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Monday

WEATHER

Monday, breezy, warm and humid, 20 percent chance of thundershowers, high 80-85, south wind 15-25 mph. Monday night, partly cloudy, 30 percent chance of thundershowers, low around 60. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, 30 percent chance of thundershowers, high around 80.

INDEX

News.....2
Editorial.....4
Sports.....7
Arts & Entertainment.....11
Classifieds.....13

Regents vote to resume hunt for president

By Mindy Mozer
Staff Reporter

OMAHA -- The search for a University of Nebraska president has resumed, after approval Saturday from the NU Board of Regents.

Regents Chairman Don Blank of McCook proposed informing the 18-member advisory firm Heidrick & Struggles Inc. to resume the search.

The search was interrupted while the Nebraska Legislature considered changes in the governance of higher education.

Blank said it would cost about \$39,000, plus additional expenses, for the firm to perform the search.

"That's the fee their firm charges," he said. "When you go out and search for top-notch people, you need all the help you can get."

Regent John Payne of Kearney

questioned the amount of money being spent on the search. In the end, he estimated, the cost will be around \$100,000 to find a president.

Payne was the only regent to vote against the proposal.

Blank estimated that the search will take six months to complete.

"All we can go by is what has happened at other institutions," he said.

The search for a successor to Ronald

Roskens, who was fired last July without public explanation, was halted last year after the consulting firm Widmayer and Associates recommended restructuring the governance of Nebraska's higher education.

On April 9, the Nebraska Legislature approved an amended proposal to keep the regents and the State College Board of Trustees. That proposal, if voters approve it in November, would give the Coordinating Commission

for Higher Education more governing authority.

Interim NU President Martin Massengale said the legislative session was historic in terms of higher education.

"I think we have just witnessed a milestone education session," he said.

Massengale said it is too early to project what will happen in the future with education. But he said, "the groundwork has been laid."

NU faculty salary increase approved

By Mindy Mozer
Staff Reporter

OMAHA -- University of Nebraska-Lincoln faculty members will receive salaries below the majority of their peer institutions next year despite the faculty pay raise approved by the NU Board of Regents on Saturday.

The board approved the Nebraska Legislature's pay guidelines, which

call for an 11.5 percent salary increase for UNL and a 9 percent increase for both the University of Nebraska at Omaha and the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

Faculty Senate President Jim McShane told the board UNL still would be about 1 1/2 percent behind the mean of its peer institutions, if those schools receive no raises.

The average salary at UNL is \$42,400, McShane said, so each per-

centage point is worth \$424.

The pay raise is the same amount recommended for this year. But McShane said UNL did not get the full amount of the increase.

Regent Kermit Hansen of Elkhorn proposed a "catch-up" plan for the 1991-93 budget biennial to boost UNL's salaries.

The plan calls for a 15.2 percent increase for UNL, an 11.6 percent

increase for UNMC and a 9.2 percent increase for UNO. Regents voted to add the plan to the salary guideline resolution.

Regents also approved a 4.9 percent tuition increase for 1990-91, from \$51 per credit hour to \$53.50, for Nebraska undergraduate residents. That is the same percentage approved last year. Tuition will increase 5.1 percent, from \$138.50 to \$145.50, for non-resident undergraduates.

Board passes fees increase for 1990-91

From Staff Reports

OMAHA -- The NU Board of Regents on Saturday approved the allocation of \$6.4 million in UNL student fees for next year.

The proposed increases in

See REGENTS on 6

400 attend speech

Philosopher 'breaks down disciplines'

By Cindy Wostrel
Staff Reporter

A world-renowned philosopher's visit to UNL "at least temporarily, broke down the walls between disciplines which . . . sometimes seem too thick," said Stephen Hilliard, associate dean of the College of Arts & Sciences.

Jacques Derrida, who teaches at a French school of social sciences, visited the University of Nebraska-Lincoln at the invitation of such diverse groups as the architecture, arts and sciences, law and graduate colleges.

Derrida said he likes American universities and students and the openness of their discussions.

American students are "aggressive and stimulating," he said.

Hilliard said Derrida's visit was successful. More than 400 people attended his lecture Thursday and about 50 to 100 attended a panel discussion with him Friday.

"I think almost everyone that met him was very impressed by him," Hilliard said, although some might not have agreed with his philosophy.

Derrida, who also lectures at the University of California-Irvine every year for a few weeks and once taught at Yale, helped develop a controversial philosophy known as deconstructionism, or post-structuralism. His "Book of Grammatology," published in 1967, marked the beginning of deconstructionism, Hilliard said.

Deconstructionists are scholars of philosophy, literature, law and other social sciences, Hilliard said. They believe there is no fixed meaning to any text.

Derrida was born in Algeria in 1930, and moved to France when he was 19 years old, he said. He studied at the Sorbonne, the University of Paris, where he later taught, Hilliard said.

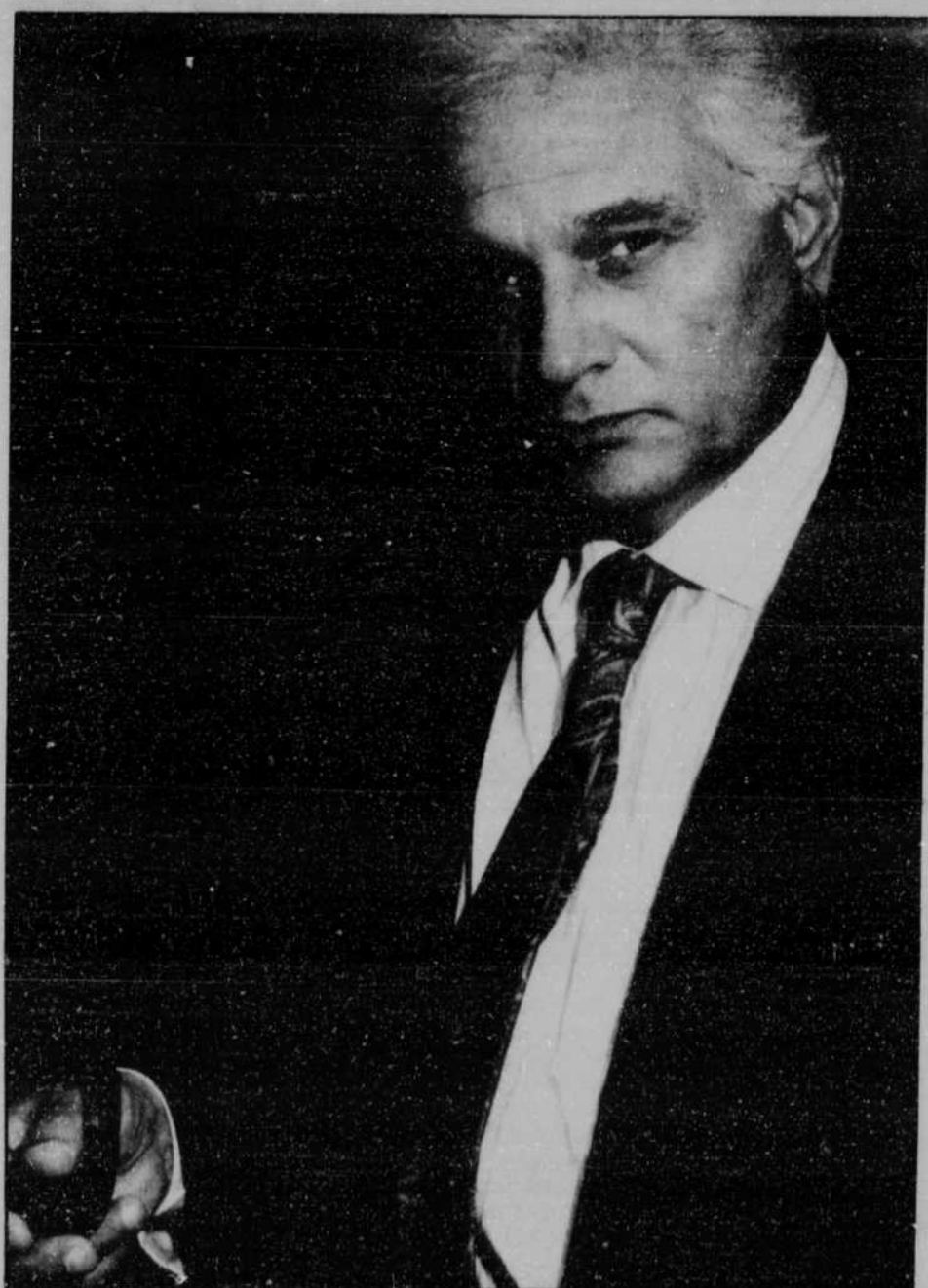
He has been in France for the last 40 years teaching polemics, the art of argument or controversy.

Both Marxists and conservatives have opposed Derrida's philosophy, Hilliard said.

"His system seems to many people to question such truths that they don't like to see questioned," Hilliard said. "It questions almost everything."

Deconstructionism is not a rigorous, structured philosophy, he said. According to Derrida's philosophy of deconstructions, different people do different things, Hilliard said.

Bill Regier, director of the University of Nebraska Press, said Derrida's philosophy



David Hansen/Daily Nebraskan

Jacques Derrida

emerges from the tradition of German philosophers Immanuel Kant, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Edmund Husserl and Martin Heidegger.

Deconstructionism often is mistaken for nihilism, Regier said. But nihilism denies there is a basis for knowledge or truth.

Deconstructionism has been "one of the most fertile and productive contributions to intellectual discourse since the Second World War," Regier said.

"It attempts to determine upon what bases intellectual claims and ideas are founded," he said.

Haughton backed by ASUN leader for senate seat

By Doug Isakson
Staff Reporter

ASUN President Phil Gosch said he will ask the student court to allow Sandy Haughton to exercise her elected position as senator for the Division of Continuing Studies.

Even though she won a senate seat, Haughton was informed she could not serve on the Association of Students of the University of Nebraska Senate because she carries only 6 credit hours rather than the required 12 hours.

Haughton, a junior business major, was not aware of the credit-hour rule when she decided to vote in the elections March 14. She won with one write-in vote -- her own.

After the elections Haughton was informed by Marlene Beyke, ASUN director of development, that she was ineligible for the senate seat.

Gosch said the ASUN Constitution's 12-credit-hour requirement originally was intended to limit senate positions to full-time students. But Gosch said the requirement should be changed because it fails to account for the increase in non-traditional students in the 1980s.

"The Electoral Commission failed to foresee the challenges and time conflicts," of non-traditional students, Gosch said. "Since then, society has changed a lot to include night students."

As a result, he said, the Division of Continuing Studies has grown to 795 students, larger than the College of Home Economics.

Because many of these students have full-time jobs or young children at home, Gosch said, it is impossible for them to take 12 hours. The average continuing studies student takes 4 hours, Gosch said, while the average traditional student takes 13.

Because the constitution has not kept pace with the changes in student population, he said, students in continuing studies now have no representation even though they must pay student fees. Gosch said the problem became evident, and continuing studies was given a senate seat this year.

Of the 795 continuing studies students at UNL, only seven, less than 1 percent, are eligible for a senate position, Gosch said. He compared that figure to the 75 percent eligibility among the general student population.

Gosch said he expects the court to have a hearing in a few days to decide whether it has the power to permanently change the require-

See ASUN on 6