

**Weather:** Thursday, morning clouds and fog, then partly cloudy by afternoon. High around 80. Southeast wind 5 to 10 mph. Thursday night, increasing clouds with fog toward morning. Low around 65. Friday, partly cloudy by midday. High around 80.

**Like a bad nightmare, football predictions return**

Sports, Page 14

**Burton buys bargains on garage sale scene**

Diversions, Page 5

# Daily Nebraskan

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## Kerrey may call special legislative session

By The Associated Press

Speaker of the Legislature William Nichol of Scottsbluff said Wednesday that a special legislative session appears likely to modify a farm foreclosure law that apparently has hampered efforts by some farmers to get credit.

After hearing from Gov. Bob Kerrey, a straw vote among senators resulted in a 19-2 vote in favor of convening a special session. Several senators attending the Statehouse meeting did not vote.

When asked after the hearing if a

special session appeared likely, Nichol said, "It kind of looks like it. If we insist on having the bill, we should change it."

Sen. Jerome Warner of Waverly, dean of the Legislature, said it appeared Kerrey intends to convene a special session to revise the law, passed earlier this year as LB999.

"The governor wouldn't ask for this (meeting) unless he was pretty well committed to do it," Warner said.

Before meeting with senators, Ker-

rey told his weekly news conference that he didn't want to leave a "legacy of unknown" on the law, which he said would complicate the job of his successor.

Just before meeting with senators to discuss the law, Kerrey told reporters that legislative reaction to his proposed changes to LB999 would help determine whether a special session will be convened.

"I feel an urgency, a personal urgency, to have made the effort," Kerrey said.

"If I can get 33 people (senators) that say, 'We feel the same way and we like the bill,' I'd have a special session."

"Because then we can come in and get it done in a hurry," he said. "Otherwise you might as well wait until the regular session."

Kerrey, who leaves office in January, said he feels a responsibility to correct the law's defects before his successor takes office. The law gives farmers who are facing foreclosure a chance to retain their homesteads and up to 160 acres.

"I don't want to leave this legacy of unknown to either Helen Boosalis or Kay Orr," Kerrey said. "They're going to have enough trouble trying to hire people, and put together an administration and figure out what their budget looks like."

"They're going to have enough controversial issues without having this one lying around confusing them," the governor said. "And it's a confusing issue anyway."

"What I want to do is say, 'Look, the idea originated in my office, I signed the bill, I believe it's a good bill. . . I now have met with some people who have identified some defects. . . here's a way to improve the bill,'" Kerrey said.

However, Kerrey said he didn't know whether the timing would allow the law

to be corrected in a special session in an election year.

"It may be just something that I just pass on in transition," the governor said.

Kerrey began considering a special session once he learned that the law had reduced opportunities for some farmers and ranchers to acquire credit. Insurance companies and the Farm Credit System have indicated they won't lend money to large operations unless the law is changed.

Kerrey said his bill, drafted after a task force studied the effects of the law and possible changes, would correct the flaws but would not win full support from lenders and debtors.

However, the two sides aren't "as far apart as they would appear," Kerrey said. The remaining major disagreement deals with a "two-sale" method of determining the price of a homestead used with loans made before LB999 became law.

Kerrey said his draft legislation would use the "two-sale" method, but if there is no bid "on the second sale, we will ask for the judge (to) require an appraisal to be done."

The Center for Rural Affairs, an ardent supporter of LB999, opposes the "two-sale" method and supports preserving the appraisal method of determining a price for a homestead.

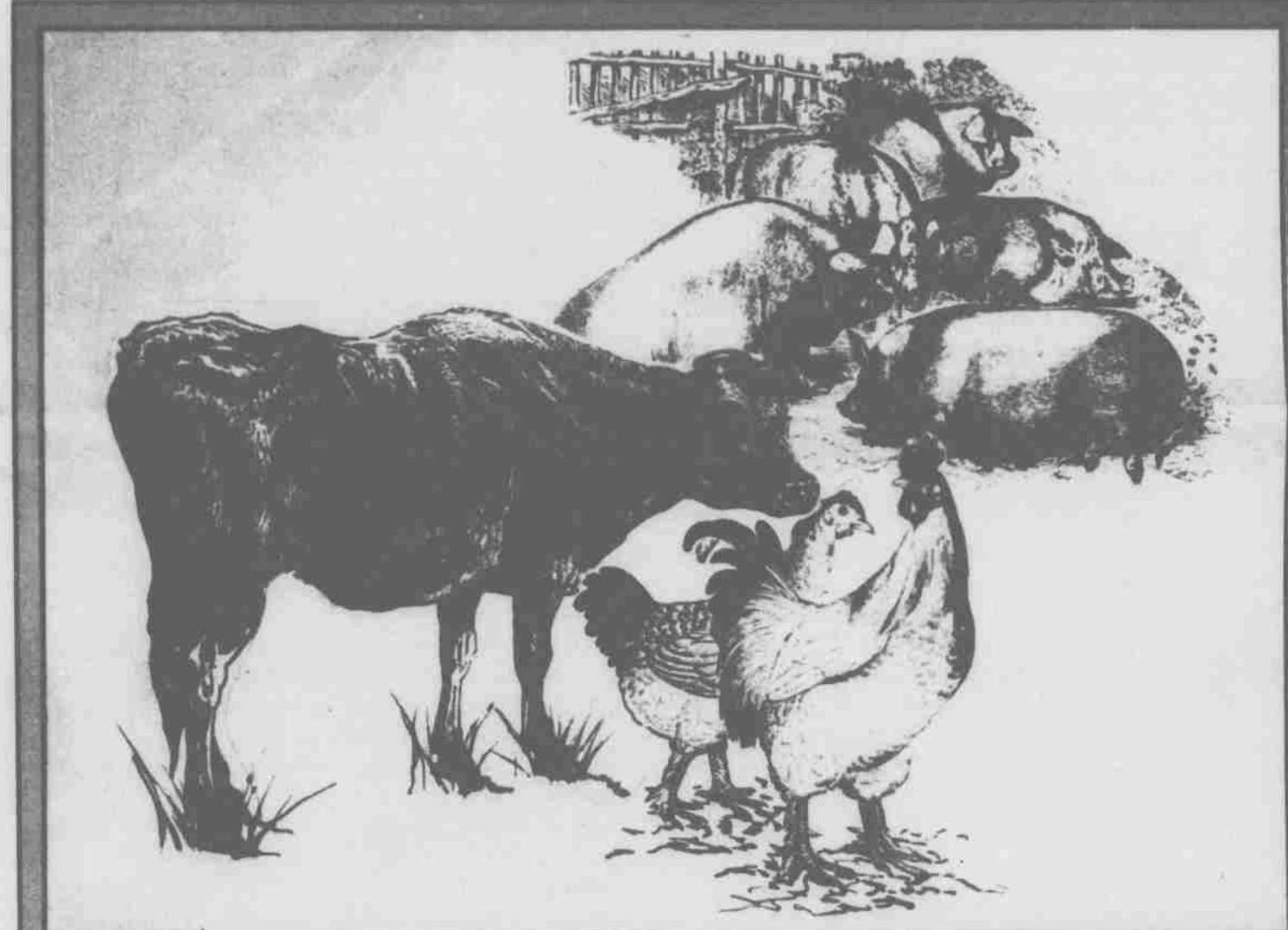


Illustration by [Name] for Daily Nebraskan

## Poultry consumption rising Beef and pork production remain constant in Midwest

By Andy Jacobitz  
Staff Reporter

In the past few years, it seems to have become vogue to avoid red meat, while the consumption of poultry products such as turkey and chicken has risen dramatically.

Assistant Professor Steve Jones of UNL's Loeffel Meat Lab said that these changes are not necessarily a replacement of poultry for beef and pork, but rather just a very strong increase in poultry consumption. He said that nationally the consumption of poultry per capita has increased from 20 pounds per capita in 1960 to 70 pounds per capita now. Red meat consumption during the same period has changed very little.

This increase in poultry consumption has made poultry the second most often consumed meat in the United States. The red meats, beef and pork, rank first and third respectively.

increase to the poultry industry's market strategies. He said that poultry is competitive and convenient. The poultry industry is capitalizing on these strengths in their advertising.

Harriet Kohn, UNL extension food and nutrition specialist, said that national statistics also show a reduction in red meat consumption in recent years. Even though beef consumption per capita is about the same as it was in 1960, it is below peak consumption of 1975.

Gleaves said that some of his experiences on the East and West coasts show that meat-eating habits are changing. He said that beef is not as popular as it once was as it used to be in these areas.

Jack Morris, a meat cutter at Classic Food Market in Lincoln, said that Nebraskans' eating habits have not changed as quickly because Nebraska is a large red-meat producing state. He said that beef and pork consumption have remained constant, but he has noticed the large increase in poultry consumption.

The increase in poultry consumption of beef. One factor is that

poultry is cheaper to produce pound for pound, Jones said. Price plays an important role in appealing to consumers, he said.

Jones said that poultry has not produced the health scare that red meat has recently. He said that skinned poultry contains virtually no fat.

Jones said that the red meat industry is trying to eliminate the notion that red meat is bad. Producers are working to market lean products. One of these products is "light beef," which is beef with fewer calories for health-conscious consumers.

Kohn said that red meat still plays an important role in a good diet. Red meat has many readily available nutrients such as protein and iron. She said that, as with all foods, one must exercise moderation. Fat in red meat can be minimized by certain cooking methods and by increasing dietary fiber. Kohn also said that recent research in the red meat industry could lead to leaner red meat, which could help the industry.

Red meat is still a nutritious product," she said.

## UNL fast food Franchisers submit proposals

By Jeanne Bourne  
Staff Reporter

Four fast-food franchises have submitted proposals in response to negotiating committee's research into replacing the Union Square restaurant, said Daryl Swanson, Nebraska Union director.

Burger King, Hardee's, Taco del Sol and Runza fast-food chains submitted proposals that include negotiations for lease price, hours of availability, modifications needed and training that the restaurant will offer students of the International Center for Franchise Studies of UNL.

### Nebraska Union's 'Final Four' Burger King Hardee's Taco del Sol Runza

Burger King offered to pay \$42,000 per year or 7 percent of gross sales over \$600,000.

Hardee's proposed to pay \$40,000 per year or 7.5 percent of gross sales, whichever is greater.

Taco del Sol bid \$26,587 per year with no percentage of gross sales.

Runza offered \$17,725 per year also with no percentage of gross sales.

The seven-member committee will narrow the proposals to one and submit it within 45 days to UNL administrators for final approval, Swanson said. The

committee also could recommend to the vice chancellor of student affairs and business that none of the proposals be accepted and Union Square remain unchanged, he said.

Swanson said student satisfaction, service to the franchise studies center and increasing traffic to the Union will be major considerations for the decision.

John Schwery, student adviser to the Franchise Club and a member of the committee, said they want to choose the franchise that appeals to a wide variety of students.

The committee sent requests for proposals to 22 fast-food organizations, Swanson said. He said the response was good considering that several of the restaurants have franchises near the Union.

The committee consists of three staff members: Swanson; Jerry Williams, manager of the purchasing dept.; Robert Justis, executive director of the Franchise Studies Center and four students. They include Gregory and Klostermeyer, vice president of promotions of the Franchise Club; Jeff Fishback, president of the Nebraska Union Board and Bruce Lear of the Union Board.

Union Square has been breaking even but doesn't attract students to the Union like a national franchise could, Swanson said.

After final approval, the franchise could begin operating as soon as Jan. 1987. If the new restaurant needs to make major renovations in the Union Square area, the opening could be pushed to fall of 1987, Swanson said.