

# Daily Nebraskan

Wednesday

## WEATHER

Today, sunny, breezy and warm, south wind 15-25 miles per hour, record high in the mid to upper 70s. Tonight, mostly clear, low 40-45. Thursday, mostly sunny and still warm, high near 70.

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November 14, 1990

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Vol. 90 No. 56

## Officials, candidate differ over censure

By Jennifer O'Gilka  
Senior Reporter

Some university officials expressed dismay about past actions of one candidate for the University of Nebraska presidency, but that candidate had a different story to tell about a national censure against his university.

In a statement, the presidents of the UNL and UNO chapters of the American Association of University Professors said they assume a national AAUP censure will disqualify Robert Dickeson, president of the University of Northern Colorado, from the NU presidential search.

The AAUP censure against the University of Northern Colorado under Dickeson's administration came in 1984.

Because the consultants, hired by the NU Board of Regents to screen the candidates, failed to discover the AAUP censure, the whole search should be questioned, according to the local AAUP statement.

Robert Bergstrom, president of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln chapter of the AAUP and an associate professor of English, and Eugene Freund, University of Nebraska at Omaha AAUP chapter president, issued the joint statement Tuesday.

Bergstrom said that in 1982-83, Dickeson terminated 47 faculty members, 39 of whom were tenured.

"These people were dismissed on the grounds of what they called program exigency," Bergstrom said. This means UNC needed to reduce the number of full-time faculty members by closing programs, he said.

Bergstrom said AAUP principles state that tenured professors and programs can be cut when such a move will save the university from being financially crippled or from closing entirely. He said this would not have happened at UNC even without the faculty cuts.

Rick Silverman, chairperson of the UNC Faculty Senate, said that at the time Dickeson made the faculty cuts, Colorado law mandated that as en-

rollment decreased, faculty positions had to be cut.

Dickeson said that the AAUP was concerned that the Colorado Legislature was dictating the number of professors and money the institution received.

Silverman, who was not a UNC staff member at the time of the cuts, said Dickeson was forced to ax the positions.

"Whoever became president in 1981 would be forced to have to comply with the law or else the university would be in violation," Silverman said.

Dickeson said although he might have agreed with the AAUP concern, he had no choice but to reduce the number of faculty members.

Since then, he said, "I have worked hard with the Legislature and got it (the law) removed."

Silverman said one of the reasons the law was removed was because Dickeson argued forcefully that it did not support higher education.

Bergstrom said faculty members

should have been involved in every step of the process, but were not.

UNC had procedures for consultation with the faculty, he said, but these were not followed. He said there was little faculty input into the terminations, and UNC did not follow its own rules.

Dickeson said the entire UNC faculty voted to change its provisions for steps to follow in making cuts in the number of faculty members.

UNC faculty approved a method for cutting faculty that was not consistent with AAUP provisions, Dickeson said.

The AAUP provisions allow for faculty members to have an on-campus hearing prior to approaching a hearing officer and going to court.

The UNC faculty voted not to have the on-campus hearings before approaching a hearing officer because they were afraid faculty members without legal counsel could say something damaging that would hurt them in court, Dickeson said.

"I backed the faculty," Dickeson

said. He said he feels the AAUP made an error censuring him on this issue because the faculty voted to change the provisions.

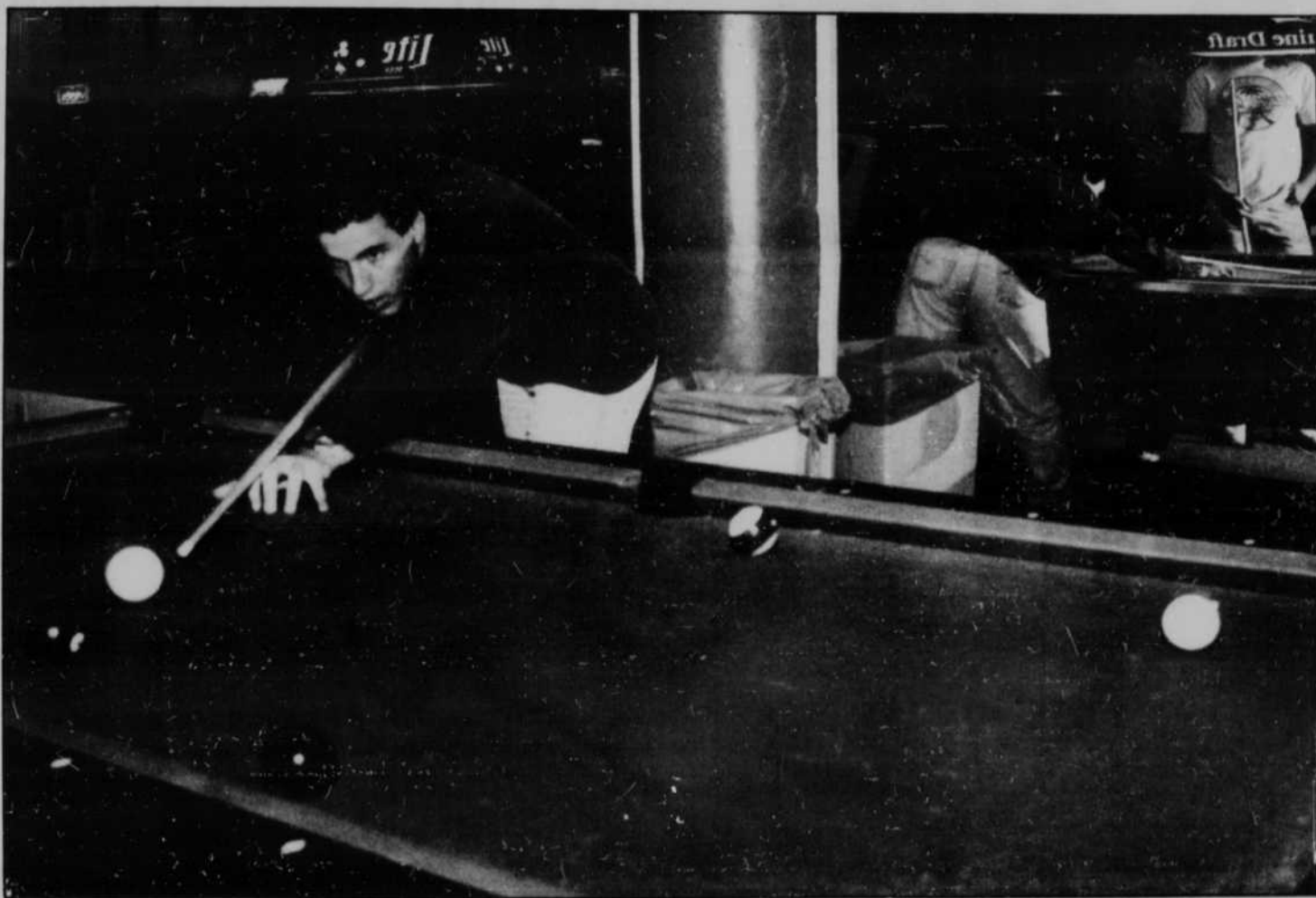
An AAUP report that appeared in the May/June 1984 issue of *Academe*, a publication of AAUP, states that the organization recognized that the state Legislature dictated the maximum number of faculty positions possible and had ordered a decrease because of declining enrollment.

However, it also states that the UNC administration could have taken measures other than termination. It suggested that a voluntary early retirement plan could have been implemented, rather than the termination of tenured and non-tenured faculty.

It also points out that an expanded early retirement plan was implemented in September 1983, too late to affect the terminated faculty.

But the report added that of the 47 faculty members who were termi-

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Jeff Willett/Daily Nebraskan

### Take your best shot

Sophomore Chris Bashus shoots pool at The Reunion on Tuesday afternoon.

## KU chancellor withdraws from presidential race

From Staff Reports

Gene Budig, chancellor of the University of Kansas, on Tuesday withdrew his name from consideration for the University of Nebraska presidency.

In a statement, Budig said he could not leave KU until "closure has been reached on a series of significant matters which will impact KU's long-term future."

The statement said that KU is a special place for Budig and his family and has been the focal

“**Dr. Budig was an outstanding candidate.**”

Gosch  
Student regent

point of his life for 10 years.

Budig could not be reached for comment. NU Board of Regents Chairman Don Blank said he is certain other regents will be disappointed by Budig's announcement.

Budig was high on the list of those being considered for the presidency, Blank said.

Phil Gosch, University of Nebraska-Lincoln student regent, said Budig's decision is unfortunate.

"Dr. Budig was an outstanding candidate," Gosch said. "All of them (the candidates) are.

"I know he's been very successful at Kansas and I can see why he'd want to stay there. It's an excellent school," Gosch said.

## Study may be incomplete

# Professors: Computers affect writing

By Doug Isakson  
Staff Reporter

Although a recent study shows that computers help students write better, three English professors at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln say it's not that simple.

The study, which compared the writing of students who used computers for classwork and those who did not, failed to consider many of the pros and cons of using computers to teach writing, the professors said. The study surveyed 15 universities across the country.

Les Whipp, a UNL English professor, said the study was focused too narrowly to make any accurate conclusions about the advantages of teach-

ing writing with computers.

Whipp, who said he often requires his students to write their papers on computers, said the advantages of learning to write with computers should be measured by more than just the quality of the end result.

"My sense is that the study is right," he said, "but that it is a fairly narrow notion."

Students who can afford their own computers have an advantage over those who cannot, he said. Teaching all students to use computers provides a socio-economic playing field," he said.

And familiarity with computers helps students in classes other than composition that require writing, he said.

Whipp said he hoped students would

learn to create at the computer, allowing them to write their thoughts down as they come, making their writing more dynamic and interesting.

He said he also hoped students would think at the keyboard, allowing them to take advantage of the easier correction and editing capabilities of a computer.

Kate Ronald, an associate English professor, agreed that the convenience of using computers encourages students to spend more time revising their work.

"As far as I can tell, they are a wonderful boon to students' writing," Ronald said. "They show so graphically that the writing is never finished."

But, she said, computers aren't a

cure-all and can't generate ideas.

Dave Wilson, an assistant professor in curriculum and instruction in the Teachers College and the English department, said he sees two changes in students' writing when they start using computers to do assignments.

First, he said, students write longer sentences, an advantage because they write more, but a disadvantage because their writing became more wordy.

Second, he said, students become more willing to revise their work because they can make corrections and move paragraphs around more easily. But rewriting also requires students to "re-see" their work, he said, and a computer can't help them with that.

## Activist: Racism is worse now than in 1960s

By Alan Phelps  
Staff Reporter

A kind of "social apartheid" exists in the United States today because of the tendency of people to "stick to their own kind," a government official from Mozambique said Tuesday night.

"Most people come from situations of tremendous homogeneity — they stick to their own kind by and large," said Prexy Nesbitt, a civil rights activist who has worked for Martin Luther King Jr. and currently is a U.S. consultant for the Mozambique government.

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