

Terrorism hard to define

U.N. officer discusses study

By Regina Hills

Political assassinations, skyjackings, kidnappings and other acts of international terrorism have prompted the United Nations (U.N.) to direct its office of legal affairs to study terrorism and its underlying motives.

Larry Johnson, a UNL graduate and legal affairs officer for the U.N., took part in that study.

The political science major, a Lincoln native, graduated from UNL in 1967 and attended Harvard Law School before becoming a legal affairs officer.

Discussed fully

Friday he told the Model U.N. delegates at Nebraska Wesleyan University that for the first time terrorism is being "discussed fully" by the countries in the U.N.

But for more than 40 years the U.N. was unable to define aggression and terrorism, resulting in different interpretations by member nations, he said.

Some want immediate action taken against terrorists, while others want measures adopted by the U.N. to prevent it, he said.

The Western nations are interested in controlling individual terrorism and African and Asian nations of the Third World want to ban government and state terrorism, Johnson said.

Understanding terrorism

Other nations say terrorism and aggression must be fully understood before any action can be taken, he added.

"In 1776 the British thought Americans were terrorists of the first class. This is history to us, but very current for many states across the world," he said.

"Aspects of international terrorism reflect current trends and perhaps trends of the future," Johnson said.

So in order to curb the problem, the U.N. must be aware of changes in world politics and the views and needs of its member nations, he added.

Special committee

For this purpose, a special committee was appointed by the U.N. to define aggression, he said. In the fall of 1972 and summer of 1973, the committee met but came to no conclusions, he said.

Late in 1973, a definition of aggression was adopted by the committee resulting in a thorough investigation of the problem by the U.N., Johnson said.

Even though progress has been slow in resolving worldwide terrorism, the "U.N. charter is the voice of the aspirations of mankind" and in the "pursuit of peace", the voices of all 138 members will be heard, he said.



Larry Johnson, UNL graduate and U.N. legal affairs officer, spoke at Nebraska Wesleyan University Friday.

Researcher: small farmer hurt by corporate farms

By John Kalkowski

Family farms in the United States are going out of business at a rate of 1,000 a week in the wake of increased corporate involvement in agriculture, according to James Hightower, of the Agri-Business Accountability Project in Washington, D.C.

Hightower and Roger Blaubaum, a private consultant specializing in agricultural policy, community development and the environment, spoke Sunday evening at the First United Methodist Church, 50th and St. Paul Streets.

The speeches were part of a project to acquaint the public with the agricultural situation. They were sponsored by the Center for Rural Affairs, Sierra Club, Nebraska Catholic Conference, Nebraska AFL-CIO and Kearney State College.

Corporations now control 25 per cent of the agricultural production in the United States, Hightower said. "They (the corporations) have enough competitive power to overwhelm the individual farmer, he said.

At the present rate, Blaubaum estimates that all individual farmers will be forced out of business within 25 years.

According to Hightower, there are 32,000 food corporations in the United States and 50 of those corporations make 75 per cent of the profit. He said that food corporations have had a 48 per cent profit increase in the past year.

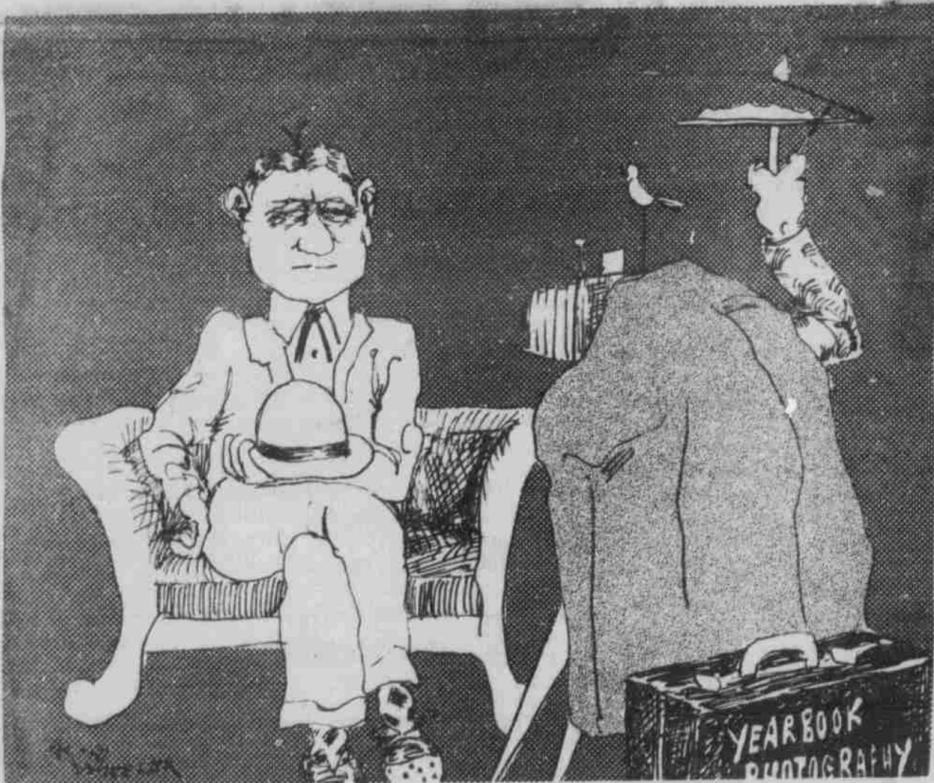
"What we don't realize is that food processing is becoming concentrated in the hands of corporations," Hightower said.

Sale of 50 per cent of the world's grain is done by two corporations, Hightower said. An additional three corporations control another 45 per cent, he added.

He said the control of the corporations has cost the consumer an overcharge of \$2.1 billion on 13 of the food necessities in the last year.

According to Hightower, "the future of food is not an economic question, we can decide what we want.

The individual farmers have the property but not the economic power, Blaubaum said. "The corporations have the power, but not the property."



Cornhusker revival hoped for

Alumni plan senior yearbook

In hopes of regenerating interest in a University yearbook, the Student Alumni Assoc. is offering a 1975 Senior yearbook.

The book, which will be made up of senior portraits, biographies and campus candid shots, is being offered in the hope that students will become interested in publishing the Cornhusker again, according to Carole Reno, adviser for the Student Alumni Board.

The Cornhusker, the University yearbook, folded in 1972 because of financial trouble and lack of student interest.

"Once people have the yearbook, they might be interested in starting The Cornhusker again," Reno said.

She said she spoke to about 30 seniors

earlier in the year to get their reaction to the possibility of a senior yearbook.

"All the seniors I talked to were interested," she said.

A studio from New York is paying for the publication of the book, she said. They will take senior portraits at no charge. The Alumni Assoc. has "no money in it at all," Reno said. "It is not costing the students or alumni anything."

She said the Alumni Assoc. would not publish The Cornhusker if student response was favorable to the Senior Yearbook.

"If The Cornhusker is to be reborn, it should be the responsibility of the students," she said.



James Hightower