

UNL has saved winter fuel; costs still rise

By Mary Shackleton

Fuel conservation measures saved UNL about 1,200,000 gallons of oil this winter, according to Physical Plant Director Harley Schrader.

Energy saving measures employed—turning thermostats down to a minimum of 65-67 degrees (previously minimum temperature settings for campus buildings had been 72 to 75 degrees), shutting down buildings at night when possible, the "lights out" campaign, reducing fresh air circulation in buildings, lowering hot water temperatures and not operating extra boilers—cut the projected 4,200,000 gallon figure (1973-74 fiscal year fuel oil allotment)

by 1,200,000 gallons or about 29%, Schrader said.

Not operating the extra boilers involved some risk, Schrader said, but was worth it in savings. The good operating condition of the UNL's boilers was a decisive factor in not keeping extra boilers operating on stand-by.

Weather also was a factor in saving oil. This winter proved to be milder than usual, he said, with a 10% reduction in total low degree days. A "stroke of good management" scheduled Christmas vacation to include the coldest days of the year, he added.

This year fuel prices per gallon

ranged from 14 cents to 26.14 cents. Since fuel is bought for the fiscal year and not all fuel bills are in, it is not possible to calculate exact costs at this time. But the total fuel bill for the fiscal year should be somewhere around \$476,000, Schrader said.

In fiscal 1972-73, when oil was 10 cents a gallon, UNL spent \$370,000 on fuel, he said.

Rising fuel prices caused University administrators to initiate more conservation measures, Schrader said. Leaking valves and missing insulation, once considered minor items, now have high priority and are repaired as soon as they are noticed, he said.

Dormitory residents "co-operated very nicely" when administrators urged them to turn down the thermostats in their rooms, Schrader said. Residence halls use about 1/3 of UNL's total oil supply, he said.

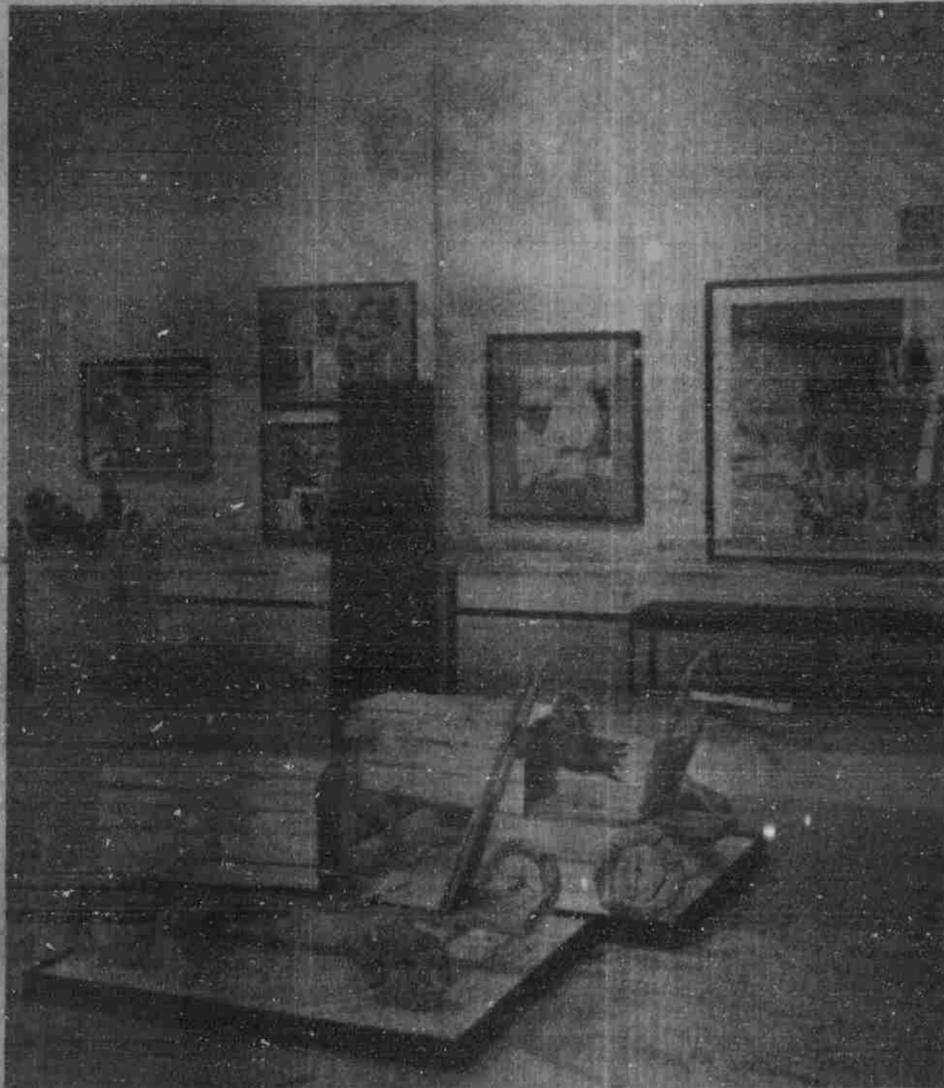
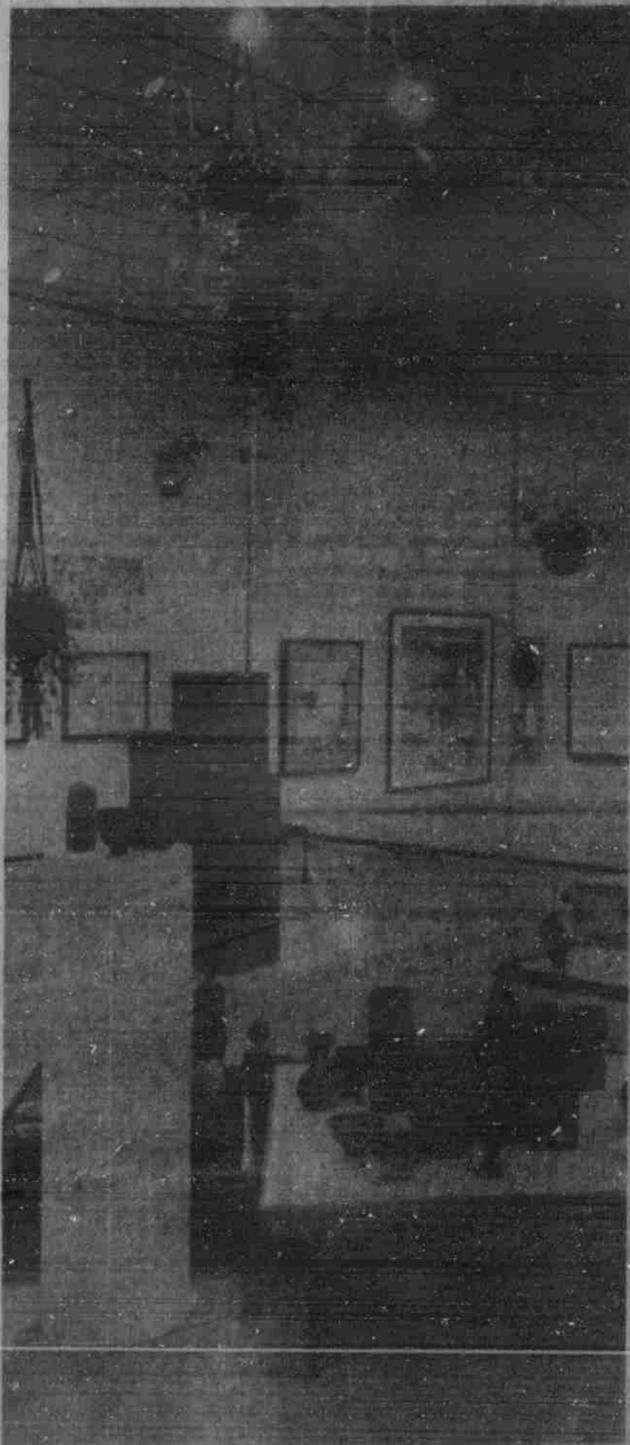
According to Schrader, a recent study revealed that burning fuel oil year round is slightly more expensive than using coal. But assuming the price of oil and coal would rise at the same rate, maintaining the University's present oil burning power plants would be cheaper for the next 20 to 30 years, he said. It would not long to make up the difference spent on the coal burning plants, he said.

APR 12 1974

ARCHIVES

daily nebraskan

friday, april 12, 1974
lincoln, nebraska vol. 97, no. 45



Works produced by UNL art students are on display through May 5 at Sheldon Art Gallery.

Student art displayed at gallery

Art objects ranging from pop art representations of jumbo crayons to hanging pots filled with plants are among the works being featured at the UNL Art Dept. student show at Sheldon Art Gallery.

More than 100 students will exhibit their works until May 5. The show is an annual presentation of the gallery.

Undergraduate art majors exhibit works which have been chosen for display by an Art Dept. faculty committee.

Some of the students have won awards for their works, which will be shown later at Omaha's Joslyn Art Museum.

Although the showing is a department exhibit, many of the works are for sale.

Dropouts, stopouts mostly 'just tired'

"Just plain got tired of school."

This is the explanation given by most students who leave UNL, according to a 1972 study.

Other reasons usually selected include lack of money or marriage.

A study of 1,724 undergraduates who did not return after the 1972 spring semester was conducted by Harry Allen, UNL director of Institutional Research and Planning.

The group did not include graduates or those on academic probation or suspension.

Grade point averages of those who stayed and those who dropped out were

very close, Allen said.

Explanations that "the University is too big," "Lincoln lacks culture" or dissatisfaction with living accommodations were given by fewer than 1%.

"Those students who left are overwhelmingly satisfied about their University experience is not wasted."

In a typical class of 4,350 freshmen, a study showed 1,500 would leave by the end of the first year. Only 2,356 would complete their degrees in four years.

Of the 40% who replied to Allen's study, 58% still plan to complete their degree. About 41% are enrolled somewhere else.

The greatest percentage of students who drop out have completed 30 to 59 hours.

Allen said he wants to study in greater detail the freshmen and sophomores, because they probably are not transferring to professional schools.

Although the study has not yet been analyzed into male and female responses, "a greater proportion of women withdraw than men," Allen said.

"Women still come to the University in smaller proportions than their numbers and leave in greater proportions."

A similar study was requested by the Council on Student Life, on students who stay in school.