

Ballots that helped appoint justice are questioned

By Kent Wameke

Two absentee votes to appoint Jim Young to the ASUN Student Court Wednesday night may have violated ASUN's rules of order, and one student court justice said an invalid appointment would nullify the court's decision Thursday to throw out complaints about the March 12 ASUN election.

Young was appointed by a 20-0-2 vote at the Wednesday ASUN meeting. Two absentee ballots were cast in favor of the appointment to reach the two-thirds majority of ASUN senators needed for the appointment, ASUN minutes indicate.

One day later, Young cast one of the three "aye" votes in student court to throw out all cases concerning the ASUN elections. The complaints filed after the election were thrown out on a 3-2 vote and the election results subsequently were revealed.

The controversy centers on Robert's Rules of Order, which ASUN's constitution states should be followed at all meetings. Under the voting section, the rules state "unless charter or state laws authorize absentee voting, no member can vote except in person."

Glenn Maloney, an adviser to ASUN, said there is no mention in the ASUN constitution about absentee voting, unless it is "under the jurisdiction of the first vice president."

Would have been deadlocked

If the two absentee ballots had not counted, Young's appointment to the student court would have been approved at the last senate meeting. Consequently, the student court's decision to throw out the case filed by

John Parsons would have been deadlocked at 2-2 and the merits of the case would have to have been heard in court.

Hubert Brown, ASUN first vice president, disagrees with calling the Young appointment a violation of the ASUN constitution.

Brown said it has been ASUN's custom to use absentee voting and that tradition takes precedence over Robert's Rules of Order.

Bob Moodie, ASUN parliamentarian and past first vice president, agreed with Brown and said the first vice president can do anything until the senate overrules him.

"If a senator called out of bounds and called him (Brown) on it, then absentee votes probably couldn't be used," Moodie said. "The practice is one of expedience and not the letter of law."

Student Justice Mary Fejfar expressed different opinions on the issue, and said she believes Robert's Rules of Order allow no such provisions.

Probably invalid

"If someone asked me what I thought about the appointment, I would have to say the vote would probably be invalid," Fejfar said. "In that case, a new justice would have to be appointed and it would nullify last week's decision."

Fejfar said if reconsidering John Parsons' case was needed, the merits of the case would have to be heard and the announcement of the March 12 election results should not have any effect on the case.

The court first enjoined release of the election results on the grounds that they might bias a second election, if a second were needed, Fejfar said.

"However, looking at past years when there have been

two elections, it appears that there have been no problems with bias, and so the announced results shouldn't have any effect," Fejfar said.

Parsons, who originally filed the suit against the electoral commission, said, "I'm not going to pursue getting the appointment of Jim Young revoked. The whole idea of the suit was to hear the case before the first results were released and that's not pertinent anymore."

Are grounds

Parsons added, however, that judging from what he knows about absentee voting regulations, there are grounds for the claim of illegal voting.

Bob Gleason, counsel for Parsons, said the use of absentee votes was probably improper.

"It doesn't have to be Parsons doing anything; anyone can file a petition on this issue," Gleason said. "However, the only intelligent recourse is to go beyond the student court to a higher body on this."

ASUN senator Brad Belt said he believes there wasn't any room for interpretation of the ASUN constitution by the first vice president or for the use of absentee ballots.

ASUN President Bud Cuca agreed with Brown and Moodie and said precedent dictates the use of absentee votes.

"If Bob Moodie says it has to be the local custom, fine. It is," Cuca said. "The senate didn't stop him (Brown) from using the votes."

Young said he wasn't aware of the use of absentee votes in his appointment.

"It sounds to me like it's something for the court to look into," he said.

Lack of funds, guidelines hurt aid to handicapped

By Mary Fastenau

Editor's note: This is the second of a two-part series describing the problems of handicapped students at UNL.

Efforts to aid the physically handicapped at UNL are themselves handicapped by a lack of money and clear-cut guidelines. But it's apparent the situation is less-than-disastrous and is improving.

The problem with UNL's response to its handicapped students is the same that plagues work with other minorities—the response came as an afterthought.

Programs have been tacked on to the responsibilities of existing offices; funds for adapting facilities have been taken from the budgets of various departments and legislation has failed to give definite objectives.

These judgments emerged from a study of the situation which included a three-day

experiment in which this reporter was confined to a wheelchair.

Brad Munn, UNL's Affirmative Action officer, said he is pleased with the progress of programs for the disabled students. He is also pleased with the \$161,000 recently allocated by the state through the provisions of LB309 to be used in building modification for the handicapped.

Munn said the money was allocated by the LB309 Task Force, a group created through a 1977 bill and primarily responsible for distributing funds for deferred maintenance of state buildings. This year the group had \$875,000 to use for handicapped modification.

The \$161,000 is important because it is the first time the state has contributed a substantial amount of money to help UNL with building modification, Munn said. However more funds will be necessary, he said.

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Pig roasts popular during summer, football seasons

By Suzanne Sayed

For the enthusiastic partier who goes hog-wild over good friends, good times and good food, a pig roast could prove to be a worthwhile endeavor.

Spring, summer and early fall, especially during football seasons, are the best times to partake in such an affair, according to several managers of Lincoln meat markets.

For more ideas on parties, parties and more parties turn to the Into the 80s section... Page 7.

Kevin Jones, manager of the Loffel Meat Lab on East Campus, said they fill six to eight requests a month for roast pig between March and October.

September is the biggest month for sales, Jones said, with April a close second. Roasters at the Loffel Meat Lab are sold for \$1.20 per pound and can average anywhere from 50 to 125 pounds, Jones said.

Although the total sum may seem a lot to squeal about, the average price comes to little more than \$1 per person.

"You figure about one pound of pork per person," Jones explained, "so a 100-pound pig could be expected to fill a group of about 100 people."

Jones also added that about 90 percent of the purchased hogs are cooked at the lab's smokehouse.

"For many groups who don't want the hassle of preparation, we prepare the roaster in the smokehouse," he said. Jones explained that heat is directly applied to the pig for 24 hours in an enclosed structure. The fee for cooking is \$20.

Jones described two other methods for roasting a pig.

"The pit-type method has hot coals in a dug-in in the ground that are covered with sand and gravel. There are sheet layers on top of the coals and a minimal amount of heat gets to the pig, which rests on top," he said.

The third method he described is the spit-type, where the pig is over the fire on a rotisserie. The heat source is underneath the pig, he said.

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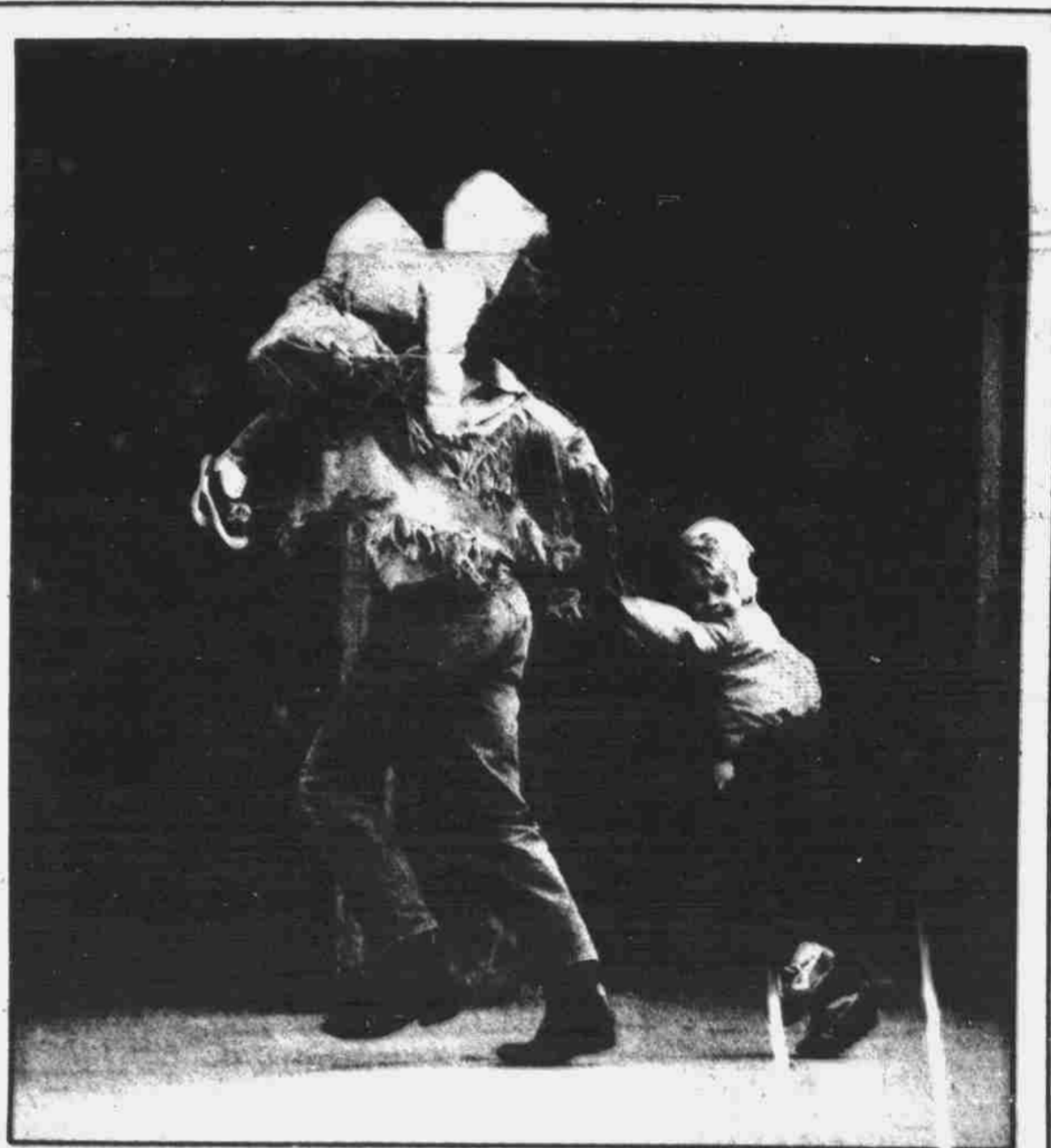


Photo by Tom Gessner

The race is on! Bern Kralik shoulders his daughter Sharri and pulls his son Shad by the arm in an impromptu race that developed Sunday afternoon on the way back to the car from a family outing.

Residency requirements set

The Legislature Friday passed a bill that would allow governing bodies of NU and state colleges to set residency requirements for instate tuition rates.

Included in LB304 is a clause requiring the student to live in Nebraska for at least 180 days and to show proof that he or she plans to live in Nebraska permanently.

The bill sponsored by the Legislature's Education Committee passed final reading with a vote of 27-11.

LB304 sets minimum standards to which the governing boards must adhere, but allows the boards to make more stringent requirements at their discretion.

The minimum standards required under the law are as follows:

—A student must have lived in the state

for 180 days and prove that Nebraska will be his or her permanent home;

—The parents of minors attending the state colleges or university must be residents of the state;

—A person may claim residency if he or she is of legal age and is a dependent for federal income tax purposes of a state resident;

—A nonresident who marries a resident may be considered a resident for tuition purposes;

—A person may also claim residency if he graduated from a Nebraska high school or registered for classes while being a resident of Nebraska.