

# SUMMER NEBRASKAN

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Clayton Yeutter, former assistant secretary of agriculture.

## Yeutter optimistic about world food situation

Economic growth and better application of existing agricultural technology are the solution to world food problems, according to Dr. Clayton Yeutter.

Dr. Yeutter spoke yesterday on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln campus as part of the Samuel Avery Lecture series. Yeutter, a Nebraska native, was deputy secretary of agriculture during the Richard Nixon administration and served under former President Gerald Ford as a special trade representative.

Yeutter attacked a suggestion by United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young that world hunger problems could be solved in 10 years with American aid as "simplistic."

"It's a supply and demand question, just like many other issues we have before

us today," he said.

Yeutter discounted predictions that the world population explosion is out of control and would soon outstrip food supplies.

"Those kinds of judgements are absolutely meaningless," Yeutter said. "It's a function of politics."

"No government is going to let population get totally out of hand because if it gets out of hand the government is going to fall. Governments don't like to fall."

He also said that world income distribution needs to be readjusted.

Purchasing power "is the essential problem in countries that have malnutrition or starvation questions before them," he said.

Improving the purchasing power of underdeveloped nations "really means we are talking about economic development," he said.

"The alternative to spurring economic development is philanthropy. But that's not a good long term solution."

He advocated the use of a "generalized system of preferences" which would give underdeveloped nations special trade privileges to spur economic growth.

Americans are a bit hypocritical about increasing trade with developing nations, he said. They are generally in favor of it as long as the trade doesn't compete with American goods.

The energy crisis has been a severe blow to developing countries, he said. They are forced to make a choice between buying food and buying oil, and they choose oil.

On the supply side of the supply-demand equation, Yeutter said that agricultural yields could still be improved, despite the recent slowdown in agricultural research.

"If we simply take present technology and do a better job of applying it, we can increase yields," he said.

Too many underdeveloped nations have discouraged better farming techniques to keep prices down, he said.

But converting primitive countries to modern farming methods could take as long as 50 to 100 years, in some cases, he said.

## Regents' action imperils student fees

Two motions passed Saturday by the Board of Regents in Scottsbluff may cause a complete revision of student fees allocations at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

One motion, made by Regent James Moylan of Omaha and passed by a vote of 5-3, approved a system-wide study of the University of Nebraska student fees situation in the hope of either reducing them or eliminating them entirely in the future.

But university officials are still recovering from the more immediate problem posed by another 5-3 vote in favor of a motion made by Regent Kermit Wagner of Schuyler to maintain 1977-78 student fees at their 1976-77 level.

Both votes came after the Board of Regents rejected a request by UNL administrators to increase student fees by \$4 for the next academic year.

Since the recommended fees allocations set last April by the Fees Allocations Board (FAB) exceeded those allowed for the 1976-77 academic year, administrators will now have to find a way to fit them into the new budget.

Richard Armstrong, vice chancellor for student affairs, said one way to do this would be an across-the-board reduction. In other words, student groups now receiving student fee support could have their budgets cut on a percentage basis, Armstrong said.

Another approach, he said, would be to "re-evaluate the needs for each group," and adjust the budgets accordingly. "That would be very time-consuming," Armstrong said.

No decision will be made until he can get recommendations from the FAB and other student groups, Armstrong said. He suggested that an FAB meeting might be held this summer to make a decision before the next regent's meeting July 30.

Armstrong said that the budget cut could cause the elimination of jobs and services now provided for by student fee support of the Nebraska Union, the Nebraska East Union and the Student Health Center.

The feeling that students were paying excessive fees was prevalent at Saturday's meeting, Armstrong said.

That feeling may have prompted the vote in favor of studying the possibility

of eliminating student fees except debt service and health fees.

According to Moylan, the recommendation requests that NU President Ronald Roskens initiate a study of student fees "in the hope of doing away with them entirely."

Moylan said that he would be in favor of raising the cost of tuition to cover the debt and health service payments now covered by student fees. But the support provided for student organizations by student fees, he said, must go.

One example of unnecessary student funding, Moylan said, was university-sponsored day-care services.

"We're not a child-care institution," he said, "we're an educational institution."

Moylan said that most services and student organizations that now receive student-fee support should be self-sustaining.

William Erskine, NU executive vice president for administration and finance, said that the study requested by the Board of Regents should begin this summer. The recommendation set no time limit for the study.

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## Pro-life victory mobilizes defeated feminists

by Tim Lee

Two to three hundred feminists are seeking funding to attend the National Women's Conference in Houston in November, said Dr. Julia P. Stanley, University of Nebraska-Lincoln English professor.

Feminists wish to attend the national conference because the Nebraska Women's Meeting in Lincoln last weekend elected a slate of delegates composed entirely of pro-life supporters. Many women feel the delegates do not represent a cross-section of Nebraska women, but represent only one special interest group.

According to the Nomination Committee's report to the conference, Public Law 94-167 requires that the state delegation be composed of representatives of "groups which work to advance the rights of women" and members of diverse racial, ethnic and religious groups and women of all ages.

Stanley, who was also a candidate on the feminist ticket, said she felt that the victory of the pro-life candidates at the meeting was really a moral victory for feminists.

"What they (the pro-life supporters) did was wonderful because they opened the eyes of so many women. They won a minor battle but they lost the war. They have mobilized us and they will be sorry," she said.

Stanley said she would like to see 200 to 300 feminists go to the Houston Conference to make sure

the resolutions passed at the state convention are represented.

There is concern among feminists that the delegates won't support the resolutions because of personal beliefs, especially those resolutions supporting the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) and the rights of homosexuals, she said.

Donna Polk, state chairwoman of the International Women's Year coordinating committee told delegates present at the meeting that federal law requires them to support the convention's resolutions "at least on the first vote."

Della Drauer, one of the six Lincoln women elected to represent the state said she's not sure that delegates legally have to support the resolutions. She would not comment on what resolutions she supports, but she added she was pro-family and pro-life, and anti-abortion and anti-ERA.

Wanita Dantert, another Lincoln delegate, also would not say whether she would support the resolutions.

"I am a child of God and I have to do what is right in His eyes. I will obey His laws before I will obey man's laws," she said.

Mary Alice Pratt, a Lincoln delegate and Birthright worker, said she could not support the resolution supporting the rights of lesbians. She also she didn't know whether she could support a resolution to provide

funds to help economically deprived women to control their health care, generally considered to be a pro-abortion resolution.

"I am not for or against the ERA," she said. "If I had to vote on it today, I don't know how I'd vote."

She said she will support all the remaining resolutions.

"I am concerned about abortion, but it's not the only women's issue. I really believe in women's causes," she said.

Even though she didn't ask to be added to the pro-life slate, Pratt said she is sure it helped her get elected.

"I want to make it clear that I did not seek this" (placement on the pro-life ticket), she said.

Even though all the delegates are pro-life, none of the pro-life resolutions were passed at last weekend's meeting.

The reason so many people came to vote only for delegates and didn't stay to vote on resolutions, according to Lincoln Right to Life co-president George Oliver, is that many people found out about the meeting late and had already made plans for the weekend. Also, many people who are anti-abortion are also pro-family and many of them left because they had commitments at home, Oliver said.

There was no financial assistance from pro-life groups to those attending the meeting, he said.