

**WEATHER:** Thursday, increasing cloudiness and mid. High in the 60s. Thursday night, partly cloudy with a low in the 30s. Friday, partly cloudy with a high in the 50s.

# Daily Nebraskan

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University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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## Stopping after-bar war Restaurants take guard against drunk patrons

By Beth Thew  
Staff Reporter

When Lincoln bars close at 1 a.m. and the "munchies" take over, many bar patrons—including University of Nebraska-Lincoln students—head to late-night or all-night restaurants to satisfy their cravings.

Restaurants have several ways of handling the after-bar rush.

"We get our employees psychologically ready for it," said Lance Covault, manager of Amigo's at 14th and Q streets.

Employees remove display plants, napkin holders and plastic table numbers because they often get stolen. The plastic numbers are replaced with numbered styrofoam cups, he said. Also, plastic silverware and paper cups are substituted for metal silverware and plastic cups to cut down on theft, he said.

Roberta Morgan, manager at Denny's Restaurant, Ninth and R streets, said the bar rush brings problems with "petty things" such as people replacing the creamer with salt or sugar and throwing things on the floors and tables.

Drunk customers are usually obnoxious, Morgan said. If a patron is too obnoxious, Denny's policy is to call for police assistance, she said.

"Sometimes if they're too drunk,

we try to give them coffee, then call them a cab and send them home," Morgan said.

Kari Johnson, night manager at Village Inn, 2949 N. 27th St., said the restaurant has no problems with vandalism or theft.

"We more have a problem with people that are too drunk passing out in their seat or with fights," Johnson said.

**'We understand that a good share of the customers will be pretty rude.'**

— Covault

Village Inn employees ask customers to leave if there is a problem with their behavior or they are too drunk, Johnson said. If the customers refuse to leave, employees call for police assistance, she said.

"Once two guys came in that had thrown coffee on the manager the night before," Johnson said. "When they wouldn't leave, we had to call the police and they had to physically drag them out."

Village Inn employees are trained to handle drunk customers, Johnson said.

Covault said Amigo's employees "take it in stride" and try to deal with disturbances in a low-key manner.

"We understand that a good share of the customers will be pretty rude," Covault said.

Amigo's employees ask customers to hold down the noise level and not be obnoxious, Covault said. If a problem arises, Amigo's has a police officer on hand Friday and Saturday nights, he said.

Johnson and Morgan both agree that drunk customers do not tip as often. The after-bar rush is when customers most often "stiff" the waitresses, Johnson said.

"If a customer is really drunk, though, sometimes they leave a lot (of tip money)," Johnson said.

Lt. Jerry Smith of the Lincoln Police Department said most arrests for driving while intoxicated (DWI) are made between midnight and 2 a.m.

"We see more DWIs during that time, but not a significant increase in vandalism," Smith said.

Vandalism is not usually caught at the time it occurs, Smith said. Many acts of vandalism are not reported until morning, so there is no particular time of night when there is more vandalism, he said.

## State ranks 48th on stress scale followed by Iowa, South Dakota

By Linda Holmes  
Staff Reporter

Nebraskans have just as much stress as New Yorkers or Californians, contrary to a survey by New Hampshire researchers, said Dr. Paulo Bahr, medical director of the Community Mental Health Center of Lancaster County.

The study was conducted by two professors and a student at the University of New Hampshire's College of Anthropology and Sociology.

The survey listed Nevada as the state with the most stress.

Bahr, who lived in New York for two years, said stress is homogenous everywhere in the country.

In fact, problems like traffic jams help people relieve stress because they can work their problems out before they get home, Bahr said.

Arnold Lansky, professor of sociology at the University of New Hampshire, said states were reviewed in 15 categories. Some of the categories were business failures, unemployment,

divorces and bankruptcies.

Nebraska was listed as the 48th most stressed state, followed only by Iowa and South Dakota. Nebraska landed in midlist for business failures, 43rd for high-school drop-outs, 39th for abortions, 38th for divorces and 48th for unemployment.

States with higher stress levels had more suicides, fatal accidents, smoking, lung cancer and alcohol-related diseases, Lansky said. He said the researchers were able to predict that a

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Eric Gregory/Daily Nebraskan

### Movin' on up

John Rudder of Builders Inc. construction climbs the scaffolding on the west side of the indoor practice field Wednesday afternoon. Workers are finishing a brick veneer near the top of the building. Workers will begin painting the lines and numbers on the field in the next couple of days.

## Financial aid execs question default solution

By Randy Lyons  
Staff Reporter

U.S. Education Secretary William Bennett's proposal to crack down on colleges and universities that have more than a 20 percent Guaranteed Student Loan default rate has disturbed financial aid administrators.

J. Phillip Shreves, director of financial aid at the University of Nebraska at Omaha, said he believed targeting universities as the problem is not the solution.

"The policy raises questions in my mind about Bennett's overall understanding of the GSL program and how little control we have," Shreves said.

When students apply for a GSL, the financial aid office only certifies that the information on the forms is correct, Shreves said. If the universities are going to be held responsible for the default situation, they need some additional control like helping collect defaulted loans, he said.

"We have no legal right or ability to approve or disapprove the GSLs," he said.

The default rate for the 1,389 UNO stu-

dents who took out GSLs in 1985 was 23.39 percent.

Although the default rate is still above the allowable rate set by Bennett, Shreves said, UNO serves a greater population of students who have lower socioeconomic status. This creates a greater risk of a higher default rate, he said.

UNO's default rate is higher because of these conditions, but is proud of the role it plays in providing an education for lower socioeconomic students, Shreves said.

Federal statistics for 1985 also were released for other area colleges:

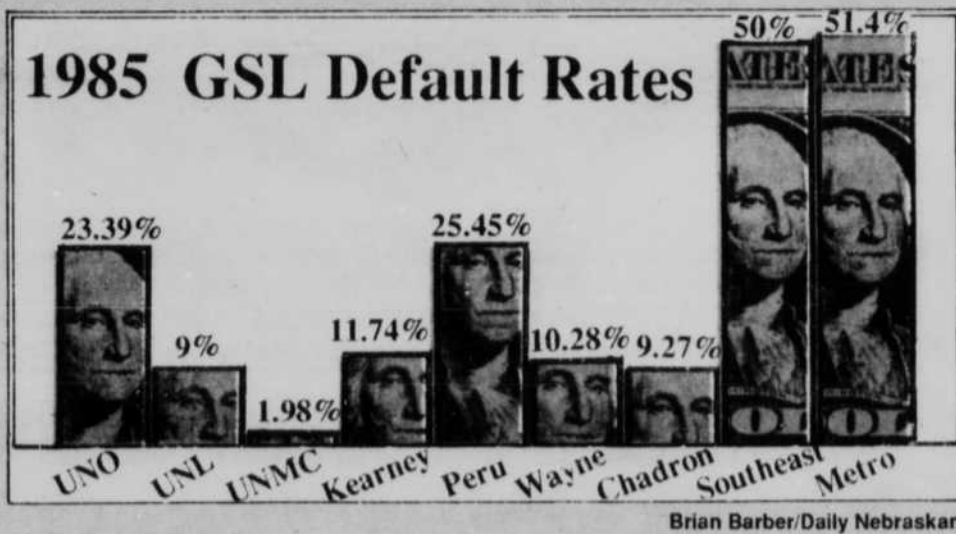
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 2,165 students with a 9 percent default rate; University of Nebraska Medical Center, 151 students with a 1.98 default rate; Kearney State College, 792 students with a 11.74 default rate; Peru State College, 110 students with a 25.45 default rate; Wayne State College, 321 students with a 10.28 default rate; Chadron State College, 151 students with a 9.27 default rate; Southeast Community College, 14 students with a 50.0 default rate; and Metro Community College, 383 students with a 51.4 default

rate. Douglas Severs, assistant director of the UNL Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid, said one of the problems leading up to the high default rate is the government's reduc-

tion of available grant funds over the past years.

"It's a twist of fate," Severs said, "and it's

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Brian Barber/Daily Nebraskan