Governor criticizes DN's 'call for bravery'

In the editorial "Cuts Unadvisable," (Daily Nebraskan, Oct. 9), your discussion of my recent assessment of the dilemma facing Nebraskans in next year's budget, you make no attempt to reference your call for bravery to the facts as they exist in our state. Further, you make the terrible mistake of pitting the needs of the university against the needs of other state programs and local governments (cities, counties and schools).

Let me briefly do two things: point out where your assertions are off the mark and describe for your readers what I believe the State faces next

Guest Opinion

You incorrectly state that I said "the entire budget must be slashed by \$48 million." What I have said is that the programs requested by the university tion. We must also acknowledge that situation cannot be dealt with by simply cutting budgets. What I have said is that a number of difficult political issues must be resolved. What I have said is that a response that maintains the status quo in government at all levels will be insufficent.

You incorrectly state that my assumption is that NU must be "targeted Unless we open up certain sensitive we will have to be willing to reduce for cuts again." Then you call for someone brave enough to challenge this misrepresentation. If someone is fool- following: ish enough to believe what you say, the result, sadly, will be that the people aid, 25 percent is higher education and will be further diverted from a discussion of what needs to be done.

I urge you to inspect what other universities are doing given a general condition of declining enrollments and disinflation. Most institutions understand that it is not wise to build a case for public support upon premises similar to your remarkable statement: "If it takes a wide scope of offerings to achieve the goal of the widest possible opportunity for Nebraska's students, so be it." The logical conclusion of this cussion of what we must do to confront of school districts (with a state manimpossible premise will be a disaster these conditions. for the university.

with a one-half cent sales tax increase on Jan 1, 1987, means there will be \$823 million available for expenditure.

million more than this amount; there is \$839 million currently committed in Agricultural Extension. the 1986-87 budget law.

are currently required by statute: \$10 cal issues which we need to address million in social services, \$5 million in and debate: special education, \$4 million homestead exemptions, and \$3 million in waste water treatment.

All state employees, including the university, should get at least a 3 percent salary increase, which will cost our schools, and ask for help in bring-\$10 million.

Dilemmas exist since while there ture, we have \$871 million already committed (and this is without any additional money for any of the new and others).

make is this: Unless we confront the law is changed, they can only do as they status quo of government and begin an are instructed. open debate about our priorities, we will find ourselves up against a numer- may find ourselves up against our ical reality which will force unprece- hearts. To change the law which curdented reductions across the board. rently requires a \$10 million increase, political issues now, we could expect, under the worst case scenario, the munities that are temporarily unem-

25 percent is government operations. We have the third highest number of we could expect a \$24 million reduc- school districts in the nation. We are tion in aid to cities, counties and the only state with K-8 school districts. schools; a \$12 million reduction in Nebraskans need to recognize that higher education; and a \$12 million LB662 is a big step towards the goal of reduction in government operations.

desirable, I am trying to engage and effectively. We cannot simply say Nebraskans in a discussion of the foo- that because we like small schools, we lishness of assuming that we can simply will continue on a business as usual reduce the budget by this amount. I am course. This is particularly true since trying to engage Nebraskans in a dis- states which have reduced the number

I urge you to consider what I have about the need to stimulate our econ-rural schools. presented to the people for next year's omy with greater cooperation with the Higher education. Here we face the university, let me respectfully ask you most difficult challenge of all. Here the The \$871 million which has been to research a few things which we have desire to maintain the status quo may

forecast to be available for 1987-88, done in the past four years that are often ignored. Please inquire about the origin and success of the Technical Assistance Center, the Food Process-The current year's budget is \$16 ing Center, the Research and Development Authority and the joint work with

Now that I have vented my spleen a There are four major add-ons which bit, let me suggest a number of politi-

Special education. This high-growth program serves children with special needs and cannot simply be reduced with a cut. We must enter the arena where children are receiving services, ing these costs under greater control.

Homestead Exemption. Again, a is \$823 million available for expendi-reduction will occur only if we acknowledge there are disabled, aged and veterans who have limited incomes and who deserve this special deducthe counties administer this program you and others to increase the critical The most important assumption I according to law, and that unless the

Social Services. In this area we assistance to individuals in rural comployed or to reduce our reimbursement Since 50 percent of the budget is rates for nursing homes and hospitals.

Primary and secondary education. reorganizing these school districts so Rather than suggest that this is that they can operate more efficiently date) like South Dakota have still Finally, before you rush to write maintained a large number of small

We cannot ignore demographics or economic data. Enrollments are declining and inflation has been brought almost to zero. Nebraska spends a relahigher education but a relatively low amount per student. We cannot conanswer to access is to provide an insti-

tution of higher education within 50

miles of every resident of the state.

We cannot continue to labor under the myth that we will grow our way into rather than chasing "full time equiv- kans so desparately need.

I am sure that I have said enough for

be the strongest and the most dangerous. heat. If you do not ignore facts as you do so, then I welcome the criticism. Nebraskans need to debate these issues and many others (such as an appointed Board of Regents and greater program tively high amount per taxpayer for review, which I support) if we are to avoid the very thing you believe I want.

Finally, you should not fall into the tinue with the assumption that our trap of believing tht I do not value the university. I will continue to defend our long-standing willingness to spend to achieve educational excellence. I will continue to declare that the economy, the quality of our political and social an ability to afford more. If Nebraskans life and our level of understanding of want to spend more per student, which the world are all dependent upon a I believe is the correct way to achieve strong and exceptional university. I excellence, we must reduce the breadth will also continue to express my conof our offerings. We will need, like cern that a simple maintenance of the many institutions in the Midwest, to status quo is a guaranteed formula for make an effort to limit enrollments deterioration of the quality Nebras-

> Robert Kerrey governor

Production overshadows product in world of interchangeable firms

GOODMAN from Page 4

care. Who says that a corporation can't be profitable without losing its human-

There isn't an X-rated moment in this entire business-school case study. She is more concerned with explaining how her "young ladies" dressed for success at Saks Fifth Avenue, always wore stockings, and carried a basic briefcase to get past the hotel security.

The real heavy breathing begins not with the revelation that her young ladies carried portable charge machines for credit cards in their evening bags and had a beeper when they were "on call." We're talking business tech-

"I'm not ashamed, because sex is a commodity just like everything else," she said in one interview. "I looked at my job as a marketing job. I was good at

This is the modern management cult at its lowest common denominator. Goodwin is a Pulitzer prize-winning Read through the course catalog of an

average business school. Sit through the local success seminar. You hear a whole lot more about process than about product.

With all the fascination on how to manage, there is little said about what to manage. And what not to manage. One of the concerns of American business is that the current class of mobile managers regard one company as interchangeable with another. It's more worrisome when we regard one goal as interchangeable with another.

The bottom line, if you will forgive the expression, is Sydney Biddle Barrows, a success in the commodities market, proudly peddling flesh and properly describing yourself as a selfmade woman. Keep an eye out for her. Pretty soon she'll be running management seminars on the Playboy Channel. After all, hustling is hustling.

1986, The Boston Globe Newspaper Company/Washington

Post Writers Group columnist for the Boston Globe.



