

# Food crunch faces the whole globe

By Lisa Brown

"In the next 20 to 30 years, we're going to have a severe population and food crunch all over the world," John Daley, UNL biochemistry professor, said during a panel discussion on World Hunger Thursday night.

The panel of three authorities in the field was sponsored by Concerned Pro Life Students to arouse concern for people, president Dennis Hunt said.

The solution to the hunger problem, doesn't just depend on zero population growth, according to Dale Anderson, agricultural economics assoc. professor. It will also depend on utilizing a large amount of capital, technology, and changing institutions in many countries.

"The problem that exists is not insurmountable," Robert Zeigler, chairman of the Nebraska Task Force on Global Food

and Population Concern said.

"We have the resources to do it, but the question is whether the resources will be used in the right areas," he said.

"We assume that if we can increase productivity here, it will be a major aid to undeveloped countries, Daly said.

An effort should be made to provide undeveloped countries with the technology that enables them to beat the problem as it arises, he said.

Daly spoke about a conference on "Crop Productivity: Research Imperatives" that he attended in October and said people also assume when talking about agricultural research, that climatic conditions will continue as they are.

Temperatures have been above average for the last 60 years, but that may not continue, he said.

Zeigler spoke about many of the steps now being taken in various areas, including those individuals could take.

He said one out of eight people suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Although

little has been done by the United States government since the World Food Conference held last year in Rome, Congress has begun working on legislation, most of which now is in committee, Zeigler said.

## Variables control fuel use

By Ann Owens

Variables including federal price controls, wind chill index, temperature and snowfall make UNL energy consumption projection a risky business, according to Ronald Wright, UNL business manager.

Wright said one can only "figure for the worst possible conditions and go from there."

If the worst happens this year, Wright said a potential \$1 million problem is possible.

He added that he wants to avoid deficit appropriation "like the plague." Wright said neither NU President D.B. Varner nor the NU Board of Regents would support appropriations because of the variables involved in energy consumption projection.

This year's \$2.5 million energy budget is a seven per cent increase over last year's budget. However, maintenance inflation is at approximately 12 to 15 per cent, Wright said.

"That leaves at least five per cent (\$150,000) inflationary erosion not covered by the budget," he said.

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# Static ends, public radio battle begins

By Liz Crumley

Public radio in Nebraska will be considered, after months of controversy, by the executive committee of the Nebraska Broadcasters Association (NBA) and the Nebraska Educational Television (NETV) Commission.

The meeting, Dec. 2, follows completion of an eight-month study done for NETV by Robertson Associates, a Florida-based firm.

"The question of feasibility of public radio in Nebraska is not whether, but when," the study concluded.

The Nebraska ETV Network could be a definite advantage for public radio in Nebraska, the Robertson report stated.

Nebraska has invested public funds in land acquisition, building construction, erection of towers and an "excellent Telecommunications Center," the report said, all of which can be made doubly useful if integrated into a state-wide plan for public radio.

### Nine-phase plan

Robertson suggested a nine-phase plan for NETV to consider public radio development.

The first phase involves establishing a radio station at Mead which would provide reception for 62 per cent of the state while using the existing tower, transmitter and building site.

Cost would be \$220,427, the report said, while the station's total annual opera-

ting expense would be \$148,871.

However, a 75 per cent matching grant could be obtained from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), which would reduce operating costs to about 19.9 cents annually for each Nebraskan served, the Robertson report said.

### Eight more stations

The remaining eight phases include stations at Hastings, Norfolk, Lexington, North Platte, Alliance, Pawnee City, Bassett and Merriman. Together, the report said, they would cover all of Nebraska.

Total capital cost for the nine stations would be about \$355,681, including the 75 per cent grant from HEW. Total operating cost would be about \$719,120.

If the stations are not established immediately, the report said, NETV risks possibility of available frequencies being assigned to others.

"At the moment, Nebraska has an unusual opportunity to apply for frequencies which, when assigned to the nine specific sites where Nebraska ETV is already located, can accommodate... stations powerful enough to reach virtually everyone in the state," the report said.

Once any of those frequencies is assigned to another applicant, it said, this chance is "effectively and economically" eroded.

### Reach too few

Joe Stavas, president of the NBA, which opposes public radio, said he thought public radio would serve too few people.

"Nebraska is covered with excellent radio stations, both FM and AM. We feel we're serving these communities adequately," he said.

The NBA is concerned whether a need for public radio exists, considering the present economic situation, Stavas said.

June Popken, NETV Commissioner from Brady, agreed. If it were not for what she called the state's financial crunch, she said she would favor public radio.

"There are a large number of people whose needs are not being met by commercial radio," she said.

In his study, Robertson dealt with commercial broadcasters' objections to public radio.

### No need or demand

These included no need or demand for public radio, cost and possible governmental controls. The report also said opponents thought it was unfair to compete against commercial stations with tax dollars.

The main reason there is "no great hue and cry for public radio," the report stated, is because most Nebraska citizens are unaware of it. Out of state stations received in Nebraska have garnered favorable response, the report added.

The statement that public radio provides all services that are needed, the Robertson report said, shows lack of understanding of public radio format.

The programs available would include Congressional hearings, National Press Club luncheon speakers, special lecture series, "Jazz Revisited," adult education courses, special services for the handicapped, state governmental affairs and "Nebraska Arts and Artists."

Governmental control or influence is less likely to occur in broadcasting than in any other media, the report said, because broadcasting is always subject to public scrutiny.

The report did not answer the cost question, because it said this must be determined by more directly involved persons.

An NETV subcommittee is investigating other public radio stations across the country.

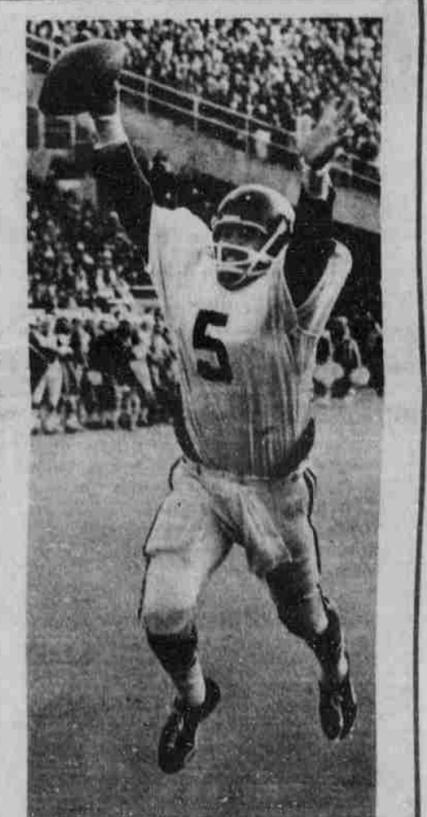


Photo by Ted Kirk

Oklahoma quarterback Steve Davis's pose said it all when he scored the go ahead touchdown in last year's UNL-Oklahoma football game. For details on this year's shoot-out see page 10.

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### Weather

Friday: Clear and cold. Highs in the upper 20s. Northerly winds ranging from 15 to 30 m.p.h.

Friday night: Clear and cold. Low temperatures in the mid to upper teens.

Saturday: Sunny and cold. Highs in the mid to upper 30s.

# No CSL meetings until role decided

By Liz Crumley

Council on Student Life (CSL) chairman Lyle Young refused to call the meeting to order Thursday night when seven "new" CSL members and six "old" members appeared for the meeting.

The ASUN Senate passed a resolution Wednesday which apparently rescinded the appointments of its six student appointees. Seven senators were appointed to take their place.

After a 45 minute debate questioning the validity of the rescission, all former CSL members, including staff and faculty, walked out saying there was "no reason for being there."

No future meeting date was set by Young who said he would not call a meeting until the future of CSL was decided. This would come through direction by the chancellor, he added.

During the debate, the appointed senators emphasized that this was a temporary rescission and that former student CSL members could be reinstated on a person-

to-person basis. This would occur after the reorganization of CSL, they said.

The major change ASUN wants to implement concerning CSL, said ASUN Sen. Bob Simonson, concerns the route policy recommendations would take after CSL approval. In a proposal which Simonson said would have been introduced at the CSL meeting Thursday night, the route would have been changed to include approval by the Faculty Senate and ASUN.

A copy of any CSL action would go to the Faculty Senate and ASUN. If approval was given by both bodies, the recommendation would be forwarded to the chancellor.

However, if approval was not given, the proposal would require the recommendation to go back for CSL revision. In the event that mutual approval could not be reached, the proposal stated the recommendation would not be forwarded to the chancellor.

The purpose of this proposal, according

to Simonson, is to make CSL more responsible to students and faculty.

After the reorganization, all former CSL student members would be "re-evaluated," he said. If recall action was desired, proper action then could be taken, Simonson said.

In comments after the "meeting" broke up Simonson said ASUN was questioning the actions of CSL members Chip Lowe and Judith-Anne Sadler.

CSL staff member Ron Gierhan said that regardless of what they called it, the action amounted to a recall. He then questioned whether ASUN had the constitutional authority to recall its appointees.

Lowe said he questioned whether the senators could make the resolution binding on CSL, adding that he knew of only two ways. These were to get CSL to agree with the senators or to go to the student courts and ultimately to the Board of Regents, he said.

Simonson commented he did not think "this is any place for you (CSL) to say we won't deal with the ASUN Senate."