

## Regents raise dorm rates, table liquor motion

by Ken Kirk

The Board of Regents tabled a proposal to allow liquor consumption at UNL and raised dormitory rates \$80 at Saturday's March meeting in Lincoln.

The liquor proposal was tabled because regents Kermit Wagner and Robert Raun were absent and the board needed more time to consider the proposal, according to UNL Chancellor James Zumberge.

The proposal would allow consumption and possession of alcohol in students' rooms and consumption in floor lounges during special occasions.

Rocky Massin, chairman of the RHA Alcohol Committee, said, "We knew they were going to table it. We just hope they bring it up in April. I'm anxious to see something done."

The regents are evenly split on the alcohol issue, according to Michele Gagne, ASUN second vice president. She said there is a chance more regents might favor the proposal before the next meeting.

Zumberge said he supports the students' proposal and called the student argument for alcohol on campus excellent and responsible.

The regents also approved a dormitory rate increase after Zumberge told them an additional \$110 per student would be needed for

1973-74 to meet increasing housing costs.

Besides raising dorm rates \$80 per year, the regents cut operating costs \$25 per student and increased operating revenue \$5 per student. Room and board at UNL dormitories will now cost \$1,020 yearly.

"We're pretty close to pricing many students out of college," Regent James Moylan said. He was the only regent to vote against the increase.

Moylan asked Zumberge if additional money from 100 per cent dorm occupancy would solve the problem without raising room rates. The dorms now have an average occupancy of 91 per cent.

Zumberge said 100 per cent occupancy was unrealistic. He said he saw no other way to finance the projected deficit.

After the meeting Moylan said he wished the dorm increase had been presented when the proposed tuition increase was, so the impact of the two could have been assessed together.

The dorm increase reflects the national inflationary rate of five per cent a year, Zumberge said. The \$80 increase is a nine per cent raise. Dorm rates were last raised two years ago, when they were increased \$60 per year.

Dormitory operating revenue will be obtained by raising prices at dorm snack bars, prices of special food functions, the single room rate from \$200 to \$300 above the double room rate and the contract forfeiture fee from \$80 to \$100, Zumberge said. Students also will be charged for paint used in their rooms, he said.

Operating costs in dorms will be cut by reducing the quality of canned goods and orange juice used by the food service, he continued. Week-end custodial services will be reduced by one-third, he said.

Student security guards hours will be reduced and the program assistant position in Centennial College will be eliminated, Zumberge said.

In other business, Zumberge presented a preliminary report on proposed married student housing. He said rent of the new two-bedroom units would range from \$150 to \$190 a month depending on the type of financing available to the University.

Zumberge said it would be irresponsible to build new married student housing when 450 to 500 beds are empty in dormitories. He suggested studying the possibility of converting empty dorm space into married housing.

Converting dormitory space to

married student housing would take care of married students and fill up the dormitories, he said. The board unanimously approved the study.

The regents also accepted the final report of the University Health Center Task Force.

A proposal for increased coed visitation, passed by CSL, was not presented because it had not been recommended to Zumberge by Ken Bader, vice-chancellor for student affairs.

In other action, NU President D.B. Varner praised Scottsbluff Sen. Terry Carpenter during the meeting. Carpenter appeared last week before the Legislature's Budget Committee and suggested abolishing tuition.

Although Varner said he didn't believe the Legislature would eliminate tuition, he said he was in favor of extending free public education past high school.

Concerning financial aid, Bader told the regents 7,000 UNL students now receive aid totaling \$7.5 million.

President Nixon's proposed budget would cut some student aid and other educational programs, he said.

Varner said nothing had been cut yet. "Don't push the panic button, just keep your finger on it," he advised the regents.

## UNL Indians defend takeover

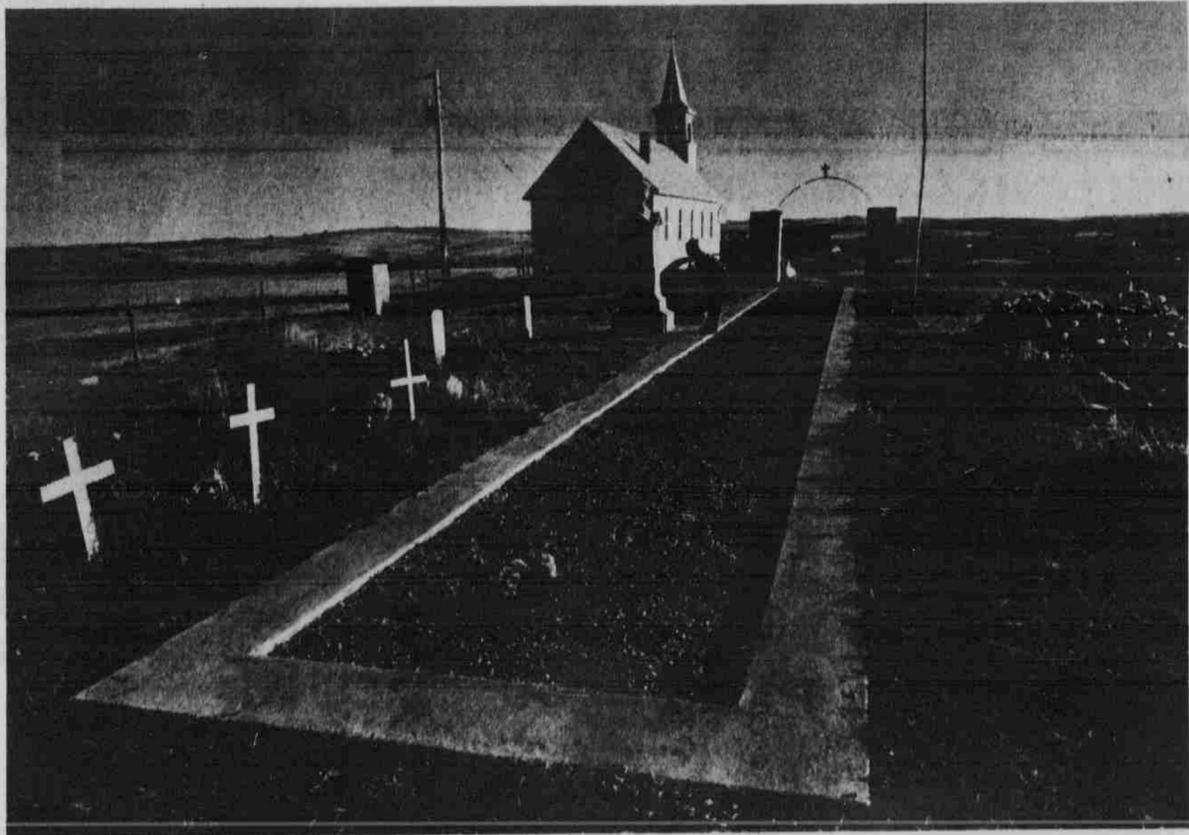


photo by Dan Ladely

A simply gray stone . . . marks the 60-foot long mass grave for Indians who died Dec. 29, 1890, at Wounded Knee, S.D. Behind the site stands the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, a principal stronghold of the Indians, who besieged the small village Tuesday night.

"After years and years of talking, we've almost decided that we're going to stage another war against you. We ask you to talk one more time at Wounded Knee, but if one Indian is killed, it will mean an attack against the white."

This comment was made Friday by a UNL Indian student.

It was in response to the armed takeover of Wounded Knee, S.D., by 250 Indians last Tuesday night.

According to one of the American Indian Movement (AIM) leaders at Wounded Knee, the occupation is an attempt to expose "the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and its graft and corruption on the Ogalala Sioux."

About 10 of 25 UNL Indian students met with the press Friday to deliver individual statements on the incident.

Despite conflicting views on the methods used at Wounded Knee, they said they all agreed with the issues at hand.

Besides general Indian treatment and BIA

corruption, demands made by the occupants included investigation of certain U.S. government officials, better treatment for Indians and cleaning up of alleged BIA corruption.

"We don't need some of the people you have in government offices that are ripping us off," said one student.

"We've been signing treaties for many years with the government," another said. Despite monetary help, "We're still the same place we were 100 years ago."

Not all, however, agreed with the use of violence or militancy.

"We live in a sophisticated society," said one Indian girl, "I can't see why we have to resort to something so bizarre as taking over a town."

She suggest Indians write to senators and say "help us" rather than take hostages and say "help us or else."

According to other students, violence only should come as a last resort. "We're not militant but we can become so if we need to," one said. "Something like

Wounded Knee couldn't have taken place peacefully."

Pointing to the American Revolution, he said, "I don't think you've (the United States) ever had any sort of negotiations without using violence."

Another Indian disagreed with saying "you" in reference to the white man.

"I've always pictured myself as part of a whole group of United States citizens and productive members of this country. I can't look at them (whites) as different."

The government answered the Indian takeover with armed FBI agents. U.S. Senators also sought negotiations with AIM leaders. One Indian student said that by these actions the government, not the Indians, was calling for violence.

"If this isn't saying, 'We're ready to fight you again,' what it?" he added.

"If one Indian would have gotten killed," one said "it would have touched off a lot of incidents across the United States. You might even call it the beginning of the Indian Revolution."