



In the red... Regent Kermit Hansen ponders the administrative mixups that may cost the University \$1.4 million.

## Regents may ask students to pay \$1.4 million deficit

by Michael (O.J.) Nelson

The University must come up with an estimated \$1.4 million by the end of the school year to keep from going into debt, NU administrators told the Board of Regents Friday at its monthly meeting.

And it appears student pocketbooks are one of the places they are going to look for the money.

A special one-semester student assessment was suggested as one of five ways to pay UNL's portion of the projected University-wide deficit. The biggest share of the red ink, \$927,000, is expected to come from the Lincoln campus.

The four other suggestions include: asking the Legislature for additional money, immediate use of excess grant funds, reduction in spending and cutting scholarship monies.

If only the student charge is used, the amount each student might pay could be as high as \$45, according to rough calculations.

If a student assessment is used to help prevent the loss, a decision must be made by the first of the year, according to University President D.B. Varner. If it is not, he said, the University will lose that option.

The projected deficit results from two factors, Howard Neville, University vice president for administration, told the regents. He said this semester's enrollment is less than expected and those registered are taking fewer hours than in past years.

He also blamed recent changes in Nebraska's residency requirements for part of the loss. He said that because of the change, the University has not gotten as much money as expected from nonresident tuition.

As a first step in cutting expenditures, both UNO and UNL have placed a freeze on new

faculty and staff appointments. Chancellors James Zumbege of UNL and Robert Roskins of UNO, announced they have already stopped new appointments on the campuses. Varner said he has ordered that no staff members over age 65 be reappointed without his personal approval.

In other business, the regents approved the 1972-73 ASUN budget. After giving the okay to the \$40,134 request, the board, at the suggestion of Regent Robert Prokop, asked Roskins to bring the UNO student senate budget in for review.

Although the ASUN budget requires board approval, the UNO request does not. Prokop called the difference between the approval systems "a gross inequity," and said the processes should be standardized.

The regents named architecture firms to design two new buildings on UNL's East Campus.

An Omaha firm, McLaughy, Marshall, McMillan & Backlund, will design the new East Campus Union. The Union is expected to cost \$2.5 million.

Steve Cook & Associates of Lincoln will design the William Barkley Center, also on the East Campus. The \$750,000 structure will house a speech and hearing clinic, the educational psychology clinic and the Midwest Media Center for the Deaf. The building will be built near the College of Dentistry.

The regents also voted to create a new college from the UNL School of Environmental Design. The school is currently part of the College of Engineering and Architecture. If the change is approved by the Legislature, the

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## Gay movement—evolving sense of community

by Chris Harper

Two people sat on the orange carpet and talked about political strategies while another read the latest issue of *Esquire*. One young man discussed the possibility of transferring to school in Minnesota. Eight men and one woman, each uniquely different yet sharing one thing in common—they all are gay.

Community among gays rather than civil rights appears to be the new direction for both Lincoln's and the nation's gay persons, according to Larry Fine, a member of the Lincoln Gay Action Group (LINGAG).

This evolving sense of community permeates the open house held each Thursday evening at the United Ministries of Higher Education (UMHE), 333 N. 14th St., Fine said. Someone brings cookies or soft drinks, another person brings some films while others bring cards, games and themselves, he added.

Perhaps their meeting place, a chapel, a traditional gathering place for a community, emphasizes this new focus for gay liberation.

Gayness is the potential of having relationships with the same sex, according to Fine, who is studying gay liberation through the State University of New York's Empire State College.

Being gay need not, however, exclude other sexual experiences or limit a person solely to homosexual relationships, Fine added.

The modern gay movement began in America in 1948, he said. The original groups were social, undercover organizations with primarily conservative philosophies, he added.

The formation of the Mattachine Society for men and the Daughters of Bilitis for women during the 1950s marked the increasing interest in gay liberation, Fine said.

"The original gay movement didn't question society's viewpoints very much," Fine said. "It was primarily gays keeping their place and not rocking the boat."

Five hundred gay groups have formed since the late 1940s, he said.

A police raid of gay bars on Christopher Street in New York City in June 1969 united many gay persons, he said.

"Gay bars have been continually raided, but this is the first time that gay people fought back," Fine said. Since 1969, he said, an annual gay parade that

usually attracts approximately 10,000 persons is held on the fourth Sunday in June to commemorate the Christopher incident.

Fine said he believes a principal reason for the growth of the gay liberation movement is because of the women's movement in America.

"The main reason that gay liberation bloomed when it did was because of the pioneering work done by women's liberation in questioning traditional sex roles," he said. "Gay liberation has patterned much of its action after the women's liberation movement."

"The original trend was toward civil rights because changing sex roles is more difficult, more frustrating," Fine said. The ultimate goal of gay liberation, however, is to aid people to relate to other people regardless of gender.

Three gay liberation groups exist in Nebraska; LINGAG, the UNL Gay Action Group and the Omaha Gay Freedom League.

Who was the principal organizer of the Lincoln gay groups? Sen. Terry Carpenter of Scottsbluff, he said.

"Terry Carpenter was instrumental in bringing gay people together through his attacks on the homophile studies course in the fall of 1970," he said. "He staged a circus in Omaha on the sexual psychopath and made some irresponsible statements about gay people without any evidence. A lot of misinformation was thrown out and that got a lot of publicity."

The Lincoln groups, although autonomous, formed in May 1970 while the Omaha group began in 1972.

"For the first year or so, 90 per cent of the activity was screaming, 'We're here, acknowledge us.' Now we're trying to discover some honest way to deal with one another," one gay said. "Now we're moving toward providing services for gay people—discussion groups, meeting places and support. Inner activity is the most important—realistically you can't educate everyone about gay people."

Fine said a bimonthly coffee house, the Gay Rap Line and the weekly open house are some instruments to create a gay community.

The gay coffeehouse, held every other Sunday at UMHE, is "an alternative to a gay bar where people can meet as complete people," he said.

The Gay Rap Line has had some difficulties but has been completely reorganized, Fine said.

"There is a feeling that we're trying to recruit gay people but that's not right at all," he said. "We're highly selective in who talks to people on the Gay Rap Line. The approach we're taking this year is that we have eight trained people who will listen and the line will act as a referral service. We're not going to try to solve people's problems but answer questions about gays through our experience."



Another social experience for gays spearheaded by LINGAG, Fine said, is the weekly open house on Thursday evenings at UMHE.

"Heterosexuality is not only sex but love and marriage, yet when people think about homosexuality they only think about its sexual nature," Fine said. "I wish that people wouldn't have to think about gay people in purely sexual ways."

The group, however, has had some internal problems, Fine said.

"Many gays across the nation have been sexist and predominantly male," he said. "I would like to see more women in the group because generally women have their heads together more than men. Women do have separate problems but they do have a lot of common ground with gay men."