

Lloydene and Duane, owners of Daily Nebraskan photography chief, Ted Kirk, share a milkshake for Valentine's Day.

Valentine roses in short supply

If you haven't ordered your Valentine's Day roses, you are probably too late.

A survey of Lincoln florists revealed an expected rush on roses this year. Some florists stopped taking orders as early as Wednesday morning. Danielson's, 127 S. 35th St., stopped taking orders before noon Wednesday.

Azalealand, 37th and Prescott Streets, will not sell as many roses this year as last. Azalealand's manager has cut the number of roses on hand to about 2,000 from 4,000 last year. He did not order as many this year because of "the economic situation."

Burton's, 1235 S. Cotner, said they had sold at least 600 roses and were expecting 200 more on a special shipment from Denver.

Clock Tower Community Floral, 70th and A Streets, reported that they had sold at least 50 dozen. Kramer's, 10th and Van Dorn, had "quite a few left," but still reported a run.

House of Flowers, 135 So. 12th St., would make no estimate on roses sold until Thursday. Dittmer's Flower Shop, 14th and High Streets, told the *Daily Nebraskan* its total roses sale "was none of your business."

This year, the prices ranged from \$10 for a dozen roses to \$22.50 for long-stemmed, arranged and delivered roses.

The manager of Azalealand recommended that roses be cut about an inch above the stem's bottom. The roses should then be placed in a tall vase in warm water, he said.

February salaries jeopardized

By Jim Zalewski

There is a possibility that UNL faculty and staff members will not be paid for February work, even though some departments have surplus budgets, according to Robert Lovitt, UNL comptroller.

Because of revenues beyond what was predicted a year ago, when this year's budget was made, some departments have more money than they were allotted, he said. The Department of Administrative Services (DAS) has said only allotted money can be spent, even if surplus money is available.

In the past, if a department had excess funds at the end of the year, the excess would be given to the department in their appropriated funds for the next year, Lovitt said.

No one gets paid

If one grant account doesn't have enough money, even though other departments have a surplus, no one gets paid, he said.

"It is hard for us to explain why no one gets paid, because the money is there," he said.

Limiting spending to allotted funds is contrary to past actions of the DAS, Lovitt said. Previously, surplus funds were spent.

Lovitt said UNL should be entitled to spend the money under provisions set forth in LB 1054, the budget bill from the last legislative session.

In the bill, specific figures for each university program area are set. But the bill also contains an open-ended clause:

"Cash fund expenditures shall not be limited to the amounts shown."

Halftime change

"Before, we were allowed to use this excess money, but now we can't," Lovitt said. "It's like changing the rules of the game at halftime."

An excess amount of money can result because of the difficulty of predicting revenue a year in advance, he said.

In December of 1973, Lovitt said the College of Agriculture submitted an estimate for 1974 expenses. Because the cattle and grain prices were so unstable, an accurate prediction was difficult.

The College of Agriculture has \$755,615 in excess funds that can't be spend because of the DAS ruling, Lovitt said.

"The college needs to spend this money for new cattle, equipment, grain and other expenses in order to continue their programs," he said. "But right now they can't spend it."

Lovitt said he has talked to DAS several times to solve the problem, but still has received no word on the approach the DAS will take.

The decision not to spend nonallotted funds may be an attempt by Gov. J. James Exon to limit government spending, he said. However, none of the funds in question lapse into the state treasury, Lovitt said.

Douglas opinion asked

John Oberg, principal adviser in the DAS budget division, said Attorney General Paul Douglas has been asked for an opinion on the matter. Oberg said Douglas is being consulted to determine the constitutionality of LB 1054.

There are no precedents for the disposal of nonappropriated funds because this is the first year LB1054 has been in operation, Oberg said.

Federal, cash and revolving funds are important in determining the amount of support which comes from the general fund, he said. If one of the funds should receive a cash windfall from excess revenue, support from the state general fund would be lowered the next year, he said.

The DAS is also checking to determine if Article III, Section 25 of the state constitution affects the nonappropriated funds. Language in that section prohibits spending except by specific appropriation by the Legislature.

Regents: religion may go to board

Three members of the NU Board of Regents said Thursday that if UNL students or administrators think the regent's policy on religion is unclear, they should "bring it before the board."

But Regent Robert Koefoot from Grand Island said he knows of no reason for changing the policy.

Omaha regents Robert Prokop and Kermit Hansen agreed the policy could be clarified at the next regent's meeting Feb. 21, if it is necessary.

The policy was adopted by the board on July 14, 1973, and includes five major points.

It allows "course related study involving religions in a secular, philosophical, historical and cultural context"; brief and wholly nonsectarian invocations or moments of silence at university functions; and personal religious activities within private quarters at the University.

The policy does not allow the "use of University facilities for any organized event or activity if one its essential features is religious worship or testimony."

It also emphasizes that the "University can in no way discriminate on the basis of religion in its personnel policies."

"This policy was designed to be helpful to each of the campuses and each campus should make its own decision on interpretation," Hansen said.

"Our intent was to try and be as specific as possible in the broad field of religion, a field in which interpretation is inevitable," he added.

Lincoln Regent Ed Schwartzkopf said he thinks the policy needs some clarification because if a person wants to give personal testimony, its no different than a speaker getting up and talking.

The key to the policy, Schwartzkopf said, is that the audience should not be led in prayer or join in testimony.

Valentine's death day now lovers' heyday

Valentine's Day—remembrance of a martyr?

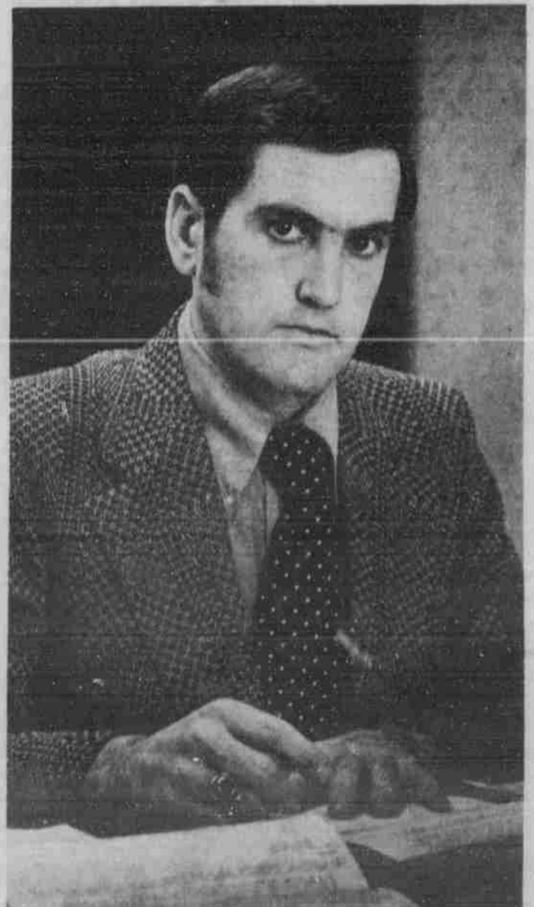
Valentine's Day originally was a festival commemorating the martyrdom of St. Valentine, a Roman priest, on Feb. 14, 270.

It was celebrated as early as the 7th century. By the 14th century, the holiday had lost its religious connections and had become Valentine's Day as it is now.

St. Valentine only accidentally became the patron saint of love. It was the belief in medieval Europe that birds started mating on Feb. 14. Young men and women exchanged gifts on that day. The word "valentine" then referred both to people and presents.

With the invention of the postal service, it became customary to send homemade messages. Most of these were loving, but some were funny or even crude.

Since World War I, more than a million valentines have been printed yearly in the United States.



Robert L. Lovitt, UNL business and finance comptroller