

# Candidates debate agriculture issues

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by a quarter a bushel," Jacobsen said.

Bereuter said that while he supports the expansion of the ethanol market, he also believes focusing on foreign markets and exporting agricultural products are key facets to reducing the farming surplus. But, he said he did not believe the "solution to all our problems" lies in exporting.

"Our livestock sector has a lot to gain," he said. "There's no consensus in what farmers and farm organizations want to do."

Both candidates agreed family is one of the most important aspects of societal morality.

"I think that the most impor-

tant area for concern always is the family," Bereuter said. "We need to do everything we can to enforce family in society."

Jacobsen agreed, adding that the government must also focus on ending teen violence and helping kids that are "lost, angry and alone."

Both candidates cited Hollywood as a teen aggressor.

"We must address youth violence," Jacobsen said. "Kids are getting out of school and going home to no one."

The candidates also spoke on the growing Hispanic community, addressing the need for better restriction of illegal immigration - including easier methods of legal immigration - and the necessity of teaching English

to Hispanic students.

"With children coming in, it's important that we help the children and youth move into English as soon as possible," Bereuter said.

Both Bereuter and Jacobsen support Initiative 416, the Defense of Marriage Act, though only Jacobsen signed a petition to declare his support.

"I believe in marriage between one woman and one man," Jacobsen said. "It's wrong for two people to go to another state (to get married). It's not about discrimination."

The candidates had different approaches on the issue of international relations and foreign aid, with Jacobsen focusing on more local forms of assis-

tance.

"I think that there are things we can do here locally at home," he said, proposing the creation of federal grants for local research to end world hunger.

Bereuter said he favored spreading federal funds to more countries, rather than giving "40 to 50 percent of aid to two countries."

"If we are to be a leader in the world, we need to be able to do things to assist people abroad," Bereuter said.

"We need to ... make sure we work together on drug control, terrorism," he said.

The debate will air again on NETV2 on Wednesday at 9 p.m., Thursday at 11 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. and Sunday at 4:30 p.m.

# UNL professor finds 'sword' size matters

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specially sectioned tank and monitored by a remote video camera.

While in the observation tank, the female is shown a series of images that feature a prerecorded male displaying courting behavior. During the video-watching session, the female is shown the same male fish. But each time she sees him, he is sporting a different digitally altered sword.

With computer imaging, Basolo and her research team can change portions of the sword and use these altered images to test female behavior. In the next room, the researchers watch a remote monitor and measure the amount of time the female spends attending to each portion of the video.

Specifically, Basolo looks at how altering the length and color of the sword affects female response.

"Female swordtails prefer males with longer swords," Basolo said.

The female fish is more likely to respond to the video of a male with a long sword versus an intermediate or short sword, Basolo said.

But size isn't all that matters, she said. Basolo also has investigated the influence of color. Her work shows that females prefer males with black striped swords versus swords without any stripes.

In examining the evolution of this sexual preference, Basolo has investigated species related to swordtails but lacking swords. In three related species, Basolo has found that when artificial swords are attached to

these non-sworded species, the females prefer the males with swords over fish that do not have swords.

Prior to the use of computer imaging, these artificial swords had to be surgically attached to male fish. But with the video playback method, Basolo and her research team can digitally alter the image of a male fish and play it back for a watching female.

"There are a number of possibilities for why females prefer long swords," Basolo said. "It may be that the longer sword simply makes the male easier to detect in the environment."

In a twist to the bigger is better phenomenon, Basolo said she has found that female preference changes when a predator is involved.

Jerry Johnson, a post-doctorate biologist who assists Basolo, said that when a female who has previously preferred males with long swords is shown a video where such a male is being pursued by a predator, the female has a change of preference.

The research has shown that after seeing the long-sworded male being chased, the females then prefer short-sworded males.

When doing predator-oriented research, video playback has some definite advantages, Johnson said. The pretaped sequence enables the researchers to give a consistent presentation.

Also, with some creative video editing, Johnson said, the predator isn't shown eating the male prey. After the swordtail and predator exit the screen, the predator returns, this time alone - and chewing.

# 23-year-old embroiled in battle for district seat

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equipped to deal with agricultural issues because of his firsthand farm experience.

"My opponent says I don't have a real job," he said. "I'm a family farmer. I'm offended by that."

Matzke said he made no such statement.

"He doesn't have too much respect for the truth," he said.

Another controversial issue is the University of Nebraska Medical Center's use of fetal tissue from elective abortions in research designed to pursue cures for Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and AIDS-related dementia.

When the Legislature voted to bring a bill banning fetal tissue research to the floor, Matzke abstained.

"I refrained from voting because I didn't believe I could support bringing a bill to the floor of the Legislature that was clearly unconstitutional," he said.

Matzke said the bill violated the Nebraska State Constitution, which gives sole governing authority of the University of Nebraska to the Board of Regents. The Regents voted 7-0 to continue the research.

Erdman sharply criticized

Matzke's vote, saying Matzke assumed it was unconstitutional before judges had a chance to rule on it.

"He assumed the bill only applied to the University of Nebraska," he said. "It didn't. It applied to the state of Nebraska."

"I'm the only pro-life candidate in this race. He doesn't say he's pro-life. He says he's anti-abortion."

But Matzke, whose son, Jay Matzke, is seeking election to the fifth district seat on the Board of Regents, defended his decision.

"In principle I oppose abortion, but it's up to the Board of Regents to decide what research to undertake," he said. "(Erdman) has no understanding of the constitutional issues. There's no way you could have a constitutional bill where the Legislature can tell the university what to do."

Erdman said Matzke's abstention was an example of a lack of respect for the state's anti-abortion rights organizations.

"Since it's a public university funded by public money, if the public opposes the morality of what's going on there, he should speak against it," he said. "You're either for us, or you're against us."

Matzke said the most important issue in the race was the

candidates' differences on philosophy of taxation.

He fiercely criticized a statement Erdman made during a recent debate.

According to a Nebraska Public Radio transcript, Erdman said the federal income tax was "probably unconstitutional" because it violated the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination. He continued:

"I would favor more a national sales tax with a total abolishment of the income tax."

Matzke condemned Erdman's statement as a radical argument rejected numerous times by courts. He said such a policy would also force the abolishment of the state income tax.

"The effect of that tax policy would be to virtually emasculate the state tax support system," he said.

Erdman said his comments were taken out of context. He said he was arguing abstractly about the Founding Fathers' original intentions, and he said such a tax policy would not be practical today.

He said he would have no control over those issues as a state senator, and he said he did not favor the abolishment of the state income tax.

"I've got an opponent who's

got a seven-year record," Erdman said. "The only thing he can bring against me is that I may have misspoken sometime. I think this campaign is on the issues and solutions. I have yet to hear him come up with a solution for anything."

But Matzke said voters should consider Erdman's "preposterous" proposal when voting.

"He's not accepting responsibility for what he said," Matzke said. "It shows a very reckless, radical approach to government."

Matzke, who was appointed in 1993 and re-elected in 1994 and 1996, said his constituents should value his experience and fair-mindedness.

"I think the issue is who has the experience to understand what the issues really are and how they're going to affect people in our area," he said.

But Erdman said he would bring new energy to the seat.

"My political baptism, if you will, has been outstanding," he said. "We need solutions to problems, not rhetoric. I'll be accessible to my constituents. I won't tell them just what they want to hear. I'll be honest with them. They see my age, enthusiasm and grasp of the issues as a huge asset."

# Privacy goes global with computer tracking

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Imagine walking by a Starbucks in an unfamiliar city. Your cell phone rings, and a coupon for coffee pops up on its screen, good only at that location.

How did your phone know you were even near that particular Starbucks? What else does it know about you?

Enter location tracking, coming to a mobile device near you. Features that one day can pinpoint your whereabouts to within the length of a football field raise enormous privacy concerns, but they also offer enormous benefits.

The challenge will be determining where to draw the line.

Consider a technology to be unveiled today. Called Digital Angel, a microchip worn close to the body promises to record a person's biological parameters and send distress signals during medical emergencies.

But misused, these types of capabilities could amount to virtual stalking.

Cell phones, handheld devices, even car navigation systems will soon have detailed tracking abilities, if they do not already. Services could begin appearing within a year or so.

Much of the drive will come from a federal law that requires cell phones to identify callers' locations to speed 911 emergency responses. If the industry has to install expensive equipment anyway, why not also use it to make money?

"There's going to be a dramatic increase in the amount of tracking that's made possible, in part by services they don't know they have," said Daniel J. Weitzner of the World Wide Web Consortium, which sets technical standards for the Web.

Such tracking will let someone visit a Web site and automatically get weather, movie showings or neighborhood restaurants, based on their current location. If they're lost, they will be able to ask for turn-by-turn directions. Those short of cash can be pointed to the nearest bank machine.

But if the information is stored, location tracking could result in a 24-hour-a-day record of a person's whereabouts.

So what if a divorce lawyer wants to check if someone's been cheating, or if a social service agent wants to know how many

times a person has visited a candy store with his child?

"You have to ask, 'Who gets how much information?'" said Jason Catlett, chief executive of Junkbusters Corp., a non-profit privacy monitoring group in Green Brook, N.J.

"Telephone records are routinely subpoenaed. They can be very intrusive, but far more intrusive is a complete log of your physical movement."

But companies looking to gain business from location tracking insist that the worst-case scenarios presented are impractical to implement in reality.

"There's no way a database is large enough or cost effective for Starbucks to monitor everyone's location on the offchance they can acquire a customer," said Jason Devitt, chief executive of Vindigo, which offers 11 city guides through Palm organizers.

Lee Hancock, founder and chief executive of go2 Systems Inc., said any short-term gains from such tactics would be offset by losses if they alienate customers.

Leading wireless and advertis-

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Daniel J. Weitzner  
World Wide Web Consortium

ing companies agree that they must tread carefully because mobile devices are inherently more personal than desktop computers.

Jonathan Fox, director of business development at advertising company Engage Inc., says location-based profiles would not carry names and other personal information.

In many ways, a person's whereabouts are already being tracked.

Employee security cards record when people enter buildings. Discount grocery programs track what people buy, where and when. Electronic toll-payment systems know when someone traverses a tunnel or bridge.

Current phones can pinpoint callers to a few miles by determining the location of the cell tower

used to handle the call.

Palm VII organizers use similar techniques to narrow a user to a particular zip code, and an optional global-positioning receiver can pinpoint that person even further.

Marketers can also get clues from the items people search for or the sites they visit - a city guide, for instance, tells in what city a person is likely located or where they plan to visit.

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