Roskens: UNL's tuition will go up with inflation

By Rich Jurgens

Student tuition will continue to increase as long as inflation does, UNL President Ronald Roskens said Wednesday night.

In a Nebraska ETV network broadcast, "University on Call," Roskens said the NU Board of Regents is planning a 10 percent tuition increase for undergraduate education, a 25 percent tuition increase for medical and dental students and a 20 percent increase for pharmacy students.

UNL Chancellor Roy Young said in order to meet the guiding principles of any university, tuition would have to meet the cost of inflation.

With the 15 percent increase in tax

revenues, Roskens said the university would be able to give a salary increase of 10 percent at all levels, and a 10 percent increase in operations for goods and services. He added that with the increase, utilities at UNL could be paid, new buildings could be opened, and there would still be money left to alleviate some of the problems of overcrowded UNL colleges like the colleges of business administration, engineering, agriculture and home economics. He said a less than 10 percent hike would have to result in a reduction of staff.

Dealing with the question of faculty teaching more and doing less research, Young said that some classes now are too large and some classes can only be taught

with a small number of students, and that there cannot be any Ph.D programs without research.

Roskens said the public has expressed that the faculty could do more teaching.

"Our faculty, generally by and large, is a faculty that is wholly committed. They are not looking for easy routes or light loads," he said.

Roskens said it would be possible to have -a university without research, but then the state would not have the benefit of research productivity.

UNO Medical Center Chancellor Neal Vanselow said a university's purpose is to create knowledge through research, not merely to disemminate already known

knowledge. Del Weber, UNO chancellor, said a university is still the vehicle where most

research is done. Roskens also said he thought it was justifiable that the NU Board of Regents and other high administrative officials got their transportation and lodging paid for for this year's Cotton Bowl trip. He added that the money came from the athletic budget not

tax money. Roskens was asked why money was budgeted for the NU president to have a maid in his home. He said much entertaining must be done, and it should not be a job expected for a spouse.

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Oil executive says industry at mercy of foreign trade

By Rose Fitzpatrick

If oil companies produce oil for society, the government is obliged to take it off the companies' hands, a retired Mobil Oil Company executive said Tuesday.

However, Paul Stefanik said, he thinks nationalization of the oil companies would be a mistake.

Stefanik, who spoke Monday at UNL's Business Week, said Tuesday, that the failure of nationalized chemical companies in Italy is an example.

When they were nationalized, the companies were pressurized to raise salaries as a social responsibility, regardless of whether they received good service.

"They (the companies) operate not to generate economic profits but to provide social benefit. That's the function of government."

Stefanik said that state-owned enterprises are not the best economic value for

But he said that "it doesn't matter who

the plant belongs to.' Stefanik said the oil industry makes no profits from normal operations and has to borrow money for six months each year.

If the oil business had the money, it could have been working on making synthetic oil from shale, he said.

If there is one answer (to the energy problem) it is solar, he said, but we "can't risk our national security by putting all our eggs in one basket."

Stefanik is also on the Global Economic Justice board of the Lutheran church.

"It involves our usage of our material goods and the use of our talents to help our neighbors help themselves," he said.

"Our ministry is to help them by showing them how to become a more productive society."

Stefanik said the developing nations want U.S. technology and would not find alternate technologies desirable. However, developing nations do not want the U.S. to make choices for other nations, he said.

He said that the oil companies benefit from purchasing oil from nations without the technology to develop it themselves, but he admitted that in a few years these countries might wish they had kept the oil for themselves.



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