the commuter lots are constantly packed bumper-to-bumper, while the faculty and administrations lots have about as much open space as the area between the administrators' ears.

So what is the administration's solution to the problem? Send the UNL wanna-be cops after the students' automobiles, of course.

UNL's parking police do a good job at patrolling the university's lots, too good of a job. Because while their counterparts in the Lincoln Police Department are feverishly protecting the local doughnut shops, the UNL parking police are ticketing like there's no tomorrow.

And to say that our fine parking police are a little closedminded would be the understatement of the year. Because while the parking cops are all trying to set some kind of monthly ticket record, they remain about as open-minded to their fellow-students pleads as well as Adolf Hitler did on a bad day.

Another problem with the parking situation is our tow-truck friends from Lincoln Land. I always thought that a tow truck's purpose was to assist motorists who were having automotive trouble, but the only assistance I've ever seen Lincoln Land give is helping the parking cops fill their towing quotas.

Now here's a real solution to our parking problem that will probably win me an award with the NU Board of Regents.

The solution is a new innovation called — a parking garage. If the administrators could take some of their desperately-pressed time out to drive downtown and look at the numerous structures holding cars, maybe they could then get the idea to allocate fees for one of the university's more urgent problems.

Just think, instead of spending \$5,000 on a search for a vice chancellor for research who quits his post after two hours, maybe the administrators could've put that amount of money into a structure that will be here longer than 120 minutes.

Or maybe that temporary vice chancellor for research would've stayed if he could've just found somewhere to park?

IRS

## LETTER POLICY

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tion on the basis of clarity, originality, timeliness and space available. The Daily Nebraskan retains the right to edit or reject all material submitted.

Readers also are welcome to submit material as guest opinions. Whether material should run as a letter or guest opinion is left to the editor's discretion. Letters and guest opinions sent to the newspaper become the property of the Daily Nebraskan and cannot be returned.

Anonymous submissions will not be considered for publication. Letters should include the author's name, year in school, major and group affiliation, if any. Requests to withhold names will not be granted.

Submit material to the Daily Ne-

Submit material to the Daily Nebraskan, 34 Nebraska Union, 1400 R St., Lincoln, Neb. 68588-0448.



## European treaty needs resolve

any Europeans are starting to ask what they get from Maastricht in return for what it obliges them to give up. Two months ago, the unanimous acceptance of the Maastricht treaty seemed to be a foregone conclusion as the treaty meandered down the path of ratification. Euro-optimists seemed to be riding with the treaty into the fast lane when the doubting Danish voters halted it in its crest.

The Danish "No vote" on June 2 plunged the community into one of its worst constitutional crises. The Maastricht treaty committed member countries into working closely in the economic and political sphere. It urges member countries to pledge their commitment to a foreign and security policy, possibly leading to a joint defense policy.

Underlined in the treaty is a commitment to achieve a monetary union and a single currency by 1995, with Britain having a reserved position of the issue. The Irish "Yes vote" seemingly diluted the Danish vote and restored the sagging morale that gripped the community. Reports of Maastricht demise might have been exaggerated, but surely there has been a change of mood.

This change of mood is loudly characterized by a sense of unease among a sizable section of the European population. The Economic Community is run mainly by 12 states through the legislative branch of the council of ministers, with the European and national members of parliament having minimum say as to the direction towards which the community is being stirred.

The Danish vote helped to expose the sneaking suspicion of Euro-skep-

tics about the speed of change, the lack of democratic controls, decision making at the Euro-level and a distressing feeling that the process needs to be brought under greater control. Some say the global economic recession, which has not spared Europe, has fanned nationalism and spread the ripples of Euro-doubters, thus leading to a disquieting decline in the popularity of the Maastricht.

The Danish vote also seemed to be a blow to the apparent success of Danish diplomacy during its last six months as leader of the community. The vote was equally a rebuff to the to Eurocrat, Jacques Delors, an enigmatic figure revered by Europe's integrationists and reviled by anti-federalists.

From his ascendence to the helm of the community in 1985, he moved forward with his vision rooted in the ideal of a Euro-social market. His recent re-appointment to a two-year term as Economic Commissioner will give him an urgency for a now campaign to reconcile some doubters of the Maastricht.

The present crises of confidence has stirred debate in Germany about its unbending support for the treaty. Sixty German professors in economics recently issued a joint criticism of the Maastricht for economic and monetary union. This provoked a counter attack jointly initiated by the three big German Banks—Deutsche, Dresdner and Commerzbank—against the 60 anti-Maastricht professors.

They are accused of harboring ideas frozen in the 1970's and failing to see a single currency as a "natural extension" of the European Monetary System. They are also seen as underestimating the danger that the commu-

nity will break up if it does not forge ahead now.

In France, the verdict of a scheduled French poll is still being awaited. An endorsement of Maastricht in France is endangered by the association of President Mitterand's beleaguered image with a "Yes vote". The Danish vote also seems to have resurrected the voices of Euro-skeptic Tory Back-Benchers, and surprisingly the Labor party seems to be waning towards its anti-European past.

The whole EC club appears to be consumed by anxieties of its own future. To its east lies the problem of easing the instability promised by partly conceived, half-hearted capitalism. Staring the EC in its face is the resurrection in Yugo-failure of Europe's seemingly extinct tribal warriors.

In the present Euro-mood, nobody will agree with anybody until the Maastricht treaty is ratified.

One thing that seems certain is that the community is not looking forward to writing the obituary of Maastricht. Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, thinks that the collapse of Maastricht would arouse so much uncertainty and ill will that progress on the GATT, the single market and EC enlargement would come to a halt.

As the strength of unease of the Economic and Monetary Union spreads, the threat looms of turning the EC into a docile gathering of stocktakers. This can be prevented if the present diplomatic exercise by the commissions President Delors and the community's foreign ministers result in a hopeful stitch-up.

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