

UPC

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 director selection committee. They went from having two ASUN representatives and one UPC member to an even two-to-two ratio.

Milligan later spoke to senators and told UPC the compromise was unacceptable and the issue would be brought before the student court.

The senators to whom he had spoken during the summer had been supportive of the bylaw change, Milligan said. He said ASUN would begin preparing for the court appearance when senate meetings resume for the semester.

Milligan filed a petition July 27 to bring the issue before the court. It said:

● Regent bylaws give ASUN the power to "make recommendations concerning the budgeting of all funds collected through fees designated for the use of student organizations."

● Regent bylaws say that "student governments may not distribute Fund A monies to individuals, except in the form of wages for services performed, nor to groups or organizations that are not established by and under the direct control of student government."

● ASUN has been distributing Fund A money to UPC since 1978, thereby making UPC a student organization.

The petition cites other evidence in UPC's own constitution, which calls UPC a student organization. The petition also cites parts of the ASUN constitution, which states that all student organizations must have their constitutions approved by ASUN. The petition says UPC has done this for three previous constitutional amendments.

A counterclaim that UPC filed cites a lack of authority, sufficient notice, jurisdiction, precedents and a lack of validity in the petition Milligan filed.

The counterclaim also states that ASUN violated its own bylaws several times in its actions toward the passage of the bylaw.

UPC says ASUN violated its own bylaws by not inviting UPC to appear before the ASUN special topics committee to plead the council's case. Another violation occurred because the senate has not formally authorized Milligan to take the issue to student court.

In the suit, UPC asks the student court to find that ASUN overstepped its authority to pass the bylaw and that it tampered with UPC's constitution. The panel wants the court to find the bylaw inapplicable and the petition filed by Milligan invalid.

Loan

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 sities will be admitted into the program by the 1994-95 academic year, 40 percent will be admitted by 1995-96, and 100 percent will be admitted by 1996-97.

UNL was one of 3,000 schools to be admitted in 1995-96, Beacon said.

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The bottom line is efficiency.

— Beacon
 director of the Office of Scholarships and Financial Aid

The old system, in place since 1965, was cumbersome and hard to administer, Beacon said. He also said the motives of moneylenders sometimes hurt students.

"Banks are in (the student loan business) because it is profitable," he said. "That's banking."

Beacon said the banks would charge insurance and origination fees even before students got their checks.

"Along the way, institutions (financial aid offices) have found that the service provided by the lenders has not been all that great," he said.

Some students spend summer studying

Editors Note: This is the first in a five-part series about how UNL students spent their summer.

By Paula Lavigne
 Senior Reporter

For the majority of college students, summer meant fun — relaxing by the pool, playing sand volleyball, traveling or just taking a break from the normal routine.

For senior Lisa Berney, summer was filled with exams, textbooks and daily assignments. Berney, along with 3,571 other students, enrolled in summer sessions at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Summer classes are divided into five parts — a three-week pre-session, two eight-week sessions and two five-week sessions.

Berney took Psychology of Women 421 during the pre-session and Psychology of Human Sexuality 471 during the second five-week session.

"I wanted to take my harder, 400 level classes in the summer to get them out of the way," Berney said. "I wanted more time to concentrate on them."

The teachers seemed more relaxed during the summer, and the classes were smaller, she said. However, the classes were at an accelerated pace. Berney was assigned to read a chapter every day and had an exam every four days.

"You had to keep up on the readings every day or you fell behind," she said.

Janet Wagner, assistant director of summer sessions, said missing a day or two in the summer is comparable to



missing a week of classes during the regular sessions.

"But it keeps you from procrastinating," she said.

Wagner said the enjoyment of summer classes depended on the individual student.

"When I was a student, I took summer classes a lot because I really liked the pace," she said. "I had one idea and one class to concentrate on."

Wagner said a lot of summer students were those wishing to get their degree sooner, pursue a course that was not in their major or make up a deficiency.

She said summer classes were ideal for graduate students and visiting stu-

dents. Students also registered for classes offered in the summer that are usually full during regular sessions.

John Ballard, associate dean of the College of Engineering and Technology, said some of the fundamental engineering classes were full in regular session but were open in summer sessions.

"It really helps to balance out the year," he said.

Ballard said summer classes could help engineering students, who have to complete a 136-hour curriculum, to graduate in four years. Summer also allowed students to take special classes with more intensive study, such as those offered at Cedar Point near

Ogallala.

For the past 17 years, biology professor Paul Johnsgard has taught an ornithology class at Cedar Point during summer sessions.

"(Cedar Point) is the best place in the state to teach such a course," Johnsgard said.

In three weeks, Johnsgard, his assistant and 18 students recorded about 150 species of birds.

"(The summer class) is more stressful from the students' standpoint, but there's also less of a distraction than there is in town," he said. "I demand more of them and they demand more of themselves."

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