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Weather: Mostly sunny, windy and hot again today, with a high of 88 (31C). Warm tonight with a low of 57 (14C). Partly sunny and hot again on Friday with a good chance for thunderstorms and a high of 86 (30C). *Bob Brubacher/Daily Nebraskan*

VCRs bring X-rated films home...Page 7

Gridder eyes new spot...Page 15

Vet college may force other cuts

By Ward W. Triplett III
Sports Editor

The NU Board of Regents' decision to create a regional College of Veterinary Medicine at UNL appears to go against other university objectives to reduce spending, Gov. Bob Kerrey said Wednesday.

Kerrey discussed the veterinary school, the rural school consolidation bill and the bank tax bills at his weekly press conference at the state Capitol.

The regents voted 6-2 Saturday to create a \$15 million to \$20 million vet school at UNL. About half of the money for the project would come from state tax dollars and private contributions.

Kerrey said the decision did not support the belief that UNL's financial situation is unsteady.

"We've got to get to the point where we realize we cannot be all things to all people," Kerrey said.

At some point, the university could be expected to "make some tough decisions" about the elimination of whole colleges and programs, Kerrey said. Yet, the regents are looking at adding expenses.

Kerrey said a report from the task force on higher education said the cost of professional schools is rising, making it even less practical for the university to begin a vet school.

The project still would have to pass another regents' vote and be approved by the Legislature before it was put into effect.

The present plan would enter UNL in a joint program with Kansas State or Mississippi State universities, both of which have veterinary programs. Students would take the first part of their training at the other institution, then return to UNL for clinical training.

In other business, Kerrey restated his position on LB682, which would eliminate Class I (elementary school) districts and consolidate them with a high school district.

Kerrey said he is more concerned with quality of education than tax equity that could come from such a consolidation. He said he still plans to visit some Class I schools, including a possible trip to some in the Sandhills today, to help determine his position.

"There is a wide range of schools and wide range of educational quality," Kerrey said.

The tax issue is valid, but it changes from district to district, Kerrey said.

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Relationships stronger

Students like mothers best

Mothers top fathers hands down when it comes to parent popularity among college students.

That's according to a recent survey by UNL sociologists.

Both men and women college students said they felt much stronger ties to their mothers than to their fathers, report three UNL sociologists who recently surveyed more than 2,500 freshmen and sophomores. The UNL sociologists were Associate Professors Lynn White and David Brinkernoff and Professor Alan Booth.

Although 55 percent of the students said they are very attached to their mothers, only 38 percent said the same

about their fathers, the researchers said.

A major focus of the survey was the impact of marital happiness on parent-child bonds. The quality of father-child ties, for example, was found to vary according to students' perceptions of their parents' marriage.

Only 12 percent of students who thought their parents were unhappily married reported strong affection for their fathers. This rose to 52 percent among students who believed their parents had a happy marriage.

Other survey findings include:

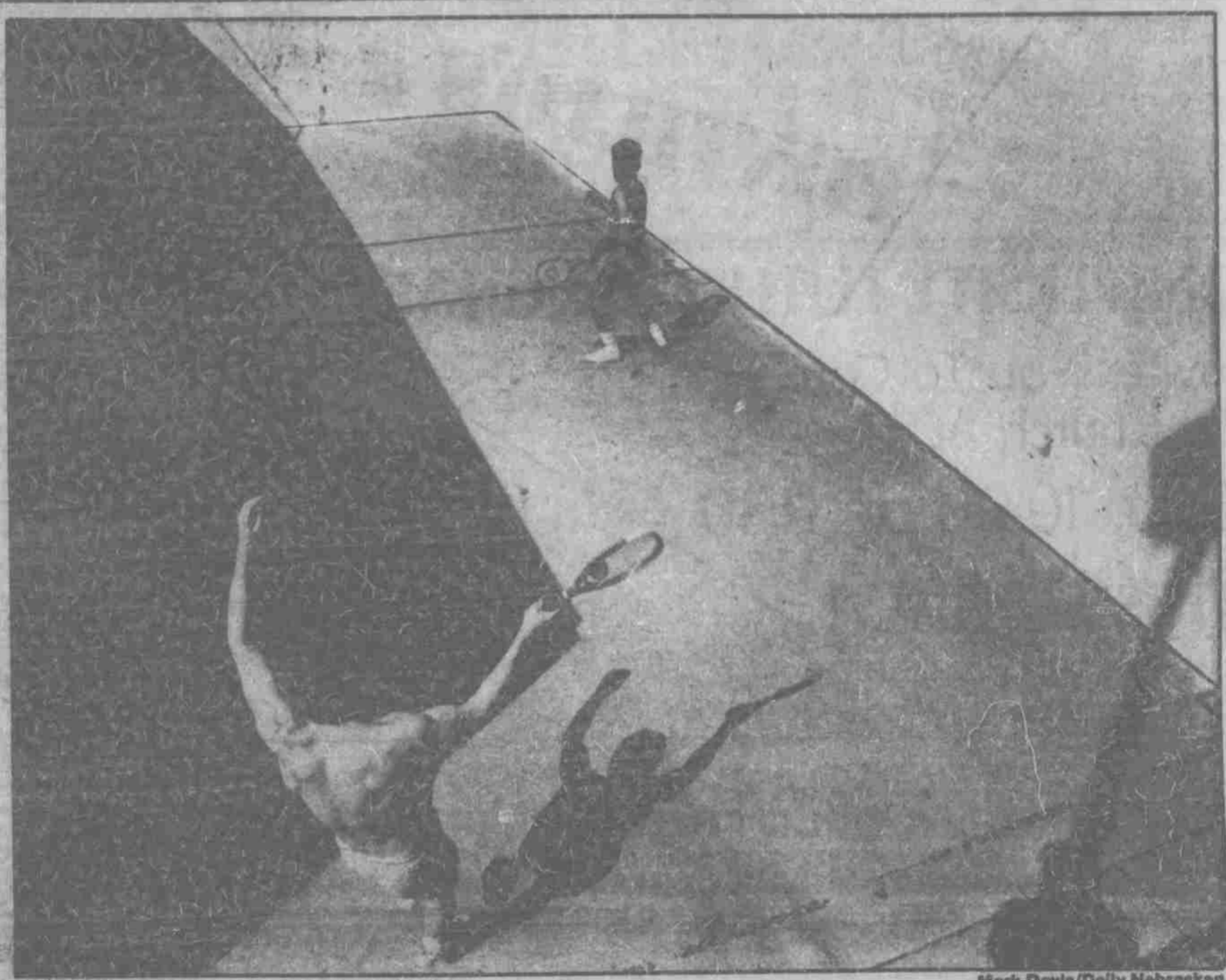
● Of 345 students whose parents had divorced, much lower affection was

reported for the parent who didn't have child custody. The level of affection for the non-custodial parent depended on the amount of divorce-related conflict among the parents and the frequency of visitations.

● The lowest parental ratings went to stepmothers. Stepfathers, on the other hand, seemed to be generally well-received. Children of divorced parents reported being more attached to their stepfathers than to the natural, non-custodial fathers.

These and other survey results are being published in the March issue of the *Journal of Family Issues*.

For more information, contact White at 472-3074.



Mark Davis/Daily Nebraskan

Fun in the sun...

With temperatures reaching high into the 80s Wednesday, play was on the agenda for many UNL students, as John Moove, left, and Scott Schultz of Cather Hall demonstrate. The two spent the afternoon playing racquetball at the Cather-Pound courts.

Artifacts show Indians outnumbered Custer

By Colleen Kenney
Staff Reporter

The defeat of Gen. George Custer and his 214 troops in 1876 in Montana's Little Big Horn Valley has inspired more than 900 books — and they all may have to be rewritten.

Recent findings from archaeological studies directed by the Lincoln-based Midwestern Archaeological Center may change the story that put Custer in the history books, said Doug Scott, the center's coordinator for archaeological research.

"Custer was in the wrong place at the wrong time," Scott said. Scott says Custer's troops were outnumbered by Sioux and Cheyenne warriors by a ratio of more than 7-to-1. Most of the warriors had firearms, the new findings show.

A fire burned off about one square mile of the

Custer's Battlefield National Monument in May 1983, uncovering many of the new artifacts.

"It was an act of God, if you will, that led to the discoveries," Scott said.

The research center was given \$15,000 from the Custer's Battlefield Historical and Museum Association along with private donations to fund the on-location research. All of the artifacts discovered are being brought back to Lincoln where they are analyzed by UNL archaeology students and staff and the center's researchers.

The research has shown that the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, which Custer and his troops were supposed to bring back to a Black Hills, S.D. reservation, had 28 types of firearms based on bullets and cartridges found on the battlefield.

"These Indians used firearms and the natural terrain to their advantage," Scott said. "Custer was just very unfortunate to have stumbled onto

something that he was not able to handle."

Because of the large amount of firearms found at the battle site, Scott estimates that about 4,500 Indians fought in the battle. This figure is higher than historically estimated.

The data from the new research was drawn on a map, showing "hard evidence" that supports the new theory that Custer's troops were definitely outnumbered, Scott said. Most historians have assumed that only about one-half of the Indians' defense was with guns, he said. It's assumed that the rest had bows and arrows.

"History of the event was speculation. Nobody knew for sure what happened in that one-hour massacre," he said.

After news of the massacre reached the people, they wondered how "heaven savages" could have defeated Custer's "superior" forces, Scott said.

Corporations would hurt consumers, farmer says

Consumers would be hurt if state lawmakers repeal Initiative 300 and corporations are allowed to take over Nebraska farms, said a Nebraska Farmers' Union official Tuesday at UNL.

Neil Oxton, president of the union, spoke to Farm Action Concerns Tomorrow's Society in support of Initiative 300, a constitutional amendment that bans corporate farming in Nebraska. FACTS is a UNL student group, recently formed to provide students and faculty members with information on current farm issues.

The danger in corporate control of Nebraska farms is that "corporations have no soul" and "no concern

for people," Oxton said.

If Nebraska had passed Initiative 300 in the 1970s instead of the 1980s, the state wouldn't have faced "roaring" land devaluations, he said. Oxton predicted continued farm land devaluations until land prices equal those from 1958 to 1960.

Oxton said he disagrees with opponents of the initiative, saying those people would keep using "sly innuendo" to change the law because they "don't have the courage to take it to the people."

Oxton said he and other supporters garnered the 56,000 signatures needed to put the issue on the ballot instead of introducing it as a bill to the Legislature.