

# Soshnik... 'no one knows who holds the dorm bonds'

by Julie Morris  
Nebraskan Staff Writer

The University's hulking brick and concrete dormitories with their airy hallways and look-alike rooms are a home that each resident pays \$3.30 a day to maintain.

The dorms were built on borrowed money and are being paid for and operated by student rents.

THE \$3.30 a day students pay for half of a medium-sized bedroom, the use of communal bathrooms, lounges and telephones and 20 meals a week in large dining rooms also goes toward payment of the buildings' construction and a financial return for holders of the construction bonds.

The University sold revenue bonds totalling \$28,990,000 in 1964 and 1966 to construct new dorms, the 14th St. Greek complex and an addition to the Nebraska Union. The funds were also used to finish paying construction debts on older dorms, the Student Health Center

and an earlier addition to the Union.

Dr. Joseph Soshnik, vice chancellor for administration and newly appointed Lincoln campus president, said the University owed bondholders \$28,205,000 as of July 1, 1968.

The interest rate on the 1964 bond issue is 3.455 per cent and on the 1966 issue 4.224 per cent, Soshnik said.

A MAN holding just one of the bonds, which were issued in \$5,000 denominations, collects interest payments of \$173.30 or \$211.20, depending on the issue, each year until the repayment of the principal falls due.

The interest on the bonds is exempt from federal and state income tax, Soshnik said, on the basis of early Federal Supreme Court decisions.

Soshnik said no one knows who holds the bonds because they are unregistered "freeholder" bonds. Nebraska State Treasurer Wayne

Swanson said University-issued revenue bonds can be considered relatively risk-free assured investment because the University is a state institution and "obviously has a very solid foundation."

THE LAST of the current bond issue debts falls due July 1, 2001, Soshnik said.

Most of the funds needed to repay the bonds comes from dorm rents. Another portion comes from special fees assessed each full-time student for use of the Union and the Student Health Center, Soshnik said.

The bond payments on the 14th St. Greek complex are being met with funds paid by the groups that leased the houses.

M. Edward Bryan, director of University Housing, said the University budgets \$250 per dormitory space per year to meet bond payments.

DORM RESIDENTS pay \$800 per academic year board and room for a double room, \$908 a year for a

single room. Dorm fees for summer school sessions are \$180.

Those room and board charges went into effect in fall, 1967. They were a 10 per cent increase in fees over the board and room fees of the previous year.

The \$250 per dorm bed that must be raised to pay the construction debts is of "prime importance" in the distribution of the fees, Bryan said. He said students could properly view that portion of their fees as the actual "rent" for their rooms.

The University collects a gross income of \$4.5 to \$5.0 million yearly in dorm fees, Bryan said.

THIRTY-TWO per cent of that income is used to pay the bond debts, he explained.

The rest is used to pay the mammoth bills for dorm operation.

Thirty-nine per cent of the income is used for board expenditures (food), 28 per cent for room expenditures (upkeep, lighting, heat).

The total operating cost of all campus dormitories for the fiscal year 1968, which ended June 30, was \$3.4 million, Soshnik said.

Bryan said the University had to "cut some corners" on supplies for the dormitories last year because the dorms were not completely filled.

THE FATE of a liberalized on-campus housing policy is based on

Editor's Note: This is the second of two stories on the University dormitories—who lives there, why they do, who builds the dorms, and what they cost.

the question of keeping the 5,482 dorm spaces filled.

Student leaders of the move to implement the policy, which would compel only freshmen to live on campus, also think that the specter of even more dorms rising on the skyline is another problem.

Bill Gilpin, a student member of the University Housing Policy Committee, says that specter could mean the University is "overbuilding" dorms.

Some student leaders have expressed a belief that the University has plans for new dorms in the making.

But Soshnik said Tuesday that "no work to date" has been done on such proposals and that "no plans are on the drawing boards."

HE SAID, however, that, in accord with the overall plan for campus expansion, the University has bought land on the corner of 17th and R that is earmarked for a dorm complex sometime in the future.

Soshnik noted that the University must have permission of the Nebraska Legislature or the executive board of the Legislative Council before it can issue bonds to build new dorms.

He said there are no plans at present to seek that permission.



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Emphasis on current programs . . .

## NU president: no change

by Jim Evinger  
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When Dr. Joseph Soshnik assumes the office of president of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln this Friday, there will be no significant changes in the direction and emphasis of current programs on the Lincoln campuses.

Soshnik made this statement Tuesday regarding his appointment earlier this month by the Board of Regents as president of the Lincoln campuses.

HE IS currently serving as vice chancellor for administration. His appointment marks the first step in the University's administrative reorganization.

Soshnik said he envisions a continuation of the current direction of the University at Lincoln. He added there will be a natural alteration of current methods because of the change of administrative structure and the change in personnel.

The future of the Lincoln campuses will to a large degree be determined by the allocations granted by the Legislature for the University's operation over the next biennium, Soshnik said.

He added he was enthusiastic about the Experimental College proposal now under study and a

Teaching Council which will soon be established to evaluate and encourage innovations in teaching methods at the University.

THE MOST immediate concern he faces in filling personnel positions is finding a dean of faculties, he said.

Soshnik explained that Dr. Merk Hobson, vice chancellor for academic affairs, will be vacating his current post as dean of faculties to serve the total University structure.

He would not say that he is near to recommending anyone for the position, adding that he hopes to fill this position as soon as possible.

"The importance of this position dictates the amount of time in-

involved in reviewing candidates," Soshnik said.

"I WILL assume and bear the responsibilities for the academic and fiscal affairs of the Lincoln campuses," Soshnik said regarding his new responsibilities.

In explaining the administrative reorganization, he said the chancellor of the University, Dr. Clifford Hardin, no longer has direct relationships with the deans of the four campuses that makeup the University.

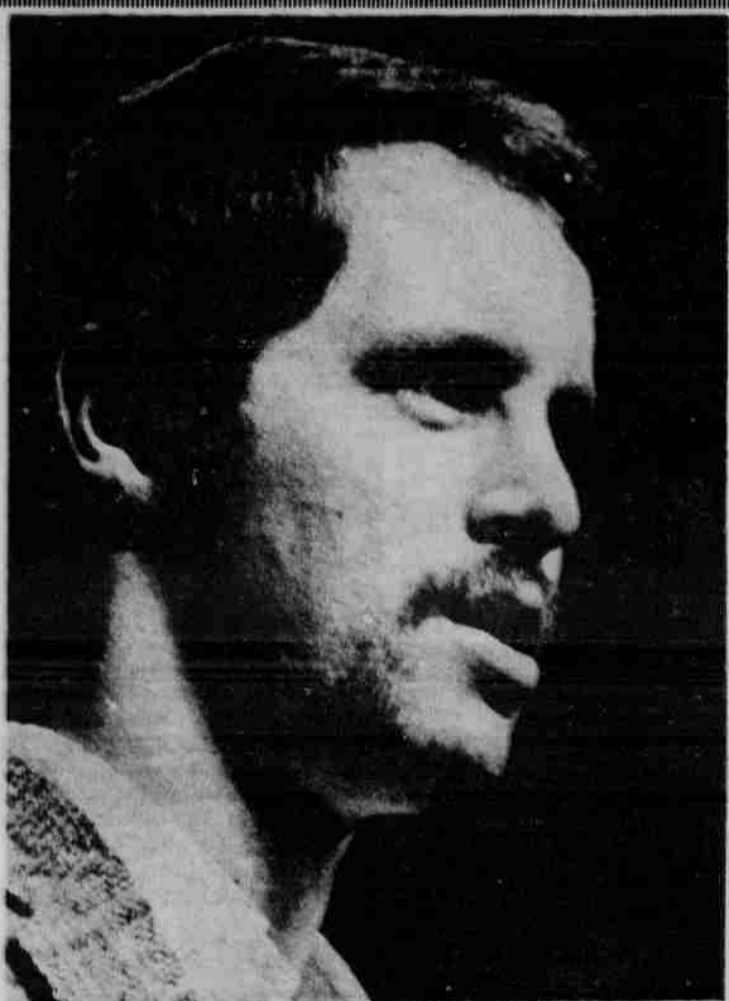
Soshnik said the deans on the Lincoln campuses will now report to him as he is responsible to the Chancellor.

Soshnik is the third president to be named as a part of the ad-

ministrative reorganization. Dr. Cecil Wittson and Dr. Kirk Naylor were appointed early in October by the Regents as president of the Omaha Medical Center and president of the University at Omaha, respectively.

"IF NOTHING else our organization is more coherent and logical," Soshnik said. He added he hopes the addition of more personnel will allow more time for creative thinking and planning by administrators.

Soshnik said there is no reason to expect the campuses in Omaha and Lincoln to become mirror images of each other under the new structure of the University.



R. Duane Ferre, former Air Force officer, speaks against the militarizing of the American society. See story page 3.

## Rewards and punishments not the same for poor people

by George Kaufman  
Nebraskan Staff Writer

"What society can do for the poor people and the Black people in America is quit choking them to death."

These were the words of Tom Windham, black philosophy instructor at Nebraska Wesleyan University, during a Time-Out program Tuesday afternoon in the Union.

Windham spoke on the theme "My Country 'Tis Of Thee, And All It's Institutions, Too", and he pointed out that anyone perpetuating the systems of oppression is guilty also of oppression.

HIS MESSAGE to the blacks and

whites in the audience was the same, with different frames of reference: that personality is shaped by the manipulation of rewards and punishments and in this country institutions serve that purpose on a mass scale.

"But through the use of a defense mechanism," he said, "we distort reality to the degree that we can accept it."

He pointed out that much the white community has done to help the blacks has been self-defeating for the blacks who tried to use it.

YOU CAN pass open housing laws, but you can't give a job to a black which will enable him to actually buy a house.

"What you see is a group of black

people in a ghetto crying, 'We need better living conditions, better schools, better jobs . . . But your distorted mind says, 'Man, look what we have done for you!'"

He said that the black people could legally vote, but that areas such as the Malone area in Lincoln were gerrymandered in order to give it no real political power.

"WHERE DO you see blacks working?" he asked. "In the cafeteria of the Union, in the fraternity houses — those centers of brotherly love — and working as janitors."

He pointed to "dumpy Whittier Junior High" where the black youngsters are sent. He said that they win awards

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## Motivated by money, beliefs, cyclists an emerging breed

by George Kaufman  
Nebraskan Staff Writer

They rest in groups, huddled around the entrances to all the classrooms. They are silent, unmoving. Unless you look for them, you will never even notice they are there at all.

They are bicycles, the cheapest and most mobile means of transportation on campus. There are still very few of them here in comparison to other campuses in the States, but their popularity is growing.

THE ADVANTAGES are many, and those who ride them are purists, true hardy individuals, and very often quite broke.

One major advantage, as pointed out by an international cyclist, is that the bicycle takes you right to the door of your classroom building.

The financial advantages are impressive also: no gas, no license, no campus parking sticker, no speeding tickets and no expensive upkeep.

CYCLISTS SEEM to be divided into two groups: those who are too broke to afford a car, and those who are esthetically committed to the bicycle as others are to sports cars and motorcycles; it is "their thing."

The first category tends toward refurbished 1950-era models which must be slightly rusted to be acceptable. The purists seem almost wholly to depend on five-speed English racers, well-polished and oiled to perfection.

The problems encountered by the hard-core cyclists this year, however, seem to be more numerous than in past years.

"ALL THESE pointy-headed pseudo-intellectual professors can't even park their bikes straight," complained a well-know peddler-about-town.

"Also," pointed out another, "with the increased enrollment this year the bike racks are overflowing." A Daily Nebraskan check of bike racks around the campus affirmed this statement, noting that many bikes had to be leaned up against walls of buildings or left lying on the ground.

Larry Grossman, a world traveler and devout bicycle man, offered one hypothesis as to why more Nebraskans are two-wheeling it: "Living in the Beef State, we get an overdose of cholesterol and the exercise of peddling helps balance our bodies."

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Unable to afford a haircut or a car? Not at all. This student is one of the hardy individuals who is taking advantage of the least expensive and most healthful means of transportation around.



Legislative Clerk Hugo Srb and State Senator Roland Luedtke talk with senior Phil Bowen during their discussion of the merits of a non-partisan legislature. See story page 4.