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inside **M**
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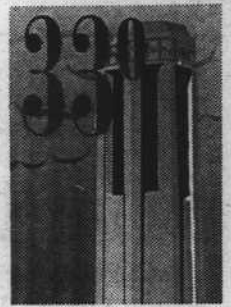
Sports

Losing streak ends as
Huskers defeat Sooners at
Devaney, page 7

Arts & Entertainment

T.S. Monk arrives a year late for
Lied Center performance, page 9

February 6, 1995



WHO ME?



Gerik Parmele/DN

Nebraska's Erick Strickland reacts while Oklahoma's Dion Barnes walks by after Barnes and Strickland collided at mid-court during Nebraska's win over Oklahoma Sunday afternoon. Strickland was called for illegal blocking. See story on page 7.

Bar owner waits for license review

By Brian Sharp
Senior Reporter

A vote by the Lincoln City Council today is expected to decide the fate of Montigo Bay's liquor license.

It's a vote the bar's management expects to lose.

Chris Kugler, co-owner of Montigo Bay at 1435 O St., said city council members had already found him guilty after hearing police reports and hadn't given him a chance to fight.

A history of problems at Montigo Bay have prompted a review of the bar's license. Police records show six liquor violations, including selling to minors, dating back to September, and 36 police calls to the location over the same period.

Lincoln Police Capt. Jim Peschong said the incidents had convinced him the liquor license should be revoked.

"Montigo Bay has had a higher ... need for police than other bars downtown," he said. "That in itself winds up dictating that we'll be in the area."

But Kugler said police intentionally were disrupting his business and driving away customers.

"We have been singled out," Kugler said Sunday. "Last night, there was a policeman standing at Iguana's (across O Street), staring at Montigo Bay, just waiting for something to happen."

"They (police) have harassed us ... more than any other bar in the city of Lincoln."

The bar/dance club admits minors who pay a cover charge ranging from \$2 to \$5, depending on the time of night, Kugler said.

Kugler said many attempts had been made to separate customers over 21 from minors.

Patrons' hands are stamped depending on their age. An area around the bar has been roped off, and two security personnel watch so no one ducks under the rope, he said. Another security person is stationed at the entrance to check hands.

"They (police) have harassed us ... more than any other bar in the city of Lincoln."

CHRIS KUGLER

Co-owner of Montigo Bay

Saturday night, however, with a crowd of more than 150 people, the person regularly in charge of allowing patrons into the bar area was absent. The rope also was, at times, being lifted up so several patrons could pass underneath.

Kugler estimated 75 minors were in the bar at the time. A plastic snow fence will be installed by next weekend, he said, to avoid anyone slipping into the bar area unchecked.

Area bar owners say Montigo Bay has had its problems, but that it hadn't affected their businesses. Neither has the police presence, they say.

Reg McMeen, owner of Duffy's Tavern at 1412 O St., said he thought management at Montigo Bay had not been receptive to change.

"It's not a case of police being heavy-handed," he said. "All I know is what I've seen from the outside, but it's the type of thing where the community as a whole is coming down on them."

"They've been a detriment to the community."

Frank Gillaspie, owner of Morgan's Upstairs at 1409 O St., said his bar hadn't been affected by Montigo Bay or the resulting police presence. But any police crackdown, he said, is justified.

"It's part of the privilege of having a liquor license," he said. "You have to maintain an orderly house."

See MONTIGO BAY on 6

ASUN gives debate sponsorship to other organizations

By Angie Schendt
Staff Reporter

The Association of Students of the University of Nebraska will no longer sponsor debates between parties vying for the leadership of the organization.

Student organizations now will host the debates so that more people can become involved in the election process, said Stacy Lovelace, director of the ASUN Electoral Commission.

"I wholeheartedly agree with this

change. It is a step in the right direction," Lovelace said.

Lovelace said student organizations hosted debates a few years ago, but that got out of control. Organizations gave the parties less than a day to prepare for the debates. An overwhelming amount of debates were held, she said.

The commission wanted a happy medium where more students could participate and where rules could be established by the parties on how many debates they would enter,

Lovelace said.

"In the 'real' world, the electoral commission is an arm of government, and it is not the government's duty to monitor debates," Lovelace said.

Student organizations can schedule and plan debates at a meeting on Feb. 9 at 5 p.m. in the ASUN office, she said. She said invitations to the meeting were sent to presidents of organizations.

However, she said, if an organization was overlooked and did not receive an invitation, it still was wel-

come to come, Lovelace said.

Organizations may have certain issues for parties to address, Lovelace said.

"The candidates want to know what the students want," Lovelace said.

If organizations only have a few questions for the parties, they can team up with any number of other organizations to co-sponsor debates, Lovelace said.

The meeting also will bring the four recognized parties together to decide the number of debates. That

would eliminate the problem of unexpected and unplanned debates, Lovelace said.

Each party can participate in as many debates as it chooses, she said.

Student organizations will decide the formats of the debates. ASUN will not supervise the debates, Lovelace said.

"ASUN will give organizations sample formats of debates if they need them, but they will be just suggestions," Lovelace said.

Science, religious ethics clash in repatriation issue

By Paula Lavigne
Senior Reporter

In many religions, a burial marks the transition from life on Earth to a spiritual afterlife. It shows respect for the deceased.

For the American Indian culture, the evidence and remains of burials are sacred, spiritual objects.

In the early 1900s, these artifacts were discovered by a new culture — science.

The artifacts were unearthed and used for research and exhibition in museums across the nation from the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C., to the University of Nebraska

State Museum in Lincoln, which holds more than 2,000 human remains.

In the 1960s, the American Indians sought to have their ancestral remains returned and reburied — a process called repatriation.

Their wish was granted 30 years later with the passage of a federal mandate called the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

The mandate set two deadlines. The first ordered summaries of materials in museum and university holdings to be sent to tribes across the nation by Nov. 16, 1993. The second deadline required complete inventories of materials by Nov. 16, 1995.

The University of Nebraska has met the first deadline and is working on the second.

The tribes, administrators and scientists working on the repatriation act have walked the line between the scientific and spiritual world.

And for some, the value of research versus reburial has been a struggle.

Angry Issue

Karl Reinhard grew up around American Indians. His father was an epidemiologist —

Repatriation

■ With the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act in 1990, groups holding American Indian remains are required to begin returning those to the proper tribes.

■ The University of Nebraska State Museum holds more than 2,000 human remains.

■ By Nov. 16, 1995, the university must compile a complete inventory of its holdings.

See REPATRIATION on 3