

Women must continue trying, professor says

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that women should stay at home and raise a family.

The idea that women should go to work threatened them, she said.

Francis Kaye, associate professor of English and editor of "Great Plains Quarterly," said that when she and her husband came to Nebraska in 1977, a wife's income was not considered when a couple wanted to buy a house. Because she was the principle wage earner, the Kayes had a tough time buying a house.

Until the early 1980s, farmers' wives paid hefty inheritance taxes if their husbands died. But if the wife died, the husband didn't pay any taxes. In some cases, inheritance taxes were so high that women had to sell the farms they had lived on because they couldn't pay the tax.

Women Involved in Farm Economics (WIFE) was successful in changing unfair inheritance laws, Kaye said.

One aspect of the women's movement Kaye said she didn't like was the emphasis some gave to the idea of women as victims.

"I thought, 'Let's not worry about that. Let's just go from here,'" she said.

Women have been discriminated against, she said, but it's "not useful to keep on harping about that."

"You still have responsibilities," she said.

Joy Ritchie, associate professor of English, said society has become more conscious of women's issues through legislation and Affirmative Action.

One only needs to look at who holds positions of power to see how far women have to go, she said.

Ritchie said there are few women at UNL who are deans, full professors or graduate fellows, but many women are not tenured and part-time instructors.

"I have real concerns that we have not made a lot of progress," she said.

More women work because they are forced to, Ritchie said, and not because there has been a great amount of Affirmative Action.

Most single heads of families are women who don't earn a "livable wage," she said. As a result, both women and their children have a lower standard of living, she said.

Ritchie said she doesn't like to see college women "closing down their options" because they don't think women belong in certain careers.

Some women could go into engineering but don't, she said, because they have the view that it's not the "proper role for them."

Senator wants ASUN to control fees; Griesen said Regents' input important

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Fund A student fees finance ASUN, the University Program Council and part of the Daily Nebraskan. Fund B fees are allocated to the Nebraska Unions, Campus Recreation, the University Health Center and the Debt Service.

For ASUN to gain control over student fees, known officially as University Program and Facility Fees, regents must vote to change its long standing policies. Regent Kermit Hansen of Elkhorn said he opposes such changes.

The regents are legally bound to review all university appropriation decisions, Hansen said. The board is held accountable for all appropriations, including student fee allocations, he said. Thus, regents must review ASUN's fee decisions, he said.

"The Board of Regents is the accountable entity of the entire university," Hansen said.

Griesen agreed with Hansen. He said administrators should have a say in student fees because they are responsible for staff and facilities financed by the fees.

Hansen said the regents review student fee appropriations to ensure that ASUN and administrators allocate enough to meet basic student needs.

Hansen said regents usually do not change ASUN and administrators' Fund B allocations. Hansen said he can't recall them making a single modification to Fund B proposals in the past eight years.

Griesen said he also has made no major changes to the Committee for Fees Allocation and ASUN's proposals.

"I have always supported in principle exactly what the ASUN Senate sent to me," he said. "I think that reflects the respect I have for CFA and ASUN."

Svoboda agreed that Griesen shows great respect for ASUN's appropriations. But the potential for administrative abuse is always present, he said.

"The intent of this legislation is to ask the question 'what happens 10 to 20 years down the line when we don't have a Jim Griesen as vice chancellor for student affairs?'" Svoboda said.

ASUN would gain more power by having total control over student fees,

which also could help curb student apathy, Svoboda said. If UNL students know ASUN controls their fees and facility money, Svoboda said, they will get involved.

Svoboda will present his resolution to CFA today at 6 p.m. before the ASUN meeting at 6:30 p.m. If CFA kills the resolution, Svoboda said he will bring it up in ASUN emergency status. According to ASUN bylaws, a bill killed in committee may be brought up as emergency status.

Official says tuition hike likely

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only \$22.4 million in 1989-90 and \$19.7 million the following year.

Orr's proposal suggests raising faculty salaries on each campus by 7.5 percent annually. NU proposed a 11.25 percent overall annual increase for the next two years.

Haack said the proposed budget would have to be changed significantly if Orr's proposition makes it through the Legislature.

"It either means that we would look for additional revenue or we would have to cut acquisitions," he said.

Haack said it is too early to predict if a lack of funding from the state would result in a tuition increase larger than the proposed 5 percent.

"The governor's recommendation is an early idea of where we could come up," he said. "The Appropriations Committee could be more or less supportive."

Diffendal said he plans to do his best to support the university's proposal at the Appropriations Committee meeting March 14, when NU's budget comes up.

"I'm not sure what the mood is," he said. "What I plan on doing is going in and supporting the regents because the salary problem wasn't solved last year. If we're going to be competitive we have to have salaries up to the point where we can attract faculty to the university."

Although tuition increases would be a last resort, Diffendal said, it is possible to generate additional revenue for faculty salary increases.

"We were very pleased last year that the student government came out in support of our efforts, in that if the Legislature came up with so much, the students would be willing to support a tuition hike," he said.

ASUN President Jeff Petersen said he would not be in support of increasing tuition more than the proposed 5 percent in order to support the faculty increases.

"We're not giving up on the faculty salary increases yet," he said. "We're hoping the Appropriations Committee will come through with the funds."

"I never like to see tuition go up. I don't think anybody does."

Haack said UNL has not made any long range plans to increase tuition, since budgets are made out only two years in advance. Budget guidelines for 1989-1991 propose an increase in tuition of 5 percent each year.

Tuition rose by 58 percent from 1980 to 1985 because of decreases in state funding of the university system. This decrease came as a result of income tax cuts at the national level, Haack said. Since Nebraska income taxes are figured as a percentage of the federal tax, this resulted in decreased revenue for the state.

If federal income taxes increase in the future, this will reverse the process, giving Nebraska more money which would likely increase state funding for UNL, he said.

The state's present budget surplus has similarly helped the cause of the university in the Legislature, thus reducing the need for tuition increases, Haack said.

Despite past increases in tuition, UNL is less expensive in adjusted dollars than it was 20 years ago, he said. A course load of 15 credit hours taken each semester of this year cost \$1,313 in 1988 dollars. When this is converted to 1968 dollars by the consumer price index, the tuition bill amounts to \$385. Tuition for the same course load in 1968 cost students \$433, 12 percent higher than tuition is now.

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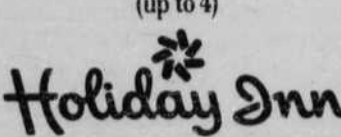
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