

Union food service has two year goal

The Nebraska Union's food service will have two years to break even or make a profit, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Richard Armstrong said Monday.

Armstrong told the Vice Chancellor's Implementation Committee the union food service is losing money by holding charity events.

According to Larry Emmons, assistant director of union business affairs, the union food service lost \$23,281 in 1975-76, \$64,613 in 1976-77 and \$57,162 in 1977-78.

He said the proposal made by the private food service firm, A/R/A Slater, was rejected. He added that everyone must work together to make the food service profitable.

"If we are not able to bring it (the food service) around, then we'll have a five-year record loss," Armstrong said.

He added that the union staff will not be the only ones responsible for shaping up the food service.

"The whole community must be involved," Armstrong said.

Daryl Swanson, Assistant director of the union and manager of the east union, said he is optimistic about the two year goal.

Swanson said that although Armstrong has not said what will happen if the two year goal is not met, he thinks a private firm will take over the union's food services.

The union food service is losing money by letting student organizations hold charity events in the union, according to Swanson. He said the student groups are not charged for the personnel and time involved.

Charity events held by student organizations include pancake and sloppy Joe feeds. Swanson said "charity events" also include: Walpurgisnacht, for which the full food service operation costs are not charged.

Organizations are charged \$100 and extra if they use ballroom or union supplies, Swanson said noting that each event probably costs the food service \$300 to \$400.

Swanson added that recognized student organizations are the only ones that use the union for charity events.

"As far as I know it's not available to the chancellor's office," Swanson said.

He added that the food service caters to UNL president Ronald Roskens, but the president pays full cost.

Swanson said the past union food service director, Bob Richeson, spent much time organizing and supervising the events.

Armstrong said the extra time spent on these events is bad in the long run.

"If a staff member is tired he won't be as innovative as a person who is not," Armstrong said.

During 1977-78, nine charity events were held in the city and east unions, according to a list provided by Swanson.

Rocky Yapp, chairman of Talks and Topics, said if the union charged full price, many of the organizations would not hold charity events.

"The students are providing for a large amount of money going into the union," Yapp said. He added that it would not be fair to charge students like outsiders.

John Janovy, Implementation Committee member said if students learn anything from planning the events, the education experience would justify the extra money.

Although no major decision about charity events was made, Armstrong said something must be done about staff members who spend time organizing events.

UNL bikers should know rules

As winter melts into spring, streets begin to blossom with bicyclists.

According to Robert Fey, investigator for the UNL Police Crime Prevention Bureau, bicyclists should know the regulations for the safe use and protection of bicycles before they start pedaling.

City bicycle regulations apply on campus, Fey said.

Before a bicycle can operate legally within city limits, it must be registered. Anyone riding an unregistered bicycle could be fined.

Fey said registering a bicycle aids in the recovery if stolen. Bicyclists can register at any fire department, the Lincoln City Police Department or the UNL Police Department.

Bicyclists are subject to the same laws and duties as automobile drivers, Fey said.

But, bicyclists should be more careful because riding a bike is more dangerous than driving a car, he said.

Fey pointed out that bicyclists can receive a \$5 fine for improperly parking their bike. Parked bicycles must not interfere with the normal movement of vehicles or

pedestrians, building entrances, trash collection, lawn and grounds maintenance or other services.

Other regulations include:

-A bicyclist must always have at least one hand on the handlebars.

-Riding in groups is prohibited. Bicyclists must always ride single file.

-Riding double is prohibited unless the bicycle is built to accommodate more than one person.

-Persons riding bicycles between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise must be equipped with a light.

-Bicycles must have a red rear reflector not less than two inches in diameter.

-Bicyclists in right turn lane must turn right or move to the next lane to the left.

To prevent bicycle theft, Fey advised bicycle owners to use a strong chain able to go through both wheels and the frame in order to lock up the bike. He also said bicycles should be parked in well-lighted areas.

Speaker criticizes minority tokenism

By Doreen Charles

The absence of adequate multi-ethnic education in Nebraska causes white students to be improperly prepared to deal with the outside world, according to Jesse Payne, director of the Nebraska Equal Educational Opportunity project.

"Students are unprepared to deal with the diverse ethnic groups when they leave Nebraska for cities like Chicago or New York," Payne said.

The educational atmosphere in Nebraska is one that is basically white-oriented, Payne said. The university prides itself on the fact that it has so few minorities and the slogan "The Good Life" is a subtle message that Nebraska is superior because it has no "racial problem" like eastern cities, he said.

"We live in a very pluralistic society," he said. Public school education in Nebraska needs to be from a multi-ethnic viewpoint, Payne said.

"All the courses I've taken, such as educational psychology, and sociology, are racially biased," he said, adding that they stress that minority and deprived students rate lower on tests.

Psychology classes teach that minorities score lower on standardized intelligence tests and sociology classes claim that minorities have a higher crime rate," he said. Courses which teach one to expect certain students to have negative characteristics makes it very difficult for one to look at students as individuals, he said.

"Teachers are supposed to assist students in finding their human potential," Payne said. "They can't if they're biased." Multi-cultural education could help educate teachers, he said.

The proposal to raise admissions requirements at UNO is a method of limiting minority enrollment, Payne said.

"What is gradually happening is that our universities and colleges are being reserved for the elite," he said.

The affirmative action policies are gradually being reversed, causing college campuses to revert to a situation similar to that of the 50s, Payne said. "We're getting the equivalent of Jim Crow in Bakke," he said.

The university, although it claims to be an equal opportunity employer, is very discriminatory, said Dr. Laurence French, assistant professor of Criminal Justice at UNL.

"They say they are equal opportunity employers in order to get federal money," French said. "They urge minorities to apply for jobs, but they're not going to hire them."

When pressured to improve minority programs, the university makes token concessions, French said.

"They give them some building way across campus out of the mainstream of campus activity," he said. "They give classes for minorities low, inefficient budgets."

The university provides limited funds for minority groups, French said. They put it in one big fund for all groups to fight over among themselves.

"When the groups begin to fight among themselves for this small amount of money, the university says, 'See, these people can't get along even when we do give them funds,'" he said.

There's an unhealthy attitude of white superiority in Nebraska, French said. The people of the majority culture should be more willing to learn about the minority culture.

The stereotypes of minorities are always negative, French said. The common stereotypes of the criminal black male, the Latino gangster, and the alcoholic American Indian are harmful, he said.

Desegregation of schools, although it may improve racial awareness, always has a negative aftermath for black students, Payne said.

"Blacks are unaware that they're not wanted in predominantly white schools," he said.

Black schools are not always adequately staffed and in order to receive quality education blacks must attend white schools.

Most people are unaware of the suppression of black schools until a court order is publicized, Payne said. State governments would not bring about equal education, so the federal government had to intervene.

"So much of it has just been tokenism," Payne said.

Weather thaws out bicyclists

By Kim Wilt

Spring begins this month, with the advent of the solstice on March 21. The promise of warmer weather will be bringing out joggers, skateboarders, and of course, bicyclists.

consumer byline

This might be a good time to discuss how to get your bike ready for spring, or, if you don't have one, how much a new one will cost.

The care and feeding of bicycles over the winter is fairly simple, according to mechanics at the Freewheelin Bike Shop and Mr. Bike.

Bikes should be kept in a dry place to prevent the frame and cables from rusting. Beyond that, you can't do much for them until spring comes.

When you're ready to take the bike out for its first ride, check to see if the tires have the necessary amount of air in them and the chain is lubricated enough to work properly. If the bike has been kept where the air is damp, the cables may have rusted.

Expensive riding
If you're planning to buy a bicycle this spring or summer, be forewarned—they can be expensive.

A ten-speed bike can cost anywhere from \$130 to \$1,200, for a specialized racing bike. The casual bike rider, does not

need to spend more than \$150, however. A bike at that price has a steel frame and components and weighs about 32 lbs. because the steel is heavier and thicker than it would be for a racing bike.

Bob Murphy, of the Freewheelin Bike Shop, said most customers ask for ten-speed bikes. They are more popular than the five or three-speed bikes, he said, because they have a wider gear range. Also,

he said, bicycle manufacturers have pushed the ten-speeds more than the lower speed bikes.

Popular bike

However, three-speed bikes are popular because they are more mechanized, he said. Many students buy the three-speed bikes because they are good for pleasure riding and for riding on campus, he said.

When women buy their bike, be it a ten-speed or not, they are often faced with the choice between a men's or women's bike. How much difference is there?

Murphy said men's bikes, which have a bar running across from the handlebar to the seat, are more sturdy and waste less energy than women's bikes.

"With a women's bike, there is more of a side-to-side motion," he said.

One alternative to the traditional women's bike is a bike called a "mixte", he pointed out.

While a women's bike has two bars running from the handlebar down to the seat, the bars on the mixte run from the handlebar to the rear wheel. This makes the bike stronger and sturdier, he said.

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