

Union Board 'not happy' with bookstore's rent

By Ward Wright Triplett III

The Nebraska Union and the University Bookstore's management have agreed to a rent payment plan, but the results of the negotiations left mixed feelings among Union Board members at a Wednesday night meeting in the East Union.

The Union Board is a group of students, faculty and Union officials who advise Union Manager Daryl Swanson on decisions concerning the city and East unions.

In the first meeting of the year, President Maynard Krantz announced that the bookstore's rental price would be \$32,000 a year. The figure was sharply reduced from the \$64,000 the board had originally requested.

"We are not happy with the final figure and I don't know how they arrived at it," Krantz said. "The bookstore is recognizing they do owe us and are ready to pay, but the money they're offering is not worth it."

Krantz and Vice President Jean Gittler had presented the first figure to Richard Armstrong, vice chancellor of student affairs, who eventually received another figure from Ray Coffey, UNL manager of business and finance.

Coffey first said the bookstore space was worth \$31,000. Then he raised the value to \$32,000.

"I don't understand how they pulled that figure out, but Armstrong did not leave us any room for discussion," Krantz said.

Although Swanson was not satisfied with the fee either, he said he was more positive about the situation since the principle of rent had been established.

"I feel it's good that a chancellor took enough interest to hear out the vice chancellors," Swanson said. "We had never had that happen before in this matter. Secondly, I think our proposal to manage the bookstore was at impasse, and not going to happen, so it's good that we got this far."

In relation to the rent, the board voted unanimously to request a review next year before the Union budget comes up. It also was decided not to distribute previously printed flyers that brought attention to the relationship between the bookstore and high student fees.

In other business, the 1979-80 fiscal year budget was approved, and in a motion by Bob Moline, the budget was passed to the Committee for Fees Allocation. In an amendment to that, the Board passed a resolution appeal-

ing any cuts made by CFA.

"The way I see it, our budget here is too tight to afford any more deductions," Moline said. Last year, the union was the only organization not to appeal its cuts, and all those that did won, he said.

In other business, it was announced that Ben Barret, though no longer a Union Board member, will interview new board applications next Thursday and Friday. A new planning chairman would be chosen, Swanson said.

Profs say pay lid will cause cutbacks

By Melanie Gray

Some UNL faculty members said they will have to cut vacations, make fewer home improvements and possibly unionize because of Gov. Charles Thone's 8 percent pay increase recommendation for state employees.

Five UNL professors expressed disappointment about the recommendation, which was almost 10 percent less than that suggested by the Nebraska Association of State Employees.

Political science Professor Edward Megay said the proposed increase is "deplorable." Megay, who said he will retire either this summer or in the summer of 1982, said the hike would have more effect on younger faculty members.

"A couple of hundred dollars a year wouldn't really have an effect on me," Megay said.

Kim Sosin, an economics professor, said that although the proposed increase would not effect her lifestyle dramatically, some cutbacks might have to be made. Vacations, she said, might be the first to go because of a "combination of lower real income and increased fuel costs."

Like Sosin, Thomas W. Sullivan, professor of animal science, said his lifestyle would not be "greatly effected." Fewer home improvements and shorter vacations would probably be the extent of cutbacks, Sullivan said.

Besides cutbacks, the proposal could "force state and university employees toward unionization," he said. "An exodus of better people seeking better salaries," might also occur, he said.

Sullivan said he would consider leaving UNL if the right offer from the right part of the country came in.

While "everybody is open to looking for better jobs," Assistant professor of oral biology, Stanton D. Harn, said he has not made any judgements yet whether he will look for a different job or not.

Joan Laughlin, associate professor of Textiles, Clothing and Design, said the proposed raise would force her to cut memberships in professional societies and expenditures for professional journals. Traveling to professional meetings also would have to be cut, Laughlin said.

UNL does not pay faculty members to attend conventions, she said.

"In short, faculty is forced to cut down on things that present a positive image for the university," she said.

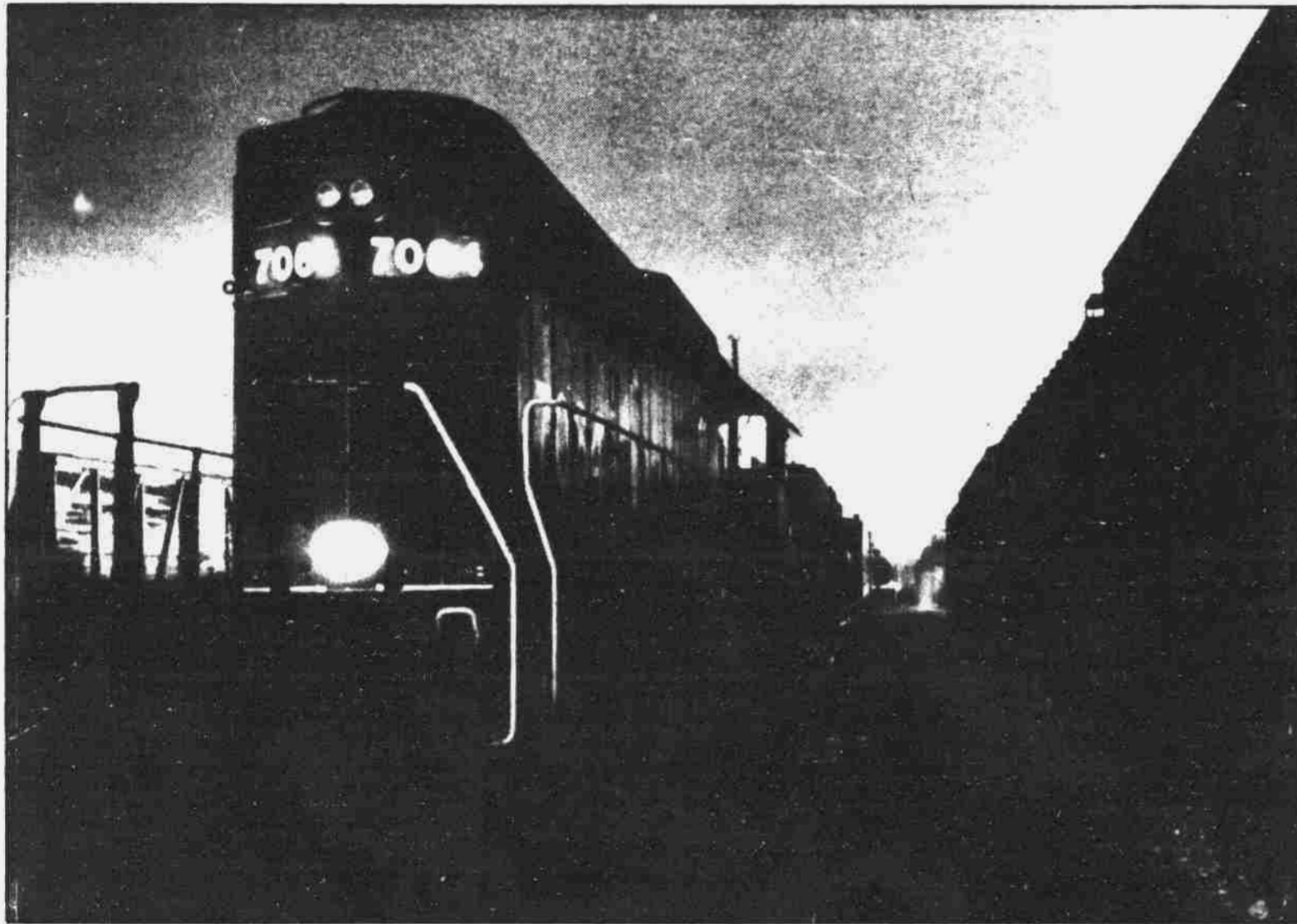


Photo by Jon Natvig

Steam, running lights and just a bit of mist mark the middle of the night as an engine at the Lincoln depot prepares to leave.

Student loan cuts make early application 'critical'

By Suzanne Sayed

The federally funded National Direct Student Loan program has been cut by \$1 million because of a continued resolution signed by Congress in December, said UNL Financial Aids Director Don Aripoli.

The program, which was allocated \$286 million for the 1980-81 school year, will only receive \$186 million from the government this year.

The congressional action, which Aripoli said could be reconsidered, makes it "critical to apply immediately for all financial aid."

Now is the "prime time," Aripoli said, and students who send in their financial aid forms by the Feb. 1 deadline have a better chance of receiving the aid they need.

Students who file by Feb. 1, Aripoli explained, will be considered for all scholarships, all need-based grants and the NDSL, as well as Guaranteed Student Loans, which are currently available to any student, regardless of need.

Students who miss the Feb. 1 deadline and apply by March 1 will only be considered for the need-based grants and loans and the GSL.

'Awfully risky'

After the March 1 deadline, Aripoli said

the chances are "getting awfully risky" and that aid will be awarded only as long as the money lasts.

This year, Aripoli said, the funds ran out in the fall, leaving no aid available for the spring semester.

To be considered for scholarships and federally funded aid, students must turn their Student Eligibility Report into the financial aids office (by March 1 if they meet the Feb. 1 deadline), and must be admitted or enrolled in good standing with the university.

Aripoli noted that the aids office will monitor students' grades more aggressively than in the past and that "good standing" would remain a serious consideration.

Although Aripoli said it is a general rule that priority is given to the lowest-income families, he recommended students do not try to "second-guess their financial situation."

There is no given income at which students should stop applying for aid, Aripoli said, although family incomes of zero to \$28,000 per year are targeted as being some of the most needy.

"A student whose family income is even \$50,000 per year should not hesitate to apply," Aripoli said. Each situation is considered independently and many factors are taken into consideration, he added.

The GSL program, which Aripoli said

he sees as "excellent but extremely expensive," also could be of some concern to the Reagan administration.

Reagan's restrictions

According to a *Newsweek* article of Dec. 15, "Reagan's men are looking at the heavily subsidized Guaranteed Student Loan program, for instance, with an eye on restricting it to the genuinely needy."

Aripoli agreed that it would not be premature to expect concern among the administration, but that it is "really too early to tell."

In 1972, he said the GSL was restricted to the needy and the program was "impossible to control." Aripoli said he had no idea how Congress would determine the meaning and qualifications of the "genuinely needy."

"They could do any number of things to the program to lower the overall cost, from restricting the number of available loans to making the student pay the interest on the loan," he said.

However, Union Bank President Jay Dunlap, said there is "very little chance" of any changes in the GSL program.

The Union Bank is the buying agent for all the loans which go through Lincoln banks, Dunlap explained, and there has never been any problem with the program.

"These loans are essential to keep stu-

dents going to school," he said. "The government just can't take them away."

He said it is a "very workable program," and that it only makes sense that the program remain the same.

When questioned as to whether he thought the program would be restricted to the genuinely needy, he said, "We've been down that road before . . . It was impossible to police and not at all workable."

He said that Nebraska banks gave out approximately \$50 million in Guaranteed Student Loans this year and that he expects the same or more for the coming school year.

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