

**WEATHER:** Monday, mild with a chance of thunderstorms. High in the upper 60s to mid-70s. Monday night, still a chance of showers and thunderstorms. Low in the 50s. Tuesday, partly cloudy with a high around 70.

# Daily Nebraskan

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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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## Faculty pay bill to be debated

By Lee Rood  
 Staff Reporter

Students and taxpayers will have to foot the bill to increase faculty salaries at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, student government officials said.

A bill to be debated at Wednesday's meeting of the Association of Students of the University of Nebraska asks both parties to do just that.

The bill, sponsored by College of Arts and Sciences senator Pete Castellano, calls for an increase in student tuition but stipulates that the money from that increase go directly to faculty salaries and the Legislature match the students' money 2-to-1.

Castellano and ASUN president Andy Pollock said tuition and faculty salaries at UNL are lower than at other Big Eight schools.

Castellano and Pollock said action needs to be taken soon about the salaries, and because the Legislature can't do it alone, students and lawmakers need to work together.

"It isn't a good idea," Pollock said, "but if we want to be the kind of institution we say we are, we need one (a tuition hike).

**"This is not a tuition increase bill. This is a faculty salary bill, and most of the money would come from the Legislature."**

—Castellano

"I really think we need to take the initiative here," he said. "We're going to run ourselves into a rut."

Pollock said several faculty members will retire in the next five to 10 years, making competitive wages essential for attracting new faculty.

"If we want to compare ourselves

with those kinds of institutions (Big Eight universities), we have to make ourselves comparable," he said.

Pollock said the increase would be no more than \$5 a credit hour, but senators don't have specific figures yet.

Castellano said he doesn't want students to think he wants to raise tuition; he just believes something needs to be done for the faculty.

"This is not a tuition increase bill. This is a faculty salary bill, and most of the money would come from the Legislature," he said.

Both Castellano and Pollock said that if the bill passes ASUN, they want to work closely with the NU Board of Regents to get its approval.

Regent Nancy Hoch of Nebraska City said student support of a bill to raise tuition would indicate the importance of the faculty salary issue.

Hoch said students already pay above-average instructional costs. However, she said, the issue of faculty salaries should be top priority now.

If students made this sacrifice for increased salaries, any package the regents offered the Legislature would be strengthened, Hoch said.

Sen. Vard Johnson of Omaha, chairman of the Legislature's revenue committee, said he isn't sure he agrees with the recommended 2-to-1 ratio, but the idea of joint contribution is good.

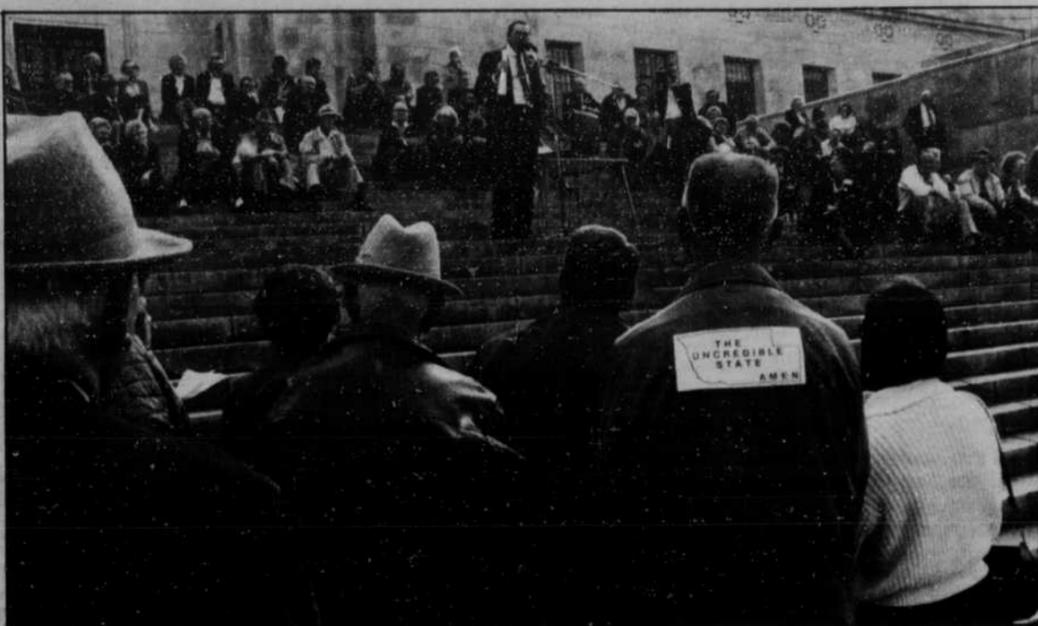
Johnson said a tuition increase would seem unfair to students unless the money went to something "fair and noble." Faculty salaries definitely fall in that category, he said.

Johnson said he wasn't sure if the measure would get to the Legislature, but cooperation is necessary to solve the problem.

"If they (legislators, regents and students) can work together, I am convinced the Legislature can find the kind of money for salaries we are looking for," he said. "If you put them in a harness, you can pull a heck of a wagon."

Sen. David Landis of Lincoln

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Dave Hansen/Daily Nebraskan

### Commonwealth Remembered

**Dr. Michael Breiner speaks to Commonwealth Savings and Loan depositors Sunday afternoon on the steps of the State Capitol. Sunday was the fourth anniversary of Commonwealth's closing.**

## Class tries to regain stock loss

By Lee Rood  
 Staff Reporter

After losing \$43,000 when the stock market crashed last month, members of a University of Nebraska-Lincoln business class are working to regain their losses.

Students taking Security Analysis, a finance class that lets students invest real money, lost \$43,000 on Oct. 19, when the Dow Jones industrial average fell 508 points to 1,738.74.

Richard DeFusco, an associate professor of finance, said he has been teaching Security Analysis since 1985, when the University of Nebraska Foundation let the class manage \$150,000 that was earmarked for investment.

Another professor raised almost \$50,000 that year for the class.

Since then, DeFusco said, students have made the money grow. When the market was at its peak in August, the investments were worth more than \$300,000.

And even though students were surprised when the market fell, DeFusco said, it was a good learning experience.

"In class, when we teach finance, we teach that risk goes both ways. This showed them that there is a down side to this," he said.

"When you watch the market go down like that, there's a real gut-level feeling inside," he said.

The students are rebounding, DeFusco said.

"They think there are some real bargains out there to be had," he said. "Actually, my class is buying stocks still."

Jon Kuck, a senior finance major, said the class has already

recovered \$17,000.

"We're working hard to bring it back up," he said.

The worst part about the whole experience, Kuck said, is that no one expected it.

Jim Fellows, another senior in the class, said the loss taught students to look for signs that might lead to similar crashes.

"There are a lot of young brokers that have never seen the market go down like this," he said.

DeFusco said his students haven't slowed down since the crash. If anything, they've been working harder.

If students do their homework, he said, they should be able to make up the lost money.

## Students from farms finding aid hard to get

By Randy Lyons  
 Staff Reporter

Students from farming families are working longer hours at part-time jobs and seeking more scholarships because a portion of farm assets are now considered in determining eligibility for financial aid, university officials say.

The assets, such as land and farm machinery, are being considered because of changes made by Congress that became effective in January 1987, said William McFarland, director of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid.

McFarland said that before 1987, farm families had the option of using the Financial Aid Form or a specialized needs test to apply for financial aid.

"Before, farmers were allowed to use either one," McFarland said. "If they couldn't qualify on the FAF, they could go to the needs test."

The needs test only took into account adjusted gross income, family size and the number of children in college, McFarland said. A simple table was used to find an amount the family could contribute, he said, and how much aid would be available.

Because the needs test was discontinued, all students applying for financial aid now must

use the Financial Aid Form, which takes into consideration a portion of family assets.

McFarland said the new system is a problem for many families because many farmers' assets cannot be converted to cash easily.

Two students from farm families who have had problems qualifying for financial aid said the new changes could make things worse.

Leland Wagner, an agriculture honors student majoring in agriculture education, said that when he first came to UNL and applied for financial aid he became disgusted and hasn't applied since.

Wagner said that when his financial aid application came back, it stated that his parents could contribute \$20,000 to educating the three children in the family who were in college.

"The only way to do that was to sell all of our stuff," Wagner said. "They don't realize that you have to replace equipment and put money back into the operation."

Wagner's parents, who farm 900 acres near Chapman, declared Chapter 11 bankruptcy a year ago, he said, which will allow them to restructure their debt and make a larger balloon payment at a later date.

Because of merit scholarships, Wagner said, he was able to stay in school. A part-time job was out of the question, he said, because he had

to go home to help on the farm each weekend, like many students from farm families.

Another UNL student lost her eligibility for a student loan because of the changes.

Elaine Hoelsing, a junior elementary education and human development major, said that during the past two years she was able to get a student loan of \$2,500 to help meet her expenses, but not this year. Because of the changes, she now has to work 30 hours per week instead of the 10 to 15 hours she worked last year.

Hoelsing said she was able to keep her Regents Scholarship, but she must keep a 3.5 grade point average and working so much makes it harder.

The information she received after applying for financial aid said her parents could contribute \$3,700 to her education, she said.

"They just don't have it," Hoelsing said. "When they (financial aid agencies) evaluate the assets, they don't consider the debt against it."

Hoelsing's parents farm 320 acres near Coleridge and also run a hog operation of 20 to 25 sows. Her father also works away from the farm at a construction job. She said her parents have a special savings account set aside to loan money to her brother and her when money is

low. She said she has had to use some of that this year.

Although it has been tougher on her, Hoelsing said, there may be some benefits to the situation.

"Of course, I won't have to pay back the loan money that I didn't get," she said.

It will also make a difference after she graduates and looks for a job, Hoelsing said, because it looks good if a student had to work and help pay expenses for college.

While financial aid officials and students say the changes are causing problems, advisers from the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources said students haven't said much to them about the problems.

"Maybe students just haven't made me aware of the problems," said David McGill, professor of agronomy.

McGill said he wasn't aware of many students who have left school because of the problem. He said more students are applying for scholarships because of the difficulty in borrowing money. More students are working part-time as well, he said.

"The real thing that has changed is the cost involved in going to school," said McGill, who

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