

## Union bakery switching to commercial goods

By Mary Louise Knapp

The Nebraska Union Bakery soon will replace its home-made goods with items produced by commercial bakeries, according to union officials.

Union Director Daryl Swanson said the bakery's production facilities will close Nov. 20.

Swanson cited loss of money for the Union as the reason for the shutdown.

"We just were not selling enough products to warrant maintaining our own production facilities," Swanson said.

The services the bakery now provides to students and the hours it will stay open will remain the same, Swanson said.

"This was a very difficult decision to make," Swanson said. "We had to let some very good employees go."

As a result of the shutdown, three full-time bakers who worked for the bakery will lose their jobs. Swanson said he is working with the UNL personnel office to give the bakers new jobs, either at UNL or elsewhere.

Swanson estimated that shutting down production facilities would save \$30,000 a year.

Ronald Pushcar, assistant union director in charge of food services, said he had suggested to Swanson that the change be made.

"I was in charge of a similar move with the union bakery at the University of Nebraska-Omaha," Pushcar said.

Pushcar said that changing the means of producing baked goods at the UNO union had caused that union to make a profit and save money.

"There will be a discernable change in the products at the bakery," Swanson said. "Once we have established an arrangement with a bakery—and we are not yet sure which bakery or bakeries we will get supplies from—we will start out with the same food we have there now, and then later we may have different items brought in."

The UNL Food Stores Department, the central food procurement center for the union and other UNL divi-

sions, will be responsible for bringing in prepared bakery items.

Swanson said he is investigating several different area bakeries to find out which would be best equipped to meet the union's needs.

He said he did not involve the Union Board in the decision to close bakery production facilities because he thought it was a managerial decision, and not one that would affect service to students.

John A. Klein, a baker at the bakery for the past year, said he did not think the problem was severe enough to merit a production shutdown.

"We always had good business, and made the best stuff in Lincoln—all homemade," Klein said.

"I really don't know what the problem is," he said.

Klein said Swanson has been helping him and the two other bakers at the union to get new jobs.

"They are trying to see if they can transfer us. We may be able to stay with the union food services. I have been looking around for another job, too, on my own," he said.

## Erskine: NU system eases intercampus rivalry

By Betsy Miller

The administrative structure of the NU system "makes sense" said NU Executive Vice President for Business Affairs William Erskine on Tuesday.

Erskine is leaving NU Nov. 15 to become vice president of business affairs at the University of Texas El Paso. He was asked to comment on the UNL Faculty Senate's resolution last year to abolish the NU central administration because it was too large.

Erskine said the present system provides UNO, the NU Medical Center and UNL with their own chancellor and staff and then combines all three campuses under the supervision of an executive president and his staff.

People realized that if the three campuses operated as separate systems, competition would probably develop, Erskine said.

To reduce competition between the campuses, Nebraska citizens decided to create a university president and systems office that would work for all three campuses, he said.

"The structure of this university is one that was decided on by the people, the legislature and by the regents," Erskine said. "For this type of organization, the administrative structure makes sense."

NU's organization is quite common at U.S. universities, Erskine said.

Erskine's responsibilities at NU are to establish policy in the three campuses' business operations, he said. He also

oversees the central computer system operation at the university.

Erskine's position at UTEP is similar to his job at NU, where he has been working for six and a half years, he said.

"I think that's long enough in one place," he added.

UTEP's location also counted in Erskine's decision to leave NU he said. Erskine said he and his wife enjoy the southwestern part of the U.S.

"That's exactly where I'm moving to," he said.

At UTEP, Erskine said he will be directly involved with campus affairs, while at Nebraska he was not.

Erskine, a native of southeastern Alaska, graduated from the University of Washington and worked there as a comptroller and director of finance.

He became vice president for business affairs at the University of Colorado before moving to Nebraska, he said.

Erskine said working with different administrations from each NU campus is sometimes difficult because representatives from each campus try to stand up for their rights.

However, Erskine said that each campus representative has a right to try to get the best things he can for his school.

"The people here are pretty sincere," he said.

Erskine said he could not think of anything major the university could do to improve itself.

"The university has a good system. I have no sage words of advice," he said.

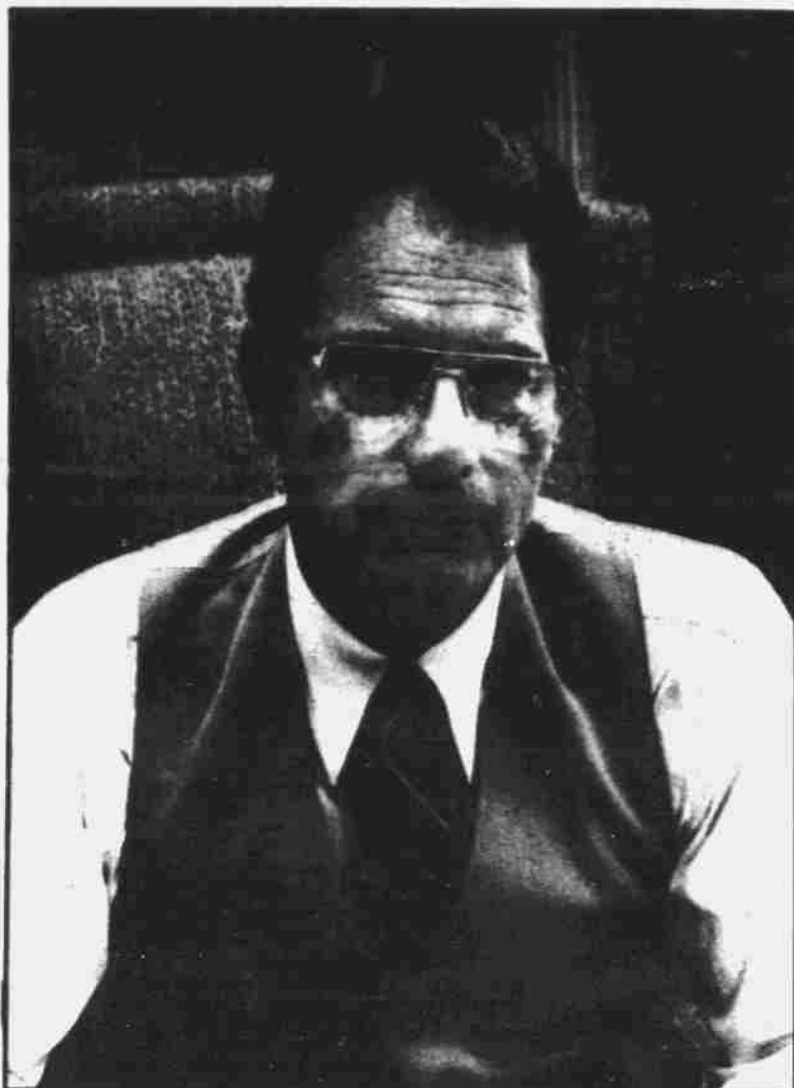


Photo by Kent Morgan Olson

William Erskine, NU's vice president for business affairs, will leave NU in mid-November for a position at the University of Texas at El Paso.

## Public outcry de-energizes nuclear power—Fowler

By Mary Kempkes

Nebraskans have a responsibility to fight nuclear power and participate in energy debate, according to a Lincoln senator.

Public outcry last year prevented the construction of a second nuclear power plant in Ft. Calhoun, Neb., and saved Nebraska from "a financial disaster as well as an environmental one," Steve Fowler said last night.

Fowler addressed an anti-nuclear group, Students for Responsible Energy, in the Nebraska Union and said citizens should act as if their money is invested in proposed power plants, because it is, he said.

Construction costs of a coal plant could total \$1.2 billion, he said, and each Nebraska household would pay \$2,000 to \$3,000.

### Payment for power

"It's our duty to pay for power plants," he said. "But this brings up a big question about future construction. We have to pay for plants whether we use them or not."

Utility plant planners don't provide for consumer conservation, he said. "When you and I conserve energy, rates don't go down. Rates per unit go up because the planners did not think we would save that much."

Fowler said he believed the growth rate of electrical use was declining, not increasing as believed by some power companies. He also said he advocated use of a "peak alert" system such as the one used by other states. The alert system notifies customers via radio and TV during high electric use periods and requests them to curtail use until a later hour.

### Uncertainty of need

When power plants are constructed despite uncertainty of need, Fowler said, "we enact a self-fulfilling prophecy. If we build the plant, then we will use the power."

Fowler came out strongly against nuclear power and said he spearheaded legislation last session that would have placed a moratorium on nuclear plant construction in the state. The bill never made it out of committee hearings, he said.

Coal plants are not the answer either, he said. Fowler recommended Nebraska's major public power companies—Nebraska Public Power, Omaha Public Power District and Lincoln Electric System—begin constructing hydroelectric, wind and solar plants.

These alternative energy sources, according to Fowler, would be cheaper

in the long run than coal or nuclear power and would protect the environment. Power-producing companies should consider it their responsibility to consider conservation planning, he said.

### Energy planners

"But they've been producing energy for so long . . . that I think it's difficult for them to see the broader role. So it's up to the public to help them realize they're energy planners, not just producers."

Fowler said conservation planning has worked with other major companies including the Tennessee Valley Authority and public utilities in Washington state.

College education has contributed to this, he said, since through their schooling, engineers learn to be close-minded about alternative energy sources. Economists are more open to suggestions, he said. Fowler predicted that economists will manage energy in the future.

Although recent legislation has encouraged private use of conservation energy, Fowler said individual lobbying is important.

### Energy independence

Legislation passed last session, the Energy Independence Act, encouraged

homeowners to invest in solar energy and insulation by offering tax cuts. Private solar-heating investors may also profit from a federal tax cut, he said.

The public is invited to attend a meeting Oct. 1, about 1980-81 energy legislation, a continuation of the Independence Act. Sen. John DeCamp of Neligh chairs the special energy committee holding the meeting at 9:30 a.m. in room 1113 of the capitol building.

## inside thursday

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