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Cover-up of Korean bribes told

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A House investigating panel secretly questioned a top aide to evangelist Sun Myung Moon Wednesday and the chairman later said he believes the Nixon administration knew of South Korean plans to buy influence in Washington — and did nothing.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., gave no details after hinting at a U.S. cover-up of Korean bribery operations. Sources said his subcommittee on international relations got virtually nowhere interrogating Bo Hi Pak, a suspected Korean intelligence agent who has been Moon's right-hand man for years.

But Fraser said his panel want to know "why didn't the executive branch do something in the early 1970s when we believe it had information about plans by the South Korean government to illegally influence the American government."

Pak was said to have been subpoenaed partly because of his alleged role as a Korean Central Intelligence Agency "channel" to Moon and because Moon launched a campaign to back President Nixon at the height of the Watergate scandal.

Pak also supposedly was at a meeting in Seoul around 1970 when President Park Chung Hee, rice merchant Tongsun Park and others are alleged to have worked out some schemes for buying influence in Washington.

The Fraser panel has been looking into almost every aspect of Korean-American relations, including Korean intelligence action in the United States.

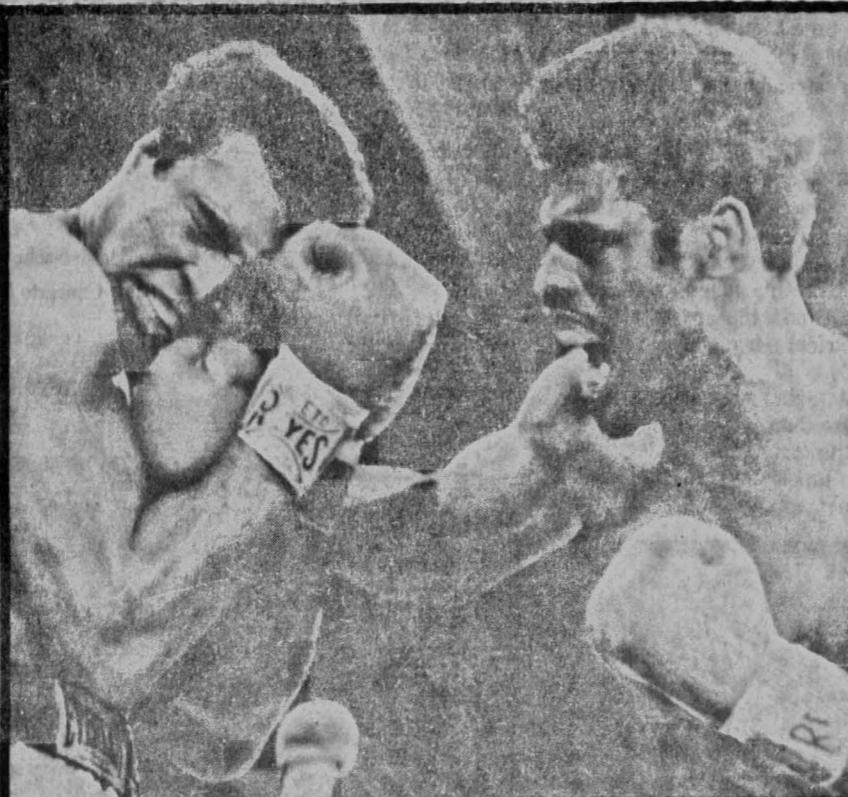
Fraser spoke Wednesday to the House Administration Committee, which must act on his request for an additional \$412,000 to finish the year-long Korean probe.

There have been various reports that American intelligence agents informed the Nixon administration as far back as 1970 that the Koreans were hoping to bribe members of congress and other U.S. officials to gain more military aid. But no clear-cut proof has surfaced yet.

Fraser's panel plans to hold hearings on that late this month.

Pak, a former Army colonel, joined Moon's Unification Church in 1961. He later became president of the Korean Cultural and Freedom Foundation, which also was responsible for operations of Radio Free Asia.

Pak has denied that these organizations were "fronts" to raise money for use in Korean bribery efforts in Washington.



Ali falls See page 10.

Panel limits Medicaid abortions

DES MOINES (UPI) — A subcommittee of the Iowa Senate Wednesday voted to restrict state funding of Medicaid abortions.

The panel, on a 3-2 vote, adopted a set of restrictions that would limit abortions under the Medicaid program to cases where the procedure is deemed medically necessary, including instances where the woman's life is in danger, where the fetus is likely to be deformed or mentally deficient or in cases of rape or incest.

The restrictions were adopted at the urging of Sen. Berl Priebe, D-Algona, chairman of the subcommittee. Priebe said the limitations on abortion funding represented a compromise between

those flatly opposing any state funding of abortions and lawmakers who believe Medicaid patients are entitled not only to necessary abortions to elective ones as well.

"It's further than I'd like to go, but I think this is what would pass the Senate," Priebe said. "I'm trying to reach a happy medium."

Van Nostrand likely to run against Clark

DES MOINES (UPI) — Maurice Van Nostrand, chairman of the Iowa Commerce Commission, said Wednesday he has all but finalized his plans to run for the U.S. Senate seat now held by Democrat Dick Clark.

Van Nostrand, in an interview, said he is "90 per cent sure" he will seek the Republican nomination to oppose Clark, adding he expected to make a final decision within the next 10 days.

"It's the personal things that make up that last 10 percent," Van Nostrand said. "My family and I like it here in Des Moines ... That dedication of eight or nine months (of campaigning) is tougher than anybody who hasn't gone through it could ever realize."

Van Nostrand, a former state legislator now in his second term as head of the utility-regulating Commerce Commission, has been mentioned as one of several possible contenders for the GOP senatorial nomination.

Although a Cedar Rapids businessman and an Indianola attorney have entered the race, they are believed to be longshots at securing the chance to run against Clark in the general election.

A number of prominent Republicans, including Gov. Robert D. Ray, have rejected the idea of challenging Clark and insiders believe Van Nostrand could clinch the nomination if he wants it.

However, his chances could hinge on the intentions of two other politicians who have admitted being interested in the Senate race. Attorney General Richard C. Turner told UPI last week he still is weighing his options, while Senate Majority Leader Calvin Hultman of Red Oak has said his decision would depend on what Ray intends to do.

Ray is expected to announce his political plans soon, possibly within the next week to 10 days. His closest associates expect him to seek a fifth term — a move most observers believe will strengthen the party's chances against Clark.

Polls commissioned by the GOP showed Ray could defeat Clark handily, but also indicated several other Republicans could make strong showings against him. Van Nostrand said he did not know if he was one of those candidates and said he viewed the race realistically.

"It's a definite uphill race and you have to start out thinking you're going to get beat," he said. "On the other hand, I think he (Clark) definitely is beatable."

Van Nostrand's specialty is energy. As chairman of the Commerce Commission and the Energy Policy Council, he has served as Ray's chief energy adviser and is quite outspoken about oil, Arabs and interdependency.



Devastation

Part of a wall is blown out Wednesday after two explosions and fire rocked the historic Commodore Hotel in St. Paul where novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald once lived. At least 36 persons were reported injured.

Inside

We may soon see the real color of hot dogs, last red dye deemed carcinogenic... See story, page eight.

Maybe it is immoral for older women to sleep with underage boys... See story, page six.

Texas has decided that they will collect taxes on the estate of Howard Hughes... See story, page five.

Transients and the lack of shelter in Iowa City... See story, page three.

In the News

Briefly

Hospitals

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Members of the House subcommittee considering a bill to control hospital costs received \$73,000 in campaign contributions from medical groups, Common Cause said Wednesday.

The House Ways and Means health subcommittee meets Thursday to discuss a number of bills — including a rigid one from President Carter — aimed at holding down burgeoning hospital costs.

Common Cause, a nonpartisan "citizen's lobby," said political committees of the American Medical Association and the Federation of American Hospitals contributed \$73,462 to the last two campaigns of committee members.

"For those who still wonder whether political contributions can affect congressional actions, we recommend that they carefully follow the upcoming procedures in the health subcommittee," said Common Cause Vice President Fred Wertheimer.

Nearly all the money went to the eight present committee members, according to reports filed with the Federal Election Commission.

Chairman Daniel Rostenkowski, D-Ill., received \$10,500. He is expected to sponsor legislation for voluntary controls on health industry costs — using Carter's mandatory controls only as a fallback approach.

Spy

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Lawyers for a U.S. Information Agency employee accused of spying for Vietnam Wednesday accused Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of violating a federal court order that barred the explosion of Vietnam's U.N. ambassador, a key figure in the

espionage case.

Lawyers for Ronald L. Humphrey asked the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., to order Vance to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of the court order. A hearing was scheduled Friday.

The court last Friday barred the State Department "from taking any action to procure, encourage, obtain or request the expulsion from the continental limits of the United States or its territories of Vietnam Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi for a period of 10 days."

Abzug

NEW YORK (UPI) — Bella Abzug, emerging from seclusion after her third election defeat in 18 months, said Wednesday it was too early to write her political obituary and blamed her unexpected loss on personal attacks by her Republican opponent, S. William Green.

"I expected to win by a small majority. I didn't expect to lose," Mrs. Abzug said

of her unsuccessful attempt to capture the "Silk Stocking" congressional seat vacated by Mayor Edward Koch.

"I object to people writing my political obituary. I'm 57 years old, healthy, alive and kicking," Mrs. Abzug told reporters in her nearly deserted campaign headquarters.

She said she was waiting to see the results of the routine canvass of votes by the city Board of Elections Friday before deciding whether to seek a formal recount.

Black lung

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House gave final congressional approval Wednesday to a bill that makes it easier for coal miners with black lung disease to get financial compensation, and allows them to reapply for benefits denied in the past.

The measure, approved by the Senate Feb. 6, passed the House on a 284-113 vote and was sent to President Carter.

A separate bill to finance black lung benefits through a tax on coal production passed Congress in January.

Wednesday's bill outlines procedures and eligibility requirements a miner or his survivors must meet to get money when a family member has black lung, a debilitating disease suffered by a number of persons who work in underground coal mines. The formal name is pneumoconiosis.

Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., said, "We are giving them some compensation for that suffering — some measure of decency, comfort and support."

But opponents said the bill was too expensive and too generous.

Open meetings

DES MOINES (UPI) — The Senate State Government Committee Wednesday began work on a House-passed rewrite of Iowa's Open Meetings Law, proposing changes to tighten the bill's prohibition against secret meetings by

public agencies.

The major change approved by the committee would restrict the use of closed meetings to discuss personnel matters.

Under the present law, agencies can go into secret session to discuss the hiring or firing of employees. That provision has been attacked as too vague and subject to abuse, but the House proposed language that would have expanded the exemption to allow closed meetings to discuss employee evaluations.

Weather

The weather staff, in its usual close perusal of world affairs, noted the visit of Anwar Sadat to our Gallic buddies. They brought us this inside report on the final stages of the negotiations there.

It seems that after purchasing the traditional arms, Sadat was offered the choice between highs in the teens, with only a few clouds, or an original Renoir.

Sadat chose the weather, explaining that he can't stand small, foreign cars.

Program tries to ease test anxiety

By GREG SMITH
Staff Writer

Nearly one out of every five college students tests below her/his potential because of high test anxiety, according to Susan Arnold, staff psychologist for the UI Counseling Service.

Too much anxiety about tests may cause a student to feel sick, seem preoccupied and unaware of her/his surroundings, forget or arrive late to tests and even though well prepared, not perform as well as expected, Arnold said.

A Test Anxiety Management Program was begun in the fall of 1977 by the UI Counseling Service to help the 10 to 20 per cent of UI students suffering from test anxiety.

"Some anxiety about taking a test is good," said Arnold, who coordinates the program. "What we are trying to deal with is the high anxiety that hurts a student's test performance."

"Test anxiety can be compared to what a college freshman starting in a varsity sport goes through during the first few games," Arnold said. "There will be mistakes made because the pressure to do well will cause them to make mistakes."

A student will become

bothered by test anxiety because of failure from an earlier test, internal pressure from the individual or external pressure from peers or parents, she said. "There does not seem to be any one reason for test anxiety."

Students suffering from test anxiety may not have problems with all tests. "Certain kinds of

tests cause more anxiety than others," Arnold said. "Tests on math and science that will determine whether a person will be licensed or admitted to a graduate school bother certain students much more than other tests."

To help students cope with test anxieties the Test Anxiety Management Program has a

five-member staff to run its five-session, three-week program.

"In the program we first try to find out if the student does have test anxiety, then we show them techniques on how to handle their anxieties," said Russell Miars, a member of the program staff.

"Sometimes a student will

have problems besides just test anxieties causing them to perform below their potential when taking tests," Miars said. "If a student has problems studying or taking tests because they do not know how, we will refer them to places where they can get help."

There doesn't seem to be any particular level in college

where there are not students having problems with test anxiety, Miars said. "We have just as many graduate students in the program as freshmen."

Currently there are 74

students divided up into six groups in the program. After spring break two more groups of 12 students each will be formed, Arnold said.

Flu rumors run amuck at UI

By MICHAEL S. WINETT
Staff Writer

This week's flurry of snow brought with it a blizzard of rumors about the flu and its effects on the UI.

And the truth about these rumors?

Dead rumor No. 1: The UI will not be closed today or Friday because of a flu epidemic.

Dead rumor No. 2: The 10th floor of Stanley Hall and the 3400 wing of Burge Hall were not quarantined.

The rumors may have begun at Student Health, where 79 cases of Texas-A flu were diagnosed from Feb. 8 to Feb.

15. Dr. R.C. Mitchell, a staff physician at Student Health, said the flu was characterized by general body aches, a headache, fever and chills, sore throat and a dry cough.

Mitchell said he usually prescribes aspirin, liquids and rest. "Antibiotics serve no particular value" in most cases of the Texas-A flu, he said.

From Student Health the rumors infiltrated the dormitories. Maggie VanOel, head resident of Stanley Hall, said she had heard several times that Stanley's 10th floor was quarantined. "It's not true," she said. VanOel thinks the rumors were fueled by student boredom and the few instances of flu per floor.

"No floor has been quarantined," Eleanor Lewellen, Burge Hall head resident, said,

although she remembered periodically hearing the rumor that the 3400 wing had been closed off.

Hillcrest Head Resident Don Johnson heard that classes were going to be canceled today.

"But it's all rumor," he said.

Rumors can be ended almost as quickly as they are started.

"We have very few diseases in

this country that are actually 'quarantine-able,'" said Henry Hunt, environmental technician at the Johnson County Health Department. "Maybe small pox or a plague."

Quarantine is a poor control measure for the flu because by the time the disease expresses itself to the carrier, that person

has already had ample opportunity to infect others, Hunt said.

Will the UI ever cancel classes?

A person in the administration, who did not want to be identified, put it succinctly:

"We do not close, and we do not intend to close."

Coralville intersection approved for widening

By DAVE CURTIS
Staff Writer

Approval to begin planning proposed improvements at the intersection of First Avenue and Highway 6 was given by the Coralville City Council Tuesday night.

The proposal includes widening the intersection and installing additional traffic signals.

The work must begin immediately, Mayor Michael Kattchee said, "so construction will not interfere with football traffic."

Construction could begin in May and be completed by September Kattchee said. The intersection carries a heavy traffic load on UI home football days in the fall.

Funds for planning the project will come from the 1977-

78 city budget and funds for construction from the 1978-79 budget, Kattchee said.

In other action, the council heard the first of three required readings of the proposed water ordinance.

Under the new ordinance water rates in Coralville will be raised 30 per cent. The rate increase would be the first in Coralville since 1965.

Councilor Jim Cole, who read the ordinance, said the minimum charge for water will be \$3.80 for residential customers, who are billed every two months. Minimum charge for users billed monthly will be \$1.90.

Mayor Kattchee received a letter from Tee Vee Cable Services expressing interest in applying for a cable TV franchise for Coralville. The letter was referred to a committee.

The Daily Iowan

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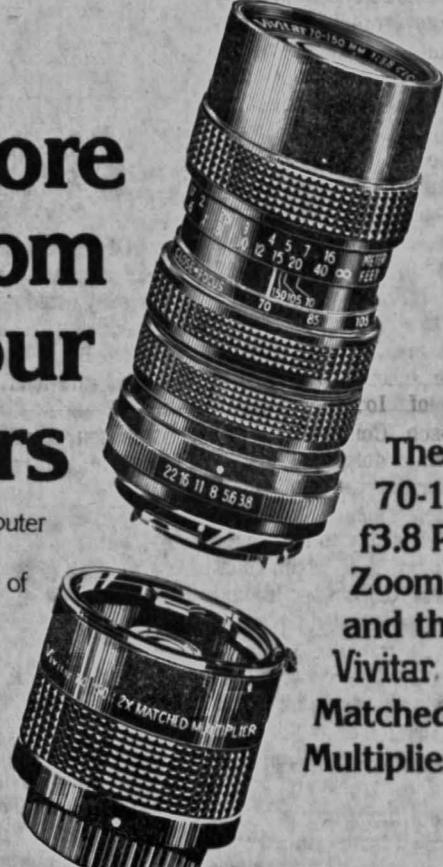
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Weather

The Los Angeles City Council is wondering whether cloud seeding efforts, aimed at breaking the severe drought that has plagued portions of California, may have contributed to the torrential downpours that caused numerous floods and mudslides in that state during the last week. In the most severe disaster associated with the storms, the entire town of Hidden Springs was literally washed away.

The council may have a legitimate inquiry, but the fact is, we know dangerously little about the origin and pattern of our weather, especially when industries, automobiles and utilities are pouring chemicals into the air and creating concentrations of heat.

People with a propensity for keeping statistics have not inhabited the North American continent long enough to allow their records to form a dependable gauge of long-term weather patterns. Many times, Americans have simply assumed that current weather patterns are normal. For example, plans for long range use of water from the Colorado River basin were based on a survey of precipitation and river flow volume conducted before World War I. Unfortunately, those years turned out to be an unusually wet period, with the result that the demand for water from the Colorado River has consistently exceeded the amount of water in the river. Today, the Colorado River is so overtaxed that its entire water supply is diverted away before it reaches the Baja Gulf.

As weather research has become more sophisticated and as the intensity of industry and use of automobiles and airplanes have increased, we have learned a great deal more about the weather. We have learned, for instance, that certain atmospheric conditions cause a "greenhouse effect," trapping air pollutants and stagnant air over urban areas.

A study of weather patterns in the St. Louis area showed that heat radiation from the city has caused a substantial increase in average rainfall to the southeast, downwind from St. Louis.

But the majority of weather trends and their implications are still a mystery. Why is the Sahara desert advancing 20 miles per year to the southwest? Why is the growing season in the British Isles growing progressively shorter? What are the implications of the fact that on certain days the overcast in Washington, D.C., is entirely the result of vapor condensation from jet airliners?

Some scientists have predicted that air pollution, in combination with heat pollution from industries and utilities, is causing a world-wide warming trend that will melt the polar ice caps, submerging coastal cities throughout the world. Other prophets suggest that we are on the verge of a new ice age that will send humanity in the footsteps of the dinosaurs.

The Los Angeles City Council was right to be concerned with the effects of intentional weather manipulation, and we should all be concerned about the unforeseen effects of pollution. But for now, in spite of the shouts of the technological optimists, we can do little but look skyward and pray.

WINSTON BARCLAY
Editorial Page Editor

Strike

There was a time in America, a time long past, when unions and the right to organize were a worker's only avenue to economic justice. It was a perilous avenue, too, blocked by a vicious collaboration between capital and government, by the expectation of certain violence, both physical and economic, and even the possibility of death. Sometimes workers answered the violence of their oppressors in kind, with bombings and assassinations. But as workers were slowly integrated into the system and given a stake in the continuation of that system, they became increasingly conservative, especially in the higher echelons of their leadership, and they found they could get what they wanted through strikes and other, non-violent measures.

Unions have brought the main body of American workers so far from their former oppression and from sight of their former conditions, that the unions themselves have become oppressors. One of these unions is the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA).

The present, record-breaking UMWA strike has not been entirely arbitrary; it has several legitimate grievances. Health benefits have been arbitrarily cancelled by the coal companies, there is a crisis in the union pension system that the companies are doing little or nothing to alleviate and in some areas the pay miners receive has become far too low to keep up with the cost of living.

But stated bluntly, union miners are not suffering so greatly as to merit their present, unconscionable behavior. In this hard, bitter winter, some areas of the country are facing grave crises because of lack of coal. Indiana has been forced to institute mandatory power cutbacks, and the National Guard has been activated to protect coal convoys from striking miners. Ohio faces the possibility of a 50 per cent power cut-back by Feb. 20, and component plants in the state operated by General Motors may have to be closed, which would idle 300,000 workers. Ford and Chrysler plants in Ohio face the same dilemma.

The union leadership can't actually be held responsible for the continuing crisis. Indeed, the leadership is so incompetent and factionalized it can hardly be blamed for anything. Union President Arnold Miller, who barely escaped defeat in a recent three-way election, squeaking through with only 40 per cent of the vote, has been offering little or no leadership. He lent his support to a tentative agreement reached earlier by union negotiators and negotiators for the Bituminous Coal Operators Association (BCOA), but the union bargaining council overwhelmingly rejected the pact without even submitting it to a vote by the membership. This effectively reduced Miller's prestige to zero and seriously called into question his influence within the union he is supposed to lead. It may be he is now only the nominal head of the union, and may be forced to resign.

The Carter administration has tried to play a role in the matter, but has been frustrated in all its attempts. President Carter does have the authority under the Taft-Hartley Act to seek an injunction to call the miners back to work for an 80-day cooling off period.

But as Democratic president who relied heavily on union support and organization for his election, he must be loathe to invoke Taft-Hartley. And there exists a question as to whether a Taft-Hartley injunction would be effective. Miller has pointed out that the UMWA has ignored three such injunctions in the past and would probably do so again. The administration could take legal action in those circumstances against the union leadership, but when that leadership is in such disrepute among the union rank and file, such action would solve nothing.

The administration has now called UMWA and BCOA representatives to the White House to carry on negotiations. There is not much else concrete Carter could do at this point. But with the union in a state of anarchy and the companies exhibiting their usual arrogance, even a display of power and prestige by the president may do no good.

It is now up to the miners themselves to act. They are threatening large portions of the country with conditions more intolerable than any they themselves face under their admittedly inadequate old contract. Their cries for justice are rather unconvincing in the face of the gross injustice and suffering they seem content to visit upon their fellow workers, for it is workers, not bosses, who have the most to lose in this situation.

This is not to say miners should surrender their right to strike. It is often their only weapon to guarantee fair treatment by their employers. But for them to carry on in this manner in the middle of a harsh winter, when the coal they mine is so important to the well-being and even the lives of others, is simply immoral, and tantamount to extortion. If no settlement is reached soon, and if Taft-Hartley is invoked, the miners should honor it. To renew the strike in the spring would make it no less effective, and eminently more respectable.

MICHAEL HUMES
Assoc. Editorial Page Editor

Daughter of S.1 endangers rights of working people

To the Editor:

Senate Bill 1 (S.1) died in the Senate Judiciary Committee last year after great public outcry. A vocal campaign to stop S.1 was mounted by the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild, The National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, the Madison Coalition to Stop S.1 and others.

But a new bill, S.1437, is presently working its way through the Senate, on its way to approval. S.1437, or Daughter of S.1, as it has been called, is the latest attempt to revise and codify federal criminal laws. It is also a vicious attack on civil liberties, such as that to peaceful assembly. But there is more than that, it is another example of how the government in this country is used to keep down the working people.

Just how does this come out? First, it comes out in the extortion section where the bill makes it a federal crime to obtain someone's property by threatening violence to persons or property, or by placing a person in fear of violence.

This is a restriction on the rights of striking workers. If wages are interpreted as property, then any strike that might be accompanied by violence, whether it be initiated by the union or management, would clearly be a violation of this

law. This gives the bosses a helluva weight in breaking strikes. And to this, Iowa Senator Dick Clark says, "... I think we must go ahead with it. We can always make changes later, and I think this bill should pass and we can work with it from there." In simpler terms, shoot first, ask questions later.

This is only one section of this repressive

Input

document. The bill is literally packed with advocacy of a police state. In fact, Thomas I. Emerson, Lines Professor of Law, Emeritus, Yale University, in his testimony before the subcommittee on criminal laws and procedures of the Senate Judiciary Committee identified 12 "categories of repression" under which "the many features of S.1437 that are repressive on their face or in potential application" could be grouped. In these can be seen a threat to political activists and to the general public as well. For instance, in the section of Professor Emerson's testimony on inchoate crimes, which he identifies as being "attempt, conspiracy, complicity, and solicitation," he states that, "They punish by criminal penalty, not the actual conduct which constitutes this social evil but conduct prior to the occurrence of the evil or conduct by persons on the periphery who did not themselves participate in the crime. Traditionally, inchoate crimes have been used as dragnet devices to permit the government to extend its criminal net beyond the area of those who physically engage in wrongful activity." The wording may be a little vague, but it basically states that, if you're involved in any action — a demonstration let's say, as were many people last fall around Kent State — and something happens, like a student who is being beaten by a cop suddenly hits back, the entire crowd can be hauled in.

This is one example of how the thing could come down, but the inchoate crimes and extortion sections are only two of the 12 areas objected to by Prof. Emerson. There are many other, and more specifically repressive parts to this stinking rag. For instance, it would make it illegal to hold a demonstration within 200 feet of a court house.

But where does S.1437 come from? Is Ted Kennedy, one of its main backers, merely trying

to make up for his years of liberalism by swinging to the right? Is this merely an attempt to crack down on crime in America? No, what this is is but another sign of the crisis that the capitalist system is entering. As the situation for the rich in this country worsens, they are going to need to cut back somewhere, and what better place than in the area of the working peoples' standard of living. This is appearing more and more in the forms of layoffs, plant closings, inflation, cut-backs in social services, etc. And these conditions will necessarily lead to people getting together to demand what is rightfully theirs — a better life. And this is where S.1437 comes in. It allows the ruling class, through their mouthpieces in government and their strongarms, the cops, to repress any uprisings. And this masterpiece, this "blue-print for a police state", has passed the Senate. This clearly points out just who the government in this country sides with (i.e., not us).

In closing, I would like to quote a very astute, yet simple statement from Karl Marx. "Where there is repression, there is resistance"....

Joseph Iosbaker
for the Revolutionary Student Brigade

The Daily Viewpoints

Readers: Iowa City ineptitude, amputation case

Cable calumny

To the Editor:

If there's one thing you can count on in this current cable TV calumny, it's that most all of the parties concerned will blow it.

The city has a long record (16 years) of inability to act. Presently that inability is seen in the city council's decision to spend \$18,000 for a consultant to act as surrogate decision maker for the council. Such tripe! I contend that any intelligent group of people could spend a couple of evenings in the city or UI main library reference section reading and discussing the extensive literature put out by the very consultant the city

Letters

wants to hire as well as other organizations, and come up with a completely reasonable idea of which company to choose and what services to require of that company.

I count on the UI — which could have a great new service with the cable — to blow it by forming cable committees of university types who will be unable to get beyond their petty personal jealousies. Thus the UI will get second best (as usual) and finally be forced to spend big taxpayer bucks redoing something that could have been done right in the first place.

I count on the student body not to see the possibilities and advantages of using the cable for the student media operations. I can't think of a better way than the cable to get KRUI-FM running again, or to start a good student-run TV operation.

And why isn't someone at the public library actively seeking to make the library a central production, reference and storage center for whatever cable finally does arrive?

I could go on, but you get my tune. For those who care to get involved, I again recommend going to the reference section of the UI or city library.

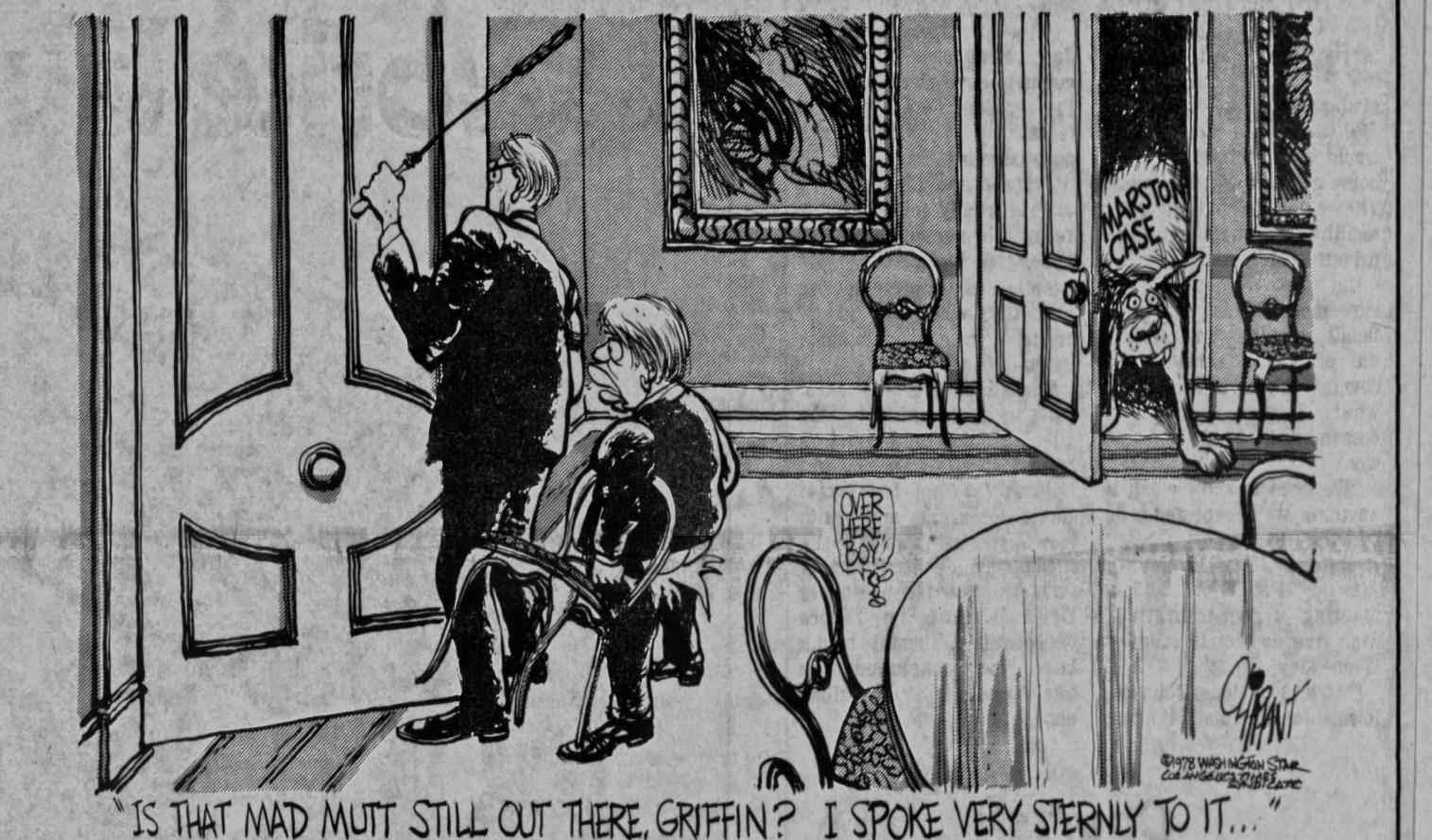
Gene Dieken
802 Washington

Unverified facts

To the Editor:

Before writing an editorial (Competence, Feb. 9) Winston Barclay should verify the facts around which he centers his argument.

Barclay's editorial is based on the opinion that doctors and the state have greatly reduced the rights of patients to decide their own fates. He



relies on the case of Mary C. Northern, the 72-year-old recluse, to illustrate that point. Northern's frostbitten feet are to be amputated upon authority granted the state by the Tennessee Court of Appeals.

Apparently, Barclay thinks Northern has decided she would rather die than have her feet amputated. Barclay implies that because Northern made that decision to die, the court states she must be incompetent.

"The very acts of denial that the court took as a measure of her incompetence indicate her understanding of her life; without her feet, her independence, she would rather not live," Barclay states in his editorial.

However, according to various news stories... Northern's situation is not a right to die case. Judge Henry Todd wrote in the Court of Appeals ruling, "If the patient would assume and exercise her rightful control over her own destiny by stating that she prefers death to the loss of her feet, her wish would be respected... the patient wants to live and keep her dead feet, too, and refuses to consider the impossibility of such a desire."

I am assuming that Barclay has not talked to Northern and therefore must rely on similar

news stories.

Barclay expressed a legitimate opinion in his editorial, but he should not misuse a fact situation in order to further that opinion.

Liz Varvel
2231 Union Rd.

Taking medicine

To the Editor:

One and a half dead-footed stomp-cheers for Winston Barclay's editorial entitled "Competence" (DI, Feb. 9). The editorial deals with the plight of a 72-year-old Tennessee woman who, her feet having become gangrenous from frostbite, now faces a Tennessee Appeals Court decision that the feet must be amputated — against her will — in order to save her life. In spirit I agree with Winston. That is, I never did like to take my medicine when I as a kid, do not now and probably won't when I'm 72.

Yes, in spirit I agree with Winston about this "...elderly woman who obviously treasures the independence that will be forever taken from her if her limbs are removed"; however, when I

allow my brain to slip into gear (as it occasionally does when I read Winston's column), it hits me that she will surely lose a certain amount of independence if her whole body rots. I mean, gangrene of the feet isn't exactly easy to kick. But, again, I'm spiritually right with Winston when he says things like, "By amputating her feet, the doctors may be able to preserve her physical life, but they can never return to her the life that she knows and cherishes." Right on, Winston, but are they supposed to? I mean, her feet are already gone, after all. And what are we to make of woman who cherishes dead feet? Should we consider her "competent" at all?

Fact is, we all hate to take our medicine, whether it be at age 4, 24, or 72; yet, at least until the advent of kiddie rights, we must, if only for the sake of "the public." In other words, the difference between suicide (slow or quick) and murder is a socially vague one; therefore, the state traditionally has (and justifiably should have) outlawed both.

Gary Whitby
2034 Grantwood Dr.

Taiwan: Too much to pay for China's friendship

not a moral distinction upon which to prefer the one over the other.

If Woodcock, a man who has worked so hard for so many years to secure pensions, higher wages and economic security for Americans, identifies his union work here with the social benefit programs of communist China, he is making an understandable but nevertheless

When it comes to fuller relations with Red China, the answer is, not much.

They have almost nothing to sell us but pig bristles and sheep guts for sausage casings. Nor have we much to sell them. Most of what we make is too expensive or too technologically complicated for widespread use in China's labor-intensive society. From time to time, when their crops go bad, they may want to buy food, but when they need to buy food abroad that need is too urgent to allow temporizing and haggling over our relations with their little fascist sister.

A closer relationship with the Chinese might scare the Russians, but is that a good idea? The Carter administration is already kicking up America's war budget by a horrendous amount. Shouldn't that scare the Russians sufficiently? It is hardly in our interest to frighten them, make them feel so surrounded that they get panicked into doing something the whole planet will regret.

On the other hand, undemocratic as it is, Taiwan is a fait accompli, and not just any fait accompli, but ours. We did it. There would be no Taiwan today if it were not for American economic aid, American guns and the active protection of the American fleet. We made that wretched dictatorship, but it is done now and we have to accommodate ourselves to the consequences of our own acts.

nicholas von hoffman

grievous mistake. Moreover, as a good meat-and-potatoes type of American trade unionist, he should appreciate the fact that the fascists of Taiwan have been able to secure a higher standard of living for their subjects than the communists in Peking.

In this era of unchecked and thoughtless revivalism, fancy reasons of right and wrongness are supposed to be advanced for advocating this, that or any course of action. In this case, though, the morally neutral cause of reason would be advanced if we dropped the quasi-religious blather and asked what's in it for us.

What sane American would advocate abandoning Israel? That's another country that would not exist if it were not for the billions in war material given it by the United States. In an economic sense there is much more to be gained by dumping Israel than Taiwan, which now plays an important part in our own and the Japanese patterns of trade in the western Pacific. We're not making a dime out of Israel, only losing the good will of oil producing states by supporting Tel Aviv.

Nevertheless, it's not in our interest to cut off aid to the Israelis and let its enemies devour it. We should accomplish nothing but convince our other allies that we are too tickle to be trusted. Smaller nations in a precarious position would of necessity have to start sliding over to reach some kind of understanding with the major communist powers.

The United States fought 10 stupid years in Vietnam partially, we were repeatedly told, to demonstrate to both communists and non-communists that we are reliable allies.

If the liberals want to push for something sensible in foreign relations, let them advocate the morality of abandoning the boycott of Cuba. As for Red China, offer her friendship, but not Taiwan.

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Jur for

HOUSTON (major court estate of Howard Wednesday jury deciding tycoon tax purposes. The jury ref-so-called probate, which Texas trial will determine whether Hughes fortune estimated at \$10 billion.

The will, left City headquarters Mormon church vice station of Dummar, another court Vegas. The end up before Court.

The verdict w-

Attorney Gene

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of liberalism by merely an attempt at America? No, what is the crisis that the situation for us, they are going to do, and what better working peoples' appearing more and more, plant closings, services, etc. And finally lead to people what is rightfully this is where S.1437 class, through their movement and their express any uprisings. "blue-print for a Senate. This clearly government in this us."

quote a very astute, Karl Marx, "Where resistance..."

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Daily except Saturdays.
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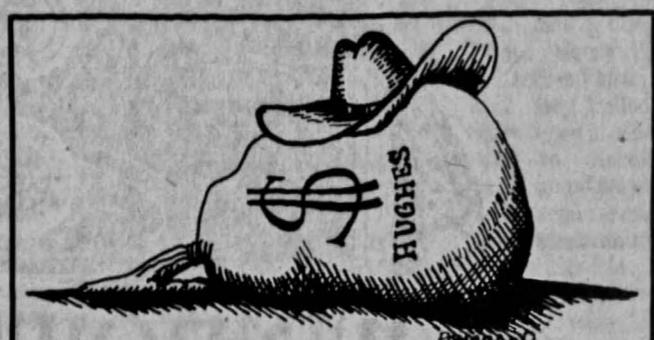
Jury upholds Texas residency for Hughes; state to seek taxes

HOUSTON (UPI) — The first major court battle over the estate of Howard Hughes ended Wednesday with a six-member jury deciding the wandering tycoon was a Texas resident for tax purposes.

The jury refused to admit the so-called Mormon will to probate, which means another Texas trial will be necessary to determine who will inherit Hughes fortune, variously estimated at \$167 million to \$2 billion.

The will, left in the Salt Lake City headquarters of the Mormon church by Utah service station operator Melvin Dummar, is the subject of another court battle in Las Vegas. The entire case could end up before the Supreme Court.

The verdict was a victory for Attorney General John Hill, who with his assistants had sought since the trial began in November to prove Hughes a



Texan so the state could collect millions in estate taxes.

Lawyers for Hughes' family and business interests disputed the claim, contending Hughes, born and buried in Houston, left the state in the 1920s with no intention of returning. They have 30 days to give notice of appeal.

The jury deliberated one hour and 20 minutes after hearing final arguments from the flock of lawyers involved.

Assistant Attorney General Rick Harrison described

Hughes as a man victimized by corporate conspiracies while bedridden and ultimately denied his wish to die in Texas. Hughes died April 5, 1976, aboard a medical emergency flight from Acapulco to Houston.

"In bad health and bedbound, they moved him to Mexico where there is no medical attention. Nobody did anything for the man," Harrison said.

"This was serious. Mr. Hughes was feeble and he wanted medical attention (in Houston)."

He didn't make it and was prevented from coming here."

Frank Davis, lawyer for heirs William R. Lummis and Annette Gano Lummis and the powerful Summa Corp., the Hughes holding company, said the 70-year-old millionaire left Texas for California in the 1920s and never intended to return.

"To acquire domicile elsewhere (than California) he had to reside there. He never resided in Texas (after the 1920s)," Davis told the jury of six.

Davis said Hughes resided in California with the exception of a two-year period he spent in Las Vegas in 1953-54. He argued Hughes was brought to Houston from Acapulco because it was the nearest point with specialized medical care.

"He didn't re-establish it (residency) when he flew across the border comatose. He was coming here for medical help," Davis said.

Law allows judge no choice: No mercy in Chowchilla case

OAKLAND, Calif. (UPI) — A judge listening to a plea for mercy by three young men convicted of kidnapping a busload of school children, said Wednesday he had no choice but to send them to prison for life without parole.

Superior Court Judge Leo Deegan said a judge has "no discretion" in deciding the punishment for the crime because it is set by law.

The defendants, Richard Schoenfeld, 23, his brother, James, 26, and Frederick Woods, 26, pleaded guilty to kidnap, and they were found guilty by Deegan of bodily injury to several of the children in the July 1976 incident. California law provides a sentence of life with no parole for kidnap with bodily injury.

"We have to make an honest decision as to the facts, and the punishment follows as a matter of law," Deegan told Edward Merrill, one of the defense attorneys.

All attorneys for the defendants rested their case, and the prosecution did not call

any witnesses in what the judge called a "hearing in mitigation — aggravation."

However, the prosecution did offer into evidence from the grand jury testimony several documents including a ransom note and kidnap plan. At the end of the day's proceedings, Deegan indicated he would hear final arguments on Thursday before pronouncing sentence.

The judge had granted the hearing before passing sentence to give the defendants a chance to get their arguments for mercy on record for any appeal in the case. He said mitigating evidence is applicable to consideration for probation, and technically the crime is a sentence of life with no parole for kidnap with bodily injury.

Deegan refused to allow a San Francisco State University professor to testify about the damage that the youngest of the men, Richard Schoenfeld, might suffer if imprisoned for a long time.

Earlier, family friends and the Schoenfeld's mother, testified that

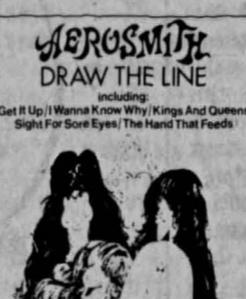
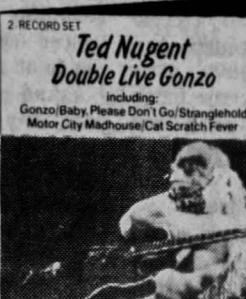
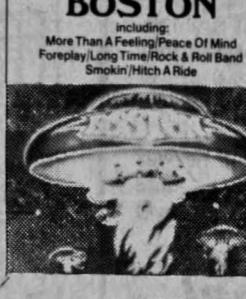
Richard and James had no previous record of serious trouble and were trustworthy young men. A family friend of the Schoenfelds, son of a well-to-do San Francisco Peninsula podiatrist, testified that both were Eagle Scouts.

The Schoenfelds' mother told Degan her sons came to her and her husband the night the victims escaped from the buried van in an Alameda County rock quarry and confessed that they were involved.

The Schoenfelds and Woods, son of a wealthy Portola Valley contractor who owned the quarry where the van was buried, were arrested several weeks after the kidnap-ransom plot went awry.

The children and their bus driver, Ed Ray, were taken captive on a road near Chowchilla, herded into vans and transported across the valley to the quarry, where they were put in the buried truck with a little food and water. They freed themselves after 16 hours.

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X rays not dangerous to women, official says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Re-sponding to charges that X-ray screening for breast cancer is dangerous, the American Cancer Society said Wednesday benefits far outweigh the risks in an early detection program that has involved 250,000 women so far.

An official for the cancer society described as "false and completely unsubstantiated" a statement by Dr. Irwin Bross of the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, Buffalo, N.Y., who said the mass screenings would cause the biggest breast cancer epidemic in history.

Bross told a House subcommittee on health and environment Tuesday there was "no longer any scientific question" that radiologists and other physicians "are killing their patients" by exposing them to X rays.

The ACS official said the National Cancer Institute reported in 1973, at the outset of the detection program, "the benefits far outweigh any possible risk" from the X-ray detection methods. Since then, he said, X-ray exposure has been reduced 800 per cent below the level "which was originally pronounced safe and beneficial."

"As a result of the screening

program to date," the official said, "2,700 unsuspected breast cancers have been detected; about half were found by mammography alone and would not have been found by physical examination. About 70 per cent of these cancers have been found in a localized stage, and at least 85 per cent of these are considered completely curable."

The House hearing dealt chiefly with studies indicating that long exposure to low-level radiation increases the risk of leukemia and other forms of cancer.

NCI Director Arthur Upton said a recent study by NCI had reaffirmed frequently repeated exposures to low-level radiation might be cumulative and as dangerous as exposure to the same amount of radiation in one dose.

He said "The study reaffirms that frequently repeated, relatively low radiation doses pose some future risk of breast cancer, that the risk may be cumulative, and that multiple-dose radiation exposures may convey the same breast cancer risk as a single exposure to the same total dose."

Bross made it clear he was speaking of the long-range effects of exposure to low-level

Sex not educational after all, court rules

SANTA FE, N.M. (UPI) — The New Mexico Supreme Court Wednesday reversed a Court of Appeals ruling that sexual intercourse between a 23-year-old woman and a 15-year-old male was permissible.

The court issued the unanimous decision in a brief announcement without elaboration. A formal opinion will follow.

The court upheld an indictment against Ernestine Favela of Clovis, N.M., charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor by having sexual intercourse with the youth Feb. 12, 1977.

A district court upheld the indictment but the Court of Appeals last week overturned the ruling. It ruled that under state law, Favela was not subject to any charge.

"There is no evidence of any coercion," Judge Ramon

Lopez said in the majority Court of Appeals decision.

"The acts were by mutual consent, and under the section charged the indictment cannot stand."

Judge Lewis Sutin said the liaison was acceptable because it contributed to the sexual education of the youth.

"Today, sexual intercourse is recognized as normal conduct in the development of human being," Sutin said.

"As a result, this subject is taught to children in the public schools.

"The fact that a normal young man experienced one act of sexual intercourse does not tend to cause or encourage a perversion of the sexual instinct," Sutin said.

The state Supreme Court intervened in the case Feb. 10 and its ruling will allow the district attorney at Clovis to try the case.

EPA curtails 2,000 pesticides' home usage

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Environmental Protection Agency Wednesday placed some 2,000 potentially hazardous pesticides on a "restricted" list to keep the products out of the hands of household gardeners and other untrained users.

Under the program mandated by a 1972 law, the restricted chemicals can be used only by farmers and commercial applicators who have been trained and certified as competent to handle dangerous materials.

"These restrictions begin a new chapter in U.S. pesticide use," EPA Administrator Douglas Costle said.

"Competent growers and applicators will continue to have the chemical tools they need to raise crops and control pests. The public will be protected from possible illness

or environmental contamination resulting from unskilled use of these compounds," Costle added.

Officials said the 2,000 separate pesticide products placed on the restricted list contained 23 "potentially hazardous" chemical ingredients. Another 16 ingredients are currently being reviewed for possible addition to the restricted list.

The newly restricted chemicals include pesticides used on crops including cotton, wheat, soybeans, vegetables and fruits and some weed-killers and rat and mice-killing materials.

Officials said uncertified farmers or other users can continue to buy restricted pesticides until they have been relabeled. The EPA is allowing 270 days for the relabeling.

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or environmental contamination resulting from unskilled use of these compounds," Costle added.

Officials said the 2,000 separate pesticide products placed on the restricted list contained 23 "potentially hazardous" chemical ingredients. Another 16 ingredients are currently being reviewed for possible addition to the restricted list.

The newly restricted chemicals include pesticides used on crops including cotton, wheat, soybeans, vegetables and fruits and some weed-killers and rat and mice-killing materials.

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Califano warns of teen-smoking ills

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Teen-age smokers, "neither adult nor sexy," reduce their life expectancy and increase their chances of disabling disease, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano told a House health subcommittee Wednesday.

He said 4,000 teenagers a day take up the cigarette habit and 100,000 under 13 are regular smokers.

A government representative said the 4,000 refers to older teenagers and that more than 1.4 million of them become smokers annually.

"At the heart of the anti-smoking

effort is a deep concern about smoking's health effects on young people," Califano testified at the opening of hearings on the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's anti-smoking project.

Califano, an ex-smoker, drew from subcommittee members the same divided reaction he has encountered since announcing the plan Jan. 11.

Tobacco-state representatives said it had the aura of a crusade that would hurt tobacco farmers economically.

"Without tobacco there would be economic chaos," said Rep. Tim Lee Carter, R-Ky., one of the few physicians Congress.

Reps. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., and James Florio, D-N.J., criticized what they called government inconsistency in spending \$30 million a year to discourage cigarette smoking and \$70 million on subsidies for tobacco farmers.

But subcommittee chairman Paul Rogers, D-Fla., said Califano's campaign was "reasonable" and "a good approach."

Califano, offering new statistics on teen-age smoking, said: "Ours is not primarily a regulatory effort ... nor a prohibitionist campaign... They are not efforts based on coercion and scare tactics.

"When these young people become adults," he said, "they discover that smoking is neither adult nor sexy."

He said among 16-year-olds:

"The boy and girl who smoke a pack a day will have a one in 20 chance of developing lung cancer; non-smokers, a one in 200 chance.

—The two smokers will have six

chances in 10 of a heart attack during their lifetimes; the non-smokers, three chances in 10.

—The smokers have one chance in 20 of developing chronic bronchitis or emphysema.

—The life expectancy of a pack-a-day boy is 65 years; two packs reduce life expectancy to 62 years. A non-smoking 16-year-old boy can expect to live 71 years.

—A girl can expect to live 72 years if she smokes one pack a day, 70 years at two packs and 78 years if she does not smoke.

Elderly parent abuse a growing phenomenon

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Elderly Americans are suffering more and more beatings at the hands of their children, a university researcher told Congress Wednesday in another report on family violence.

The reported battering of parents with fists and objects to

'make them mind' or to change their mind about wills, financial management or signing of other papers is, unfortunately, a growing phenomenon," said Professor Suzanne Steinmetz of the University of Delaware.

She also said sibling rivalry is at its most violent among 3-

and 4-year-olds.

Steinmetz presented findings on household violence among the very young and the very old to a House subcommittee that had been concentrating on the more widely publicized problems of child abuse and battered spouses.

We've ever handled," Riccardi said. "But we have hopes of finding the guy."

If the money is returned, Walsh won't be completely broke. The police said he left his original \$85 in the savings account after withdrawing the \$100,000.

Neighbors described Walsh as a loner with no known relatives.

"We hardly ever saw him. It was not that he was unpleasant. He just never spoke when he came out of the house," a neighbor said. Lt. Ben Riccardi of the Jersey City police said the case is one of a kind.

"This is the first one like this

Noting traits shared by the abused old person and the abused child, she said both are dependent on others, both are supposed to be under the love and care of a family, and both cause emotional, physical and financial strain.

Offering examples of parental abuse turned up by researchers, she cited cases where an alcoholic man beat his 89-year-old father to a chair whenever the old man refused to hand over his Social Security check; where a 13-year-old girl beat up

her 78-year-old grandmother. "With increasing conflict between the needs of parents and the goals of their children," she said, "we can predict an increase in the amount of violence children use to control their elderly parents

unless adequate support systems are available."

"These same acts, if they occurred between husband and wife or parent and child, would result in public outrage and social service intervention, and possibly criminal charges."

Every man has a price...

JERSEY CITY, N.J. (UPI) — You live modestly all your life, saving a few dollars now and then, and one day you check your bank account and find \$100,000 in it because someone made a mistake. What do you do?

Most people probably would call the error to the bank's attention. But police believe a Jersey City man may have skipped town after withdrawing the money in cash and treasury notes.

A warrant was out Wednesday for Charles Walsh, 55, a coin dealer who lived alone in a small house and kept himself in a working class neighborhood. The warrant charges him with failing to appear in court Tuesday on charges of defrauding the bank out of \$100,000.

Walsh disappeared after receiving his monthly savings account statement from the Commercial Trust Co. Instead of the \$85 that Walsh actually had saved, the statement credited him with \$100,085.

Police said a computer keypunch operator hit the wrong key on the machine on two \$50,000 deposits. The \$100,000 was supposed to go to a commercial account with an bank number that is one digit different from Walsh's number.

Police went to Walsh's house at 71 Graham St. and found the doors locked and several days untouched in the mailbox.

Neighbors described Walsh as a loner with no known relatives.

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Faure

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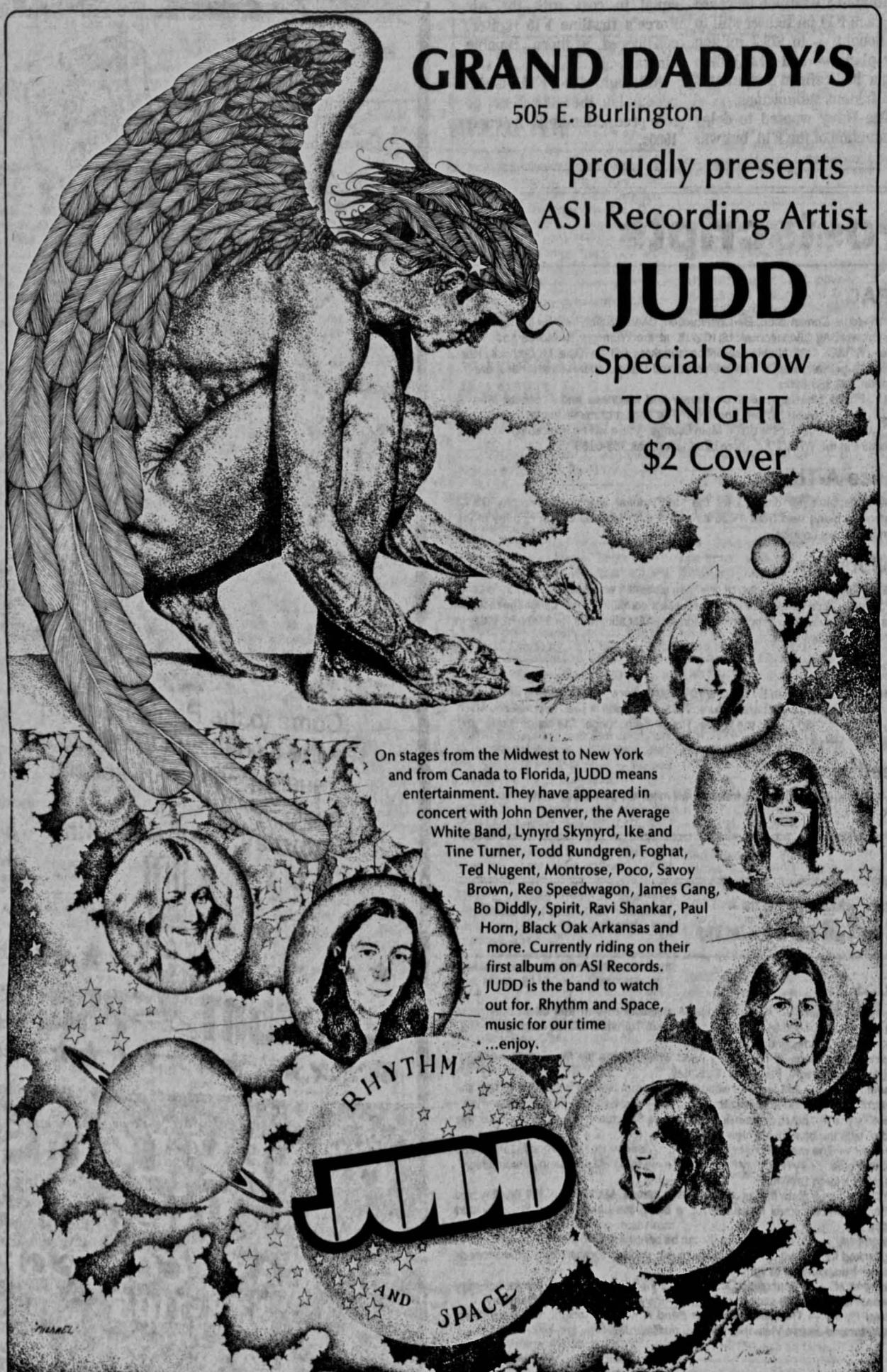
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Soothsaying gets federal kiss of death

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A former federal nuclear safety expert told scientists Wednesday they should call attention to dangerous practices by their employers, but warned such action could destroy an informer's career.

"Technology has become so powerful that we can no longer afford to wait to correct a problem until we can count the bodies," said Ronald Fluegge, who resigned his job with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 1976 rather than soft-pedal safety problems.

Open dissent sometimes is the only way to protect public safety, said Fluegge and Dr. Carol Kennedy, who was removed from a drug review program at the Food and Drug Administration after she told Congress in 1974 of problems with drug screening.

Both cautioned at a news conference the results can be painful.

"You sometimes have to take risks to expose the truth," Kennedy said. "I don't think either of us is saying not to be a whistle-blower. But first, be perfectly aware of the consequences."

"Basically," said Fluegge, "your whole career is shot after you do it."

Fluegge said he quit the NRC and made public his safety concerns after the agency refused to heed his warnings about problems with excess pressure in some atomic reactors. The NRC also tried to censor his official safety reports, he said.

Kennedy said she left the FDA when she was removed from her drug program job and assigned the "ridiculous" task of reviewing soft contact lenses. She said the assignment was punishment for testifying before Congress on laxity in the FDA's safety procedures.

Senior officials from the NRC and the FDA said the experiences of Fluegge and Kennedy have prompted reforms to make dissent easier. Roger Matson of the NRC said for his agency's staff today "there is no place for yes-men ... dissent is not only their right, but their duty."

Fluegge and Kennedy, however, said they were skeptical any real change has taken place. "Would I tell someone to blow the whistle now?" said Ms. Kennedy. "I don't know."

The suit does not seek to restrain exploitation of the book but asks the court to enjoin any future breaches of the contract, such as publishing another one.

"If you enter a written, solemn contract and break it, then you ought to suffer the consequences," Bell said Tuesday.

The suit officially is for breach of promise, but the brief did not specify a damage amount.

It said: "... the United States has been damaged ... by the undermining of confidence and trust in the agency (CIA)."

Gov't sues former CIA spook

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Justice Department Wednesday asked a federal court to enforce the secrecy contract signed by CIA agents, charging that former spy Frank Sneath violated it in publishing the book "Decent Interval" without permission.

In a brief filed in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., the department said Sneath should be ordered to pay all earnings from the book into a trust fund to be held until a damage amount can be determined.

While the civil suit seeks damages, Attorney General Griffin Bell said Tuesday in announcing the impending suit that his chief concern was to test whether the secrecy oath CIA employees sign can be enforced.

The suit charged Sneath deliberately breached the secrecy contract he signed in getting his CIA job when the book was published without being submitted to the CIA prior to review.

Sneath, the CIA's chief strategy analyst in South Vietnam, said in the book published by Random House that the spy agency abandoned thousands of its Vietnamese allies during the April 1975 pullout from South Vietnam, gave communist troops sensitive computer equipment, and exposed U.S. informants to retaliation by the invading North Vietnamese.

The suit said Sneath was "assigned to various positions of trust" and was "granted frequent access to classified information, including information regarding intelligence sources and methods."

When the book was published, the brief said, Sneath "intentionally breached" his secrecy contract by drawing on classified information he received in South Vietnam between June 2, 1969, and April 25, 1975.

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Tests link red dye to cancer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A high-ranking Food and Drug Administration scientist has told agency officials he believes new tests on Red 40, the most widely used red food coloring, show it to be a likely cancer causer.

But FDA officials directly in charge of the nearly complete evaluation disagree and remain unconvinced the dye can be proven a threat.

Red 40 is going into the U.S. food supply at the rate of 1 million pounds per year, its use skyrocketing after the FDA banned Red No. 2 because of unanswerable safety and cancer questions.

Red 40 is found in soft drinks, frosting mix, ice cream, cherries, candy and other foods.

The attack on the dye came from Dr. Adrian Gross, a pathologist in FDA's Bureau of Drugs, who said his own evaluation of laboratory tests on mice shows "Red 40 has behaved as a carcinogen, at least in this experiment."

In an internal memo obtained by UPI, he also said a second study still under way shows a "high statistical significance"

linking the dye to tumor formation.

But Dr. Albert Kolby, associate director for sciences in FDA's Bureau of Foods which has been investigating the dye for more than a year, said in another memo "preliminary evaluation by several of the members of the Red 40 working group leads to their opinion that there is little or no substantive evidence to support Dr. Gross' position."

The working group is nearing completion of an interim report on Red 40. Kolby said he would circulate Gross' comments, and call a meeting for Gross to present his case, should any of the committee members — HEW and FDA scientists — desire one.

Gross attacked the way FDA scientists have been evaluating the tests which are being conducted

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Compiled by JAY WALLJASPER

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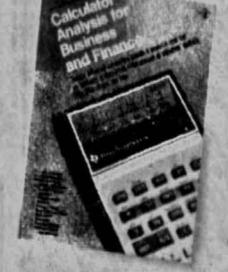
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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS...INNOVATORS IN PERSONAL ELECTRONICS

Zim
By JUDITH G.
Staff Writer

When the St. Louis plays in Hanover, it will be a one-year-old actress, Gerhardt Zimmerman, M.F.A. in costume. He taught Western Illinois Macomb and the chestras. In the 1973 conducting Col... same day) and the St. Louis

Since then he music director of the St. Louis Orchestra, which resident orchestra International Young Festival in Vienna. He has guest Chicago Symphony of eight young Phoenix Symphony National Symphony others. He made Hall debut with Fourth Symphony 1978, when prevented both and Walter Sussmuth music director guest conductor from getting to New York. Approved on this was ready to distinction in program... The Mahler's most

Con
MEMPHIS Roland Bill for a small soldier, he is Smith paid the Civ... early photog... Jefferson Da... "I knew wh... "I recognize Davis, perhaps (as president

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The first in

Zimmermann to conduct Mahler

By JUDITH GREEN
Staff Writer

When the St. Louis Symphony plays in Hancher Sunday night, it will be conducted by its 32-year-old assistant conductor, Gerhardt Zimmermann, with a certain amount of *deja vu*.

In 1972, a certain Gary Lee Zimmerman received an M.F.A. in conducting from the UI. He taught for two years at Western Illinois University in Macomb and directed its orchestra. He became a finalist in the 1973 Georg Solti Conducting Competition and changed his name (all on the same day) and was appointed to the St. Louis Symphony position.

Since then he has also been music director and conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Youth Orchestra, which served as the resident orchestra for the International Youth and Music Festival in Vienna in July 1977. He has guest-conducted the Chicago Symphony (in a series of eight youth concerts), the Phoenix Symphony and the National Symphony, among others. He made his Carnegie Hall debut with the Maher Fourth Symphony on Jan. 26, 1978, when the weather prevented both Jerzy Semkow and Walter Susskind (St. Louis' music director and principal guest conductor, respectively) from getting to New York. The New York Post wrote: "He proved on this occasion that he was ready to officiate with distinction in a challenging program... The Fourth is Maher's most cheerful sym-



Gerhardt Zimmermann

phony, and Zimmermann kept it alive every moment. The music surged and sang, even if there were some rough parts along the way."

Gary Lee Zimmerman is Gerhardt Zimmermann. He is from Van Wert, Ohio. Zimmerman limps because he wears a brace, the legacy of a childhood attack of polio. He is short and round, with thinning red hair and a bristling red moustache. His personality is his own peculiar blend of charm and stubbornness. As the junior faculty member at Western Illinois University, he was granted an absolute hole of a basement office, just around the corner from the boiler room and about the size of a large closet, with as much atmosphere, it was directly across the way

undergraduate days; he also plays two-fingered piano. His real instrument is the orchestra, and he plays it as a virtuoso. He pushes and pulls it (not unlike a balky mule), exhorts, swears, cajoles, and praises it.

He made us refute the old truism that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. In the Western Illinois Symphony were violinists who couldn't play three correct notes in succession, a trumpeter who erroneously fancied that he was Maynard Ferguson, a string bassist who had never used a bow. Yet under Gary we played pieces that were far too difficult for us; what is more, we played them creditably and even, on occasion, gloriously. We tackled Mahler's First Symphony, "Pictures at an Exhibition," and "The Pines of Rome," not one of which the orchestra members individually could play. But somehow we played them.

Gary studied with James Dixon, and his respect and admiration for Dixon are enormous. From the UI conductor he acquired his strongest trait as an interpreter of music: the ability to look beyond the extraneous markings of a score straight to its only absolutes, the notes, and to allow them to dictate their own interpretation.

When he entered the Solti Competition, he hesitated for a long time over the application, debating over his plain American name. Finally he admitted the sad truth: American audiences are much more impressed with foreign-sounding names. So he became Gerhardt Zimmermann, won honors in the contest, and left us. It is no exaggeration to say that his musical ideas and professional integrity influenced everyone with whom he came in contact, particularly students.

The St. Louis Symphony will perform at 7 p.m., an hour earlier than normal curtain time to allow the players to fly home that evening. The program consists of Beethoven's *Fidelio* overture and his Fourth Piano Concerto, with John Browning as soloist, and the Tchaikovsky Fourth Symphony. It's a crowd-pleaser program, but its conventionality is offset by its being conducted by one of the most promising young conductors in America.

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Confederate photo — real \$

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — When dentist Roland Bill plunked down \$2 at a flea market for a small photograph of a Confederate soldier, he knew he had a treasure.

The Smithsonian Institution agreed and paid the Civil War buff \$30,000 this week for the 5-by-7 inch picture that turned out to be an early photograph of Confederate president Jefferson Davis.

"I knew what it was when I saw it," he said. "I recognized it as a very early photo of Davis, perhaps even his inauguration picture (as president of the Confederacy.)"

The daguerreotype — a photograph etched on a copper plate — was in mint condition when Bill bought it at a flea market in Nashville early last year.

It shows the stern-faced Davis dressed in formal clothes, he said, and was made "right

there in Jefferson's presence" some 115 years ago.

As a collector of Civil War-era photographs for more than 15 years, Bill said he knew the picture was an even greater find because it had never been published and was in "remarkable" condition.

"The glass over it had been removed, but it might have been made the same day, because it looked so good," he said. "The owner before me had probably sold the frame, thinking it more valuable than the picture."

Bill talked about his find with two other photo collectors — one in Nashville and the other in Atlanta.

"Once they backed me up, I knew I had something authentic. I thought it might be worth several thousand, but I never dreamed they would offer me \$30,000," he said.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



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4-5 BIRTHRIGHT - 338-8665

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3-15 PLAINS Woman Bookstore - 529 S. Gilbert - Books, records, posters, T-shirts.

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3-16 POSITION available - Cook, full time, excellent benefits in a modern facility. Call 351-1720. 8 am to 4 pm weekdays.

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2-22

STORAGE STORAGE Mini-warehouse units - All sizes. Monthly rates as low as \$15 per month. U Store All, dial 337-3506.

2-28

SUICIDE Crisis Line - 11 am through the night, seven days a week. 351-0140.

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OVERSEAS JOBS Summer/year-round, Europe, S. America, Australia, Asia, etc. All fields \$500-\$1200 monthly, expenses paid, sightseeing. Free information. Write: BHP Co., Box 4490, Dept. IG, Berkeley, Ca. 94704

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EXPERIENCED typing - Cedar Rapids Marion students; IBM Correcting Selectric Copy Center, too. 338-8800.

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2-23

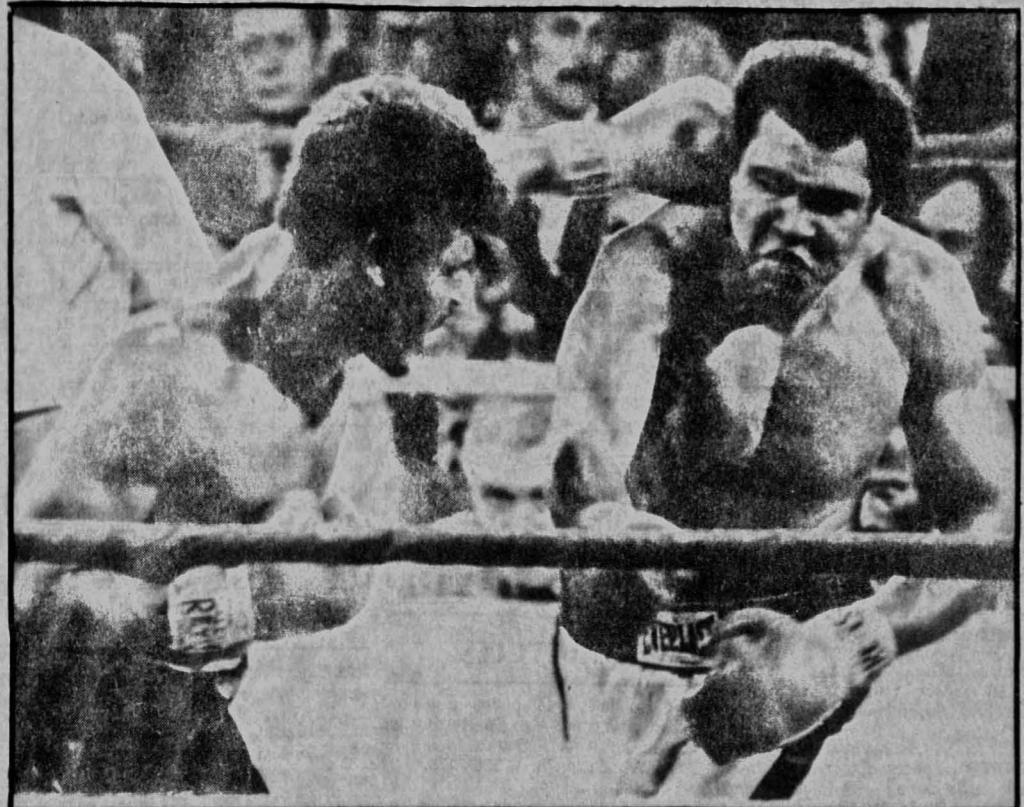
ROOMS FOR RENT ROOMS with cooking privileges, Black's Gaslight Village, 422 Brown St.

2-21

ROUNDS WITH COOKING PRIVILEGES

2-21

Relentless Spinks dethrones Ali



Challenger Leon Spinks connects with a counterpunch to the head of Muhammad Ali in the seventh round of their world heavyweight championship bout in Las Vegas.

Wednesday. The inexperienced Spinks scored an upset on par with Gene Tunney's first victory over Jack Dempsey in a 15-round split decision.

LAS VEGAS (UPI) — Inexperienced Leon Spinks scored one of boxing's greatest upsets Wednesday night when he captured the world heavyweight championship with a 15-round split decision over Muhammed Ali and possibly ended the fabled career of the ring's greatest showman.

Ali was bleeding from the mouth most of the fight as he grew old in the ring at the age of 36 and succumbed to the relentless pursuit of the 24-year-old Olympic light heavyweight gold medalist.

Spinks pressed the attack from the start and never let up. He bled Ali's mouth in the second round and ignored all Ali's attempts to rattle him. Ali had a chance to pull out the fight in the final round but was unable to keep Spinks off him and blew a chance for a \$12 million rematch with Ken Norton in May.

Immediately after the fight, the exhausted Ali refused to confirm the bout would be his last.

"I did my best," Ali said. "I

don't know if I'll fight again. I'd like to to maybe have a rematch."

Spinks remained undefeated with a disputed draw against Scott LeDoux last Oct. 22, the only blemish on his 7-0 record. Spinks, an ex-Marine up from the streets of St. Louis, had a 17-7 record in an amateur career that culminated in the light heavyweight Olympic gold medal 18 and a half months ago.

Spinks, two years older than Ali when he first won the championship from Sonny Liston at the age of 22, was the

fourth straight Olympic gold medalist to capture the world heavyweight crown. Ali, as Cassius Clay, won the light heavyweight gold in 1960; Joe Frazier won the heavyweight gold in 1964 and George Foreman won the heavyweight gold in 1970.

Spinks, 6-foot-1½ and 197½ pounds at the weigh-in, was giving away 27 pounds to the 224½ Ali, plus nearly two inches in height and four inches in reach.

Official Harold Buck gave Spinks a 144-141 margin. Lou Tabat had Spinks ahead 145-140

and Art Lurie scored it 143-142 for Ali. Referee Dave Tearl did not keep score under Nevada rules.

There were no knockdowns in the bout but Spinks piled up points early on aggressiveness and jolted Ali several times with leaping lefts to the head and right uppercuts. Ali tried to cover up with his rope-a-dope tactics but Spinks showed disdain by slipping lefts through Ali's hands, occasionally snapping the champion's head back.

Unlike Earnie Shavers last

Confidence bolsters Trizzino

By MIKE O'MALLEY
Staff Writer

You couldn't blame Scott Trizzino for modifying a few lyrics and belting out a song that graphically describes his first two seasons as an Iowa wrestler.

"What a Difference a Year Makes" might not rocket to the top of the charts, but it sums up a season in which Trizzino has stood his opponents on their ears, faces, shoulders, etc., in compiling a 23-3 record and a No. 3 national ranking.

That isn't to say that the burly 142-pounder from Joliet, Ill., was any type of flunkie last

season. Hardly the case, as his freshman All-America status would indicate.

It's just that it wasn't the year Trizzino may have hoped for. He battled throughout the season for the 142-pound spot, and held it for much of the year. But Trizzino's 11-7 record, and his inexperience, prompted teammates and coaches to select senior Joe Amore to represent the Hawkeyes in the Big Ten meet.

"I didn't go out this year to show other people what I could do," Trizzino said, reflecting on the season. "I went out to show myself."

And to put it mildly, his act has been convincing. The impressive worksheet this season has established Trizzino as one of the top contenders for the NCAA crown, rated just behind Indiana's Sam Komar and Oregon State's Dan Hicks.

"I can see two big differences in Scottie's improvement, and they both go hand in hand," Iowa Coach Dan Gable said.

"First, he's got more confidence, and second, is his style. Now he's not afraid to open up, where last year he'd try to protect a lead instead of going on offense. Instead of pushing and hanging, this year he's moving and just shooting more good moves."

And while Trizzino worked on getting out from underneath ("Five or six people rode me out the third period last year; this year, no one has."), he also points to the confidence factor in analyzing his progress.

"I don't think it's a difference in ability, but more of being a little more intense and getting my head together," he said. "I had more confidence coming in and having a spot after last year, when I always had wrestle-offs in the back of my mind."

Opponents got a lesson in the wonders of positive thinking during the prestigious Midlands wrestling tournament. Trizzino made his presence known there by fighting his way into the finals before bowing, 8-7, on a last-second takedown.

"I only took a second (place), and I got, well, maybe a little cocky at the end," he admitted. "When I start thinking about things I shouldn't, I lose my

intensity. I do my best when I'm aggressive, going after the guy."

Gable also points to a different wrestling room attitude that has enabled Trizzino to maintain that intensity. Again, confidence is the vital ingredient.

"Scottie's big problem before was opening up, but now he realizes he can improve, and he wants to learn in the wrestling room," Gable said. "Now he's opening up, trying to learn more wrestling."

"Personally, I feel he's better than those guys (rated No. 1 and No. 2), and if he believes it, he'll beat 'em," Gable added. "He's just got to get to where he thinks he can do it. If he does, he's there, no stopping Scott Trizzino."

Ah, yes, what a difference a year makes.

And that's the name of the tune.



The Daily Iowan/Ed Overland
Iowa sophomore Scott Trizzino, shown here en route to a 20-4 super superior decision over Northern Iowa's Rick Morrel, has vaulted himself into contention for a national championship with a record of 23-3 at 142 pounds.

On-the-job learning for Waite

By STEVE NEMETH
Assoc. Sports Editor

The Minnesota Golden Gophers may regret the fact that Mychal Thompson has been offering words of encouragement to his opponents.

Iowa's Steve Waite was the latest recipient of a Thompson lecture and the 6-9 freshman center is the type of ballplayer who makes certain he learns his lessons well.

"Thompson said I played good defense and I should work on it and keep it up," Waite explained following his battle with the Gopher giant Saturday afternoon.

"Every game you learn something different. You learn what different guys can do and can't do. I think I've gained a lot of confidence from every game," Waite added.

Confidence is the key according to Coach Lute Olson, who was pleased enough with Waite's performance off the bench against Minnesota to say, "It was the best game Steve has played since he's been at Iowa, considering what he was up against."

"Steve can be a great help to us once he stops being scared of people and just puts it up. You can't fear your opponent, you have to respect him, but you can't fear him," Olson explained.

That's just one of the lessons Waite has been learning in his crash course on playing center in the Big Ten. "I was nervous not knowing what to expect at first, I just wanted to do my best. Against Thompson, I was intimidated at first, but I finally said what the heck, I'm in there and I might as well take it to him," Waite said.

The Iowa City native came off the bench to score eight points and muscle in on 10 rebounds, which were not an easy commodity to come by against Minnesota's towering frontline.

That performance is an example of the goals Waite has been working on since he joined the Hawkeyes. "At first I was just worried about making the transition from high school to the Big Ten. In high school I was

the tallest one out there and just waited around for the ball. I've been working on going after the ball," Waite explained. "Now I just want to contribute by doing things that help the team. I'll keep working on my skills and I hope to keep playing as much as I can."

Waite began to see considerable playing time after injuries sidelined forwards William Mayfield, Vince Brooks and Terry Drake early in the Big Ten season. The freshman received a quick introduction to Big Ten life as the Hawkeyes battled

Michigan, Purdue and Michigan State.

"It's good that we play each team twice because if you played a guy wrong the first time, you can correct it the second time," Waite said. "We've had some tough breaks and haven't played as well as we can. We've got to play every game to win just like we're 0-0."

Unfortunately the Hawkeyes haven't received the breaks necessary to boast a season or conference record which equals the .500 mark, but Waite and his fellow Hawkeyes have set their sights on winning as many of the remaining games as possible, and finishing the season above the mark.

"We're trying really hard, but the teams are all tough in the league this year and people have to realize that everything can't be all roses. There will be some thorns along the way and we've had some thorns so far this season, but things will get better," Waite promised.

The freshman center's playing philosophy and attitude center around his optimism. "We're as good as anyone in the league if we put our minds to it," Waite explains.

The mental aspect is equally important to Olson, as the Hawkeye coach is counting on a team effort for victory in tonight's game against Northwestern.

"We have to be mentally ready to give everything we've got on Thursday night, simply because Northwestern plays everyone tough. And if you're not ready to play they can beat you," Olson said. "We've played the top teams in the league very tough, but the problem is that we haven't been as consistent against the bottom half of the league this year as we have been in the past."

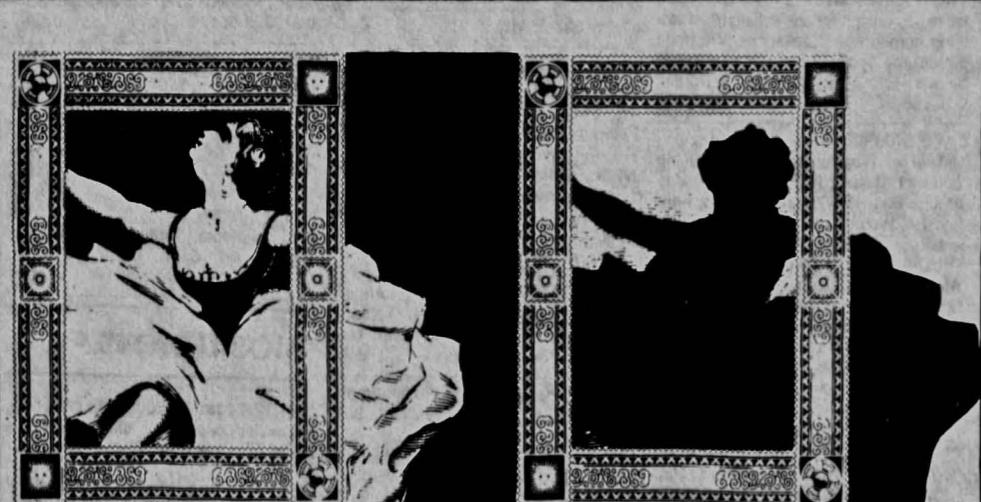
"Our first division finishes over the past two years have been due in total to our ability to beat the teams below us in the standings, and not lose to anybody we had a chance to beat," Olson explained.

"Anyone can beat us when we're not ready to play," Olson added.

In any event, Steve Waite is ready to play. He's been



Steve Waite



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The first revelation of the journey unveiled itself just before the start of the race. A cluster of long-haired kids sat at the end of the bar were deliberating whether the game was worth braving a journey to Iowa City.

The car edged onto the town's main street, which was all nightclubs and liquor stores. They chose a place

Photograph by JOHN DANICIC JR.

T.G.I.F.

The four-day weekend Movies, downtown

All downtown movies are showing today through next Wednesday unless otherwise noted.

Pumping Iron — The slicky made documentary about bodybuilders that made Arnold Schwarzenegger a star. Reviewed in this issue. The Iowa.

You Lent Me My Life — The song is still being played ad nauseum on jukeboxes everywhere, and now the movie comes back to haunt us too. Is there no mercy? The Engels.

Cave Encounters of the Third Kind — Strange doings in Muncie, Ind., and elsewhere. The endings will knock your socks off. The Astro.

The Other Side of the Mountain — Part 2 — With Marilyn Hassett and Timothy Bottoms. Directed by Larry Peerce. Cinema I.

The Turning Point — Shirley MacLaine and Anne Bancroft square off in a movie about two competitive friends who are reunited after 20 years. Tom Skerrit is superb as MacLaine's dutiful husband. Cinema II.

Movies, on campus

All campus movies are showing at the Union unless otherwise noted.

Shoeshine (1946) — One of the best products of the Italian neorealist movement, directed by Vittorio De Sica. Tonight.

The Detective (1968) — Frank Sinatra is a cop who battles corruption in the film based on Roderick Thorpe's novel. Jacqueline Bisset makes a brief appearance. Tonight.

A Boy and His Dog (1975) — The year is 2024. The period is post-apocalyptic. The director is L.Q. Jones. The film is unforgettable. Friday and Saturday.

Anne Hall (1977) — Our pick as the best film of '77. Written and directed by Woody Allen, who also stars with Diane Keaton. Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Straw Dogs (1971) — Vintage violence. Sam Peckinpah-style. With Dustin Hoffman and Susan George. Friday and Saturday.

Drive, He Said (1971) — William Tepper plays a basketball star on a turbulent college campus. Directed by Jack Nicholson, who does not appear.

State Fair (1933) — Sunday matinee. Your move.

Charles Deat or Alive (1969) — Alain Tanner's first feature. Sunday.

Miscellany

Women Today week continues until Sunday. Events include the following.

Phyllis Chesler lectures on "The Impact of Feminism on Women and Men" at 8 p.m. in the Union Main Lounge.

Mothers photography exhibit, today through Sunday at the Women's Resource Center.

Dr. Paula Harper talks on "Votes for Women: A Graphic Episode in the Battle of the Sexes," Friday at 3:30 p.m. in Trowbridge Hall.

MUSIC

Emmylou Country

Quarter Moon in a Ten Cent Town

Emmylou Harris

Producer: Brian Ahern

By TOM DRURY

Emmylou Harris is the lonely country girl who is looking for love but will settle for a good time.

But it's all right 'cause it's midnight

And I got two more bottles of wine she sings on Quarter Moon In A Ten Cent Town, Harris' fifth solo album.

The record is solid and sometimes brilliant. Harris' voice is alternately defiant, weary, tough and vulnerable, and the Hot Band and friends play country music that is as authentic and vital as country music gets.

In Quarter Moon's best song, Walter Martin Cowart's "One Paper Kid," Willie Nelson and Harris sing a requiem for a redneck run down by a car. The duet is hauntingly beautiful, and Mickey Raphael's harmonica moans like "the blue Texas wind" across the barren plains that produced the Kid who wouldn't fit in.

Whiskey and women and growing up fast Fussin' and lovin' and itchin' like grass But One Paper Kid wasn't really so mean Just a little bit scared and a little bit green

And he'd heard of a place where it's legal to dream

Harris and Nelson may collaborate again, but they will have a hard time finding a song as good as this.

"Leaving Louisiana in the Broad Daylight," by Hot Band acoustic guitarist Rodney Crowell and Donivan Cowart, is "just an ordinary story 'bout the way things go" in Louisiana bayou country.

Levon Helm and Rick Danko of The Band leave their mark on this song, a rhythmic stomp that gets more authentic and absurd as it progresses, pushed on by Helm's accordion and Albert Lee's

mandolin.

As with her past albums, Harris divides Quarter Moon between country rock and country-rock.

Her rendition of "To Daddy," the incredibly sentimental but pretty Dolly Parton story of a broken home — "Daddy" is an unthinking creep — has made the country charts. "Two More Bottles of Wine" is straightforward and excellent rock 'n' roll.

"I Ain't Living Long Like This," Crowell's song, is turned into an Elvis tribute by Harris' tough, slurred and echoed vocals and the reference to "Jailhouse Rock": "Go on and do, but just don't get caught."

The album's standard dejected-lover-looking-for-a-lay song is actually a beautiful piece: "Easy From Now On," by Susanna Clark and Carlene Routh.

Harris sounds vulnerable, hurt and eager:

Time for me to lay my heartaches down Saturday night gonna make myself a name

It is surprising she can continue to make this kind of song work. In Clark's "I'll Be Your San Antone Rose" on 1977's Luxury Liner album, Harris sang, I don't wanna hear a sad story We both already know how it goes.

But though the theme is familiar, "Easy From Now On" is real and unaffected, a simple story of 10-cent towns and bars.

It is surprising she can continue to make this kind of song work. In Clark's "I'll Be Your San Antone Rose" on 1977's Luxury Liner album, Harris sang,

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We both already know how

Catching up with cable television

By GAYLE GOSHORN

A touchy contest that has been brewing in Iowa City for approximately six years will soon come to a showdown.

The contest: competition for a cable television franchise.

The prize: Iowa City, "the Athens of the Midwest," hanging like a juicy plum among cornobs waiting to be plucked, ripe with facilities in education, medicine, the arts and sports.

The contestants: at present, four petitioners for a city referendum on the franchise — Iowa City Cable Television, Inc.; Hawkeye Cablevision Corp., also known as the Johnson County Broadcasting Corp., which operates radio stations KXIC-AM and KICG-FM; Tee Vee Cable Service Inc., also known as Brad and Bob's Tee Vee Sales and Service of Iowa City; and Eastern Iowa Cablevision, Inc., also known as Cox Cable Communications Inc., out of Atlanta, Ga.

The judges: the Iowa City Council.

At stake: The use or abuse of a comprehensive communication system that goes beyond static-free reception, Pong games and a few extra channels of old movies; a system that ultimately turns the boob tube into a master tool for banking, voting, shopping, researching at the library and acquiring an education from one's living room.

What's happening? Well, at the moment, the UI and the community public schools have put cable TV plans on hold, wary of exorbitant expenses. The City Council, having received the report of its own study committee three years ago and postponing elections petitioned for since 1972, has referred the cable issue to a non-profit consulting firm in Washington, D.C., and is still trying to schedule a date to hold a cable referendum. And the applicants for the franchise, irked at the prospect of paying the costs of the new study, keep on hounding the council — Vote! Vote!

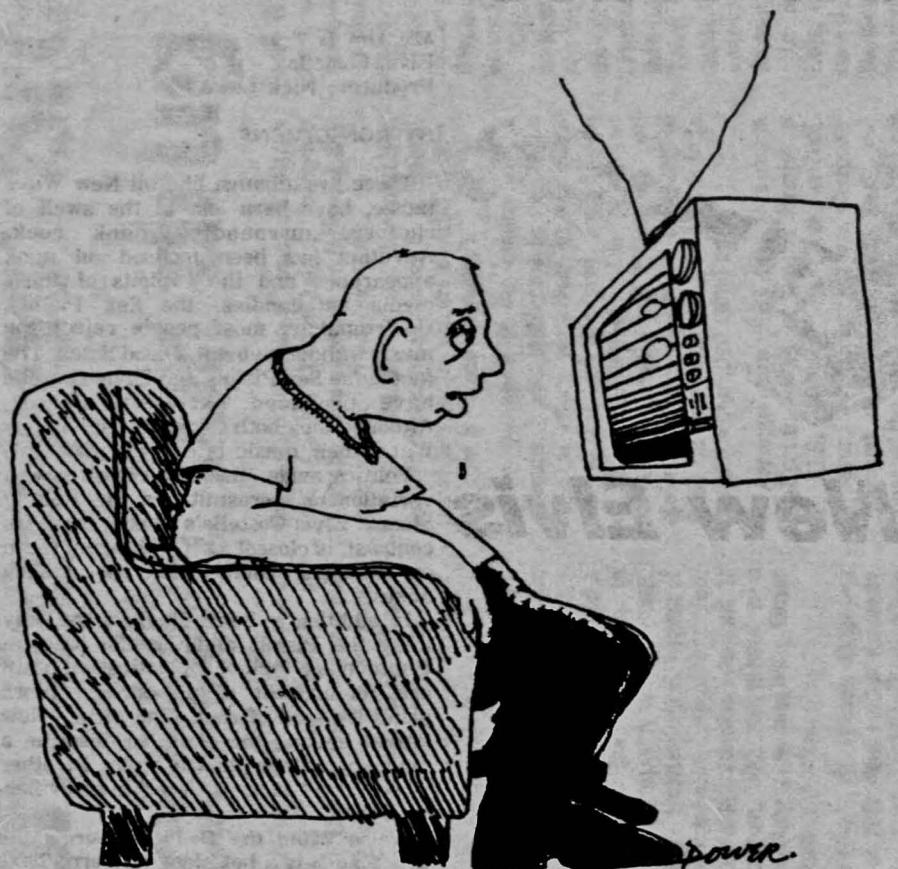
Iowa law requires a public vote approving the installation of a utility in any community. Cable television is a utility, hooked to buildings from a single cable running along existing utility lines such as telephone or power wires. Subscribers pay a monthly fee to the company holding the local franchise. They still receive over-the-air television and radio stations, but transmission through the closed cable ensures reception free of atmospheric interference.

Moreover, cable (CATV) is envisioned by some media buffs as the boob tube revolution that will spell the death of commercial television, cop shows and all. A single cable can carry more than a hundred channels. Via two-way channels, users could make transactions with their banks, order merchandise from local stores, dial for information from libraries and vote in elections. Students — especially the handicapped, those shut in at home by illness, or those isolated in rural areas — could hear lectures and watch demonstrations. Doctors in remote communities could consult larger medical centers, display X rays, share diagnoses. Citizens could attend local government meetings. Any group or individual could get on the soapbox on the public access channel now required by the FCC. Cable is, in a sense, an electronic substitute for buildings, roads and parking lots.

So much for humanitarian utopianism. Subscribers to CATV in dozens of Iowa communities already, for small extra fee, watch first-run movies, exclusive sports events, and X-rated films.

Who profits? Once the initial investment in installing a cable system is paid off after several years of operation, the subscription fees come as profit to the franchise holder.

One person concerned about the control of a cable system is Sandra Eskin, who served on the nine-member Iowa City Cable Television Committee appointed by the City Council in 1972 to study the feasibility of a local system. Eskin suggested that the community's interests might best be served if the city itself held



the franchise, or if citizens formed a cable cooperative similar to rural electric co-ops.

"I think the real future of cable is linking people who are physically isolated," Eskin said. She emphasized the importance of cable communication to a farming state where it would most benefit people at remote distances from urban centers.

But would a commercial agent be interested in running a cable 10 miles out to a lone farmhouse? Would it serve only a densely populated area where it could reap the largest profits, or would it extend to city or county limits? Would it provide more than a bare minimum of public access services? Would the rates charged subscribers be subject to civic approval? Would rates for renting a channel be equal and non-discriminatory?

The possibility of commercial exploitation prompted the study committee to recommend to the City Council in 1975 that a cable communications commission be created to set strict guidelines for the franchise to follow. The committee thought it imperative that an ordinance governing cable should be established before the franchise is awarded.

Proposed service by Cox Cable Communications, which said it would lose interest in the Iowa City market if an election were not held by April 25, includes 33 channels. Of those, one would be allotted for public access, one for local government, one for local education, and one for a local origination station. The rest would pick up existing stations in Iowa and elsewhere, and six would be automated displays, such as news and weather shows.

Considering the education needs and capacities of Iowa City, perhaps more than one channel should be provided for education and for public access. One of the many issues considered by the CATV Committee was whether a franchisee should be required to supply a certain number of technicians, cameras and mobile units, as well as a studio, for public access.

"There is no guarantee that the advisory vote would be an intelligent decision," said Prof. Robert Pepper of the UI broadcasting and film department. Although the City Council does not have to abide by the public's choice of a franchise firm, other questions arise about the status of the holder, which Pepper said is of necessity a "natural monopoly."

Does the fact that one of the petitioners is a local radio station, or that another sells and repairs television sets, present a conflict of interest? On the other hand, local residents might wonder what kind of personal concern for Iowa City would be felt by a corporation in another part of the country.

Civil liberties groups have expressed concern for the privacy of personal information such as banking or voting going over the cable. In visual two-way systems, the possibility exists for spying on subscribers in their homes. Mere bugging of a home's viewing habits could invite a flood of unsolicited "junk mail." Should a city ordinance require the franchisee to guard against invasions of

the consumer's privacy?

Some unique problems arise due to the closed circuit nature of CATV. Performances at Hancher Auditorium would seem an ideal subject for cable broadcast, but home reception might hurt attendance at the auditorium and cause performers to demand additional royalties under copyright laws. The same conflicts occur with university athletic events. Yet in both cases, cable subscriptions could contribute added revenues when performances or games are sold out at the ticket window. Contractual arrangements would no doubt be made in order to capitalize on the opportunity cable offers for viewing such events.

By far the greatest benefit CATV holds for the university is academic. Cable linkups with other campuses would allow state universities to pool academic resources, defer the time faculty members spend lecturing to individual attention to students, and at least save the cost of transporting videotapes and other instructional materials. Extension course by cable could bring the university to the remotest locations in Iowa. Within Iowa City, certain channels could be shut off from the city cable system and diverted for internal university use. Cable would give broadcasting, film and drama students an opportunity to produce and show their own programs.

However, although an ad hoc Committee on Broadband Communications was appointed in 1973 to study the application of CATV in the university, the administration at present seems to show little interest in developing a cable system.

"At this stage we don't have a position," said Edward Jennings, vice president for finance. He said the UI would cooperate with Iowa City's plans for cable "in the context of having a representative on the city task force."

But if no franchise should be granted in Iowa City, said Dan Lind of the Television Unit of the UI Audiovisual Center, then no internal cable system will be installed in the university. Jennings agreed with Lind that the project is simply too expensive.

Expense was also cited as an obstacle by David Russell, director of Educational Media for Iowa City Community Schools. Russell, a member of the CATV Committee appointed in 1972, said he assumed subscribers in Iowa City would pay as much as they do in Cedar Rapids: \$7.50 a month. If awarded the franchise, he would hope to offer at least 40 channels to subscribers, Dautremont said.

Robert Dautremont, an applicant under the name of Tee Vee Cable Service, Inc., in 1972, estimated the cost of installing a cable system at "over \$1 million, and I hope less than \$3 million." He said he assumed subscribers in Iowa City would pay as much as they do in Cedar Rapids: \$7.50 a month. If awarded the franchise, he would hope to offer at least 40 channels to subscribers, Dautremont said.

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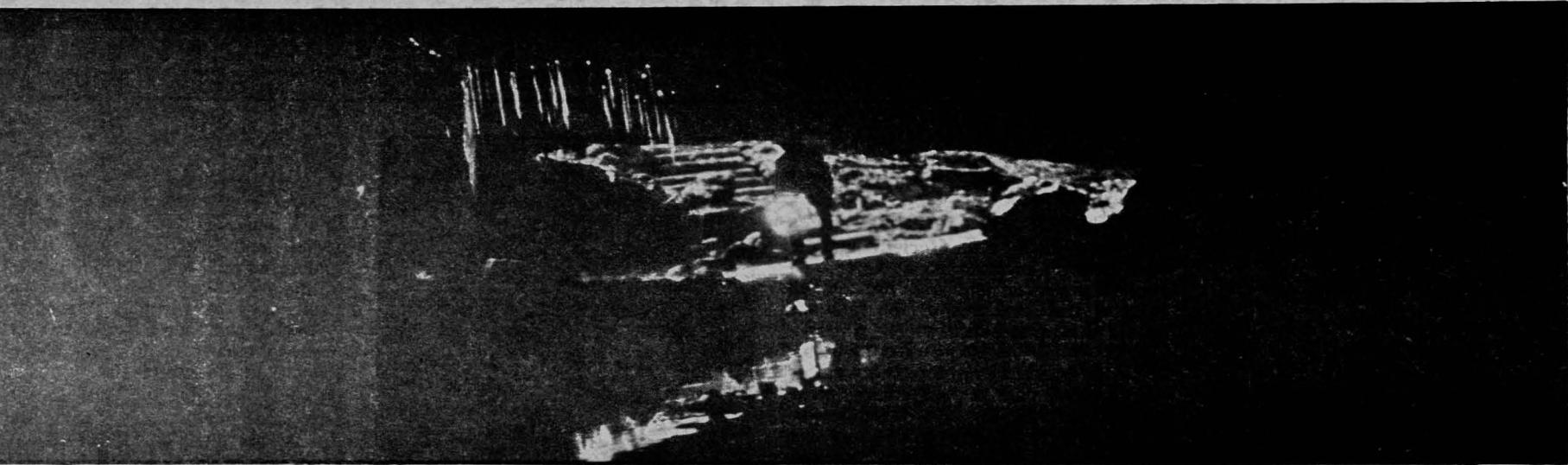
The applicants "will do an advertising blitz campaign" when the election draws near, Eskin said. "They'll promise you anything." Voters may not be educated on the complexities of cable service by anything but commercial advertising.

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the consumer's privacy?



Subterranean icicle blues

By JOHN PETERSON

used to gather there for Saturday night shindigs.

As we surveyed the dissolved, eroded and collapsed rock from the parking lot that sits directly over the caverns, we recalled the immortal words from the pen of one Judge Thayer, who wrote in the Clinton Age 80 years ago:

"Now for the mouth of the cave, was the cry. Down the declivity we all started, and in less than five minutes we were at the entrance of the mighty cavern."

It is something over a half-mile through the main part of the cave. But there are myriads of smaller cavities on either side of the main stream which have only been partially explored, and which, in our mind, lead to rooms and halls surpassing, perhaps, only by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

At the end of the canyon, instead of deer, they found an opening in the collapsed rock — an aperture approximately 150 feet wide into which the deer had escaped. The hunters decided to build a fire at the mouth of the cave and wait till morning for their prey to venture out.

Though they would discover the next day that the cave had several entrances, events that night cut short their hunting and cave exploration.

On their way to set up camp in the dark, their two dogs encountered a panther. The panther put up a fight before climbing a tree, and Bear, a bold example of a headstrong pioneer, climbed the tree after it, thinking it was a raccoon. When he reached out to knock it out of the tree, the dark shape sprang on him and then to the ground, where it mangled the dogs and chewed up Scott's nice new elkskin suit before being wrestled to the ground and subdued. Bear reported he was fine, but Scott and the dogs needed to go home. Perhaps Scott was hoping his story about the caves might so delight his wife she wouldn't call him a lot of bad names when she heard about the panther.

Judge Thayer goes on with his excited narrative to describe "...a beautiful, flat promontory known as the ballroom, where the light, fantastic toe is merrily tripped, at time, hour after hour. Here we gathered specimens, which we cannot describe save to say they are beautiful and we prize them."

The specimens he is speaking of were the milk-white stalactites and stalagmites that had adorned the

caverns for centuries. Unfortunately, souvenir hunters were so successful as to leave the cave without any interesting dripstone "cave formations," except for a few places in Steel Gate Passage.

Today lights are strung throughout the main cavern of Dancehall Cave and steps lead through much of the cavern. In the winter the lights are not used, however, and it became very dark after we slipped under the lowest ledge of rock at the north entrance. If you like caves *au naturel*, winter is a good time to visit.

The cavern gradually opened and we were able to straighten our backs and walk upright most of the time, though there was one place where we had to crawl on hands and knees through slippery clay to get through a tight passage.

Except for the few times when it seems to duck into the rock, the little stream that cut this cavern runs along the main passageway, chewing at the limestone with its weak solution of carbonic acid and gloomy thoughts.

The cavern is essentially a straight tube for about 200 feet and then suddenly forms a dogleg to the right. At this bend we discovered a dozen icicles growing from the ice stalagmites on the floor, although there was no corresponding ice stalactites on the ceiling where the dripping occurred. As if to remind us that the entire cave fills with water at times of flood, we found a cavity near the ceiling filled with wood debris. This is the entrance to Bat Passage, a tunnel cut by water determined to go straight when the rest of the stream said right flank hup.

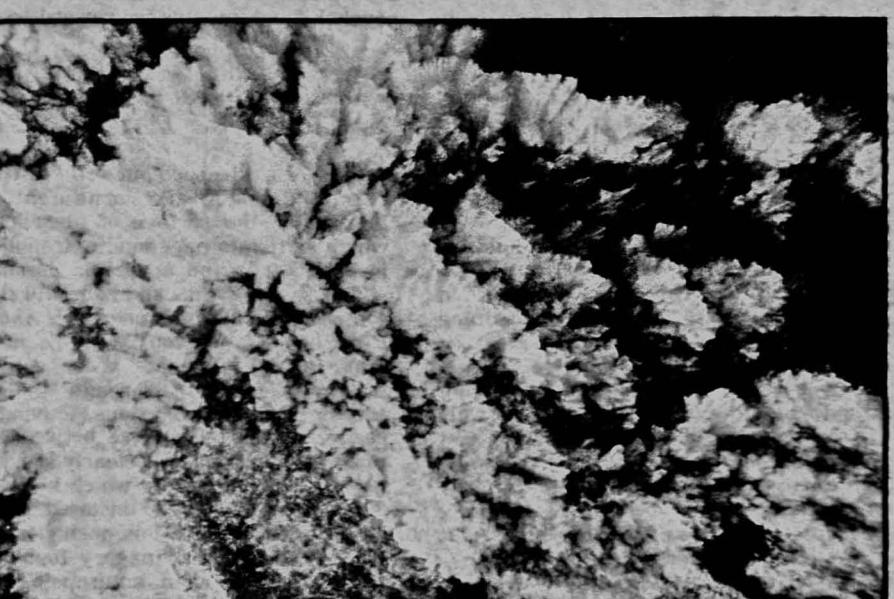
These were really amazing — never have I seen water take on more lovely forms. In the light from our powerful lanterns they shone with an eerie glow, translucent and somehow valuable-looking, like bannister posts from the palace of the Snow Queen. They seemed to grow out of the rock. Some were mere nubbins; others over five feet tall. One rose to my thigh and was connected to a 12-foot icicle hanging from the ceiling. Some other ice formations of interest were the beautiful crystals on the ceiling of Ice Cave and a small spiral staircase of ice formed in a fracture in the cave wall.

The caves at Maquoketa Caves State Park are relatively safe. Low ceilings must be watched, and the rock and clay is slippery when wet and icy as it is this time of year. Two advantages of going to the caves in the winter are the scarcity of other sightseers and the ice formations.

Before going, a map of the cave, if one can be obtained, would be useful. At least grab a pamphlet about the cave from the park officer, who lives near the north entrance.

If, on the other hand, you have certain psychological hangups about caves — if you are afraid of them, or if you feel you are still too young to explore a cave — then perhaps it will take the fiery rhetoric of Judge Thayer to shame you into visiting Dancehall Cave one weekend.

When the interest in such wonderful curiosities becomes a little greater in the West, scientific surveys and explorations will be made, and then the full extent of this great cavern may be ascertained. Until then, the public may consider it a tremendous bore and let it go at that."



Stacks of ice crystals on the roof of Ice Cave. Moister accumulating at the mouth of the cave forms this dazzling array of wedges, feathers and pinwheels.

Photo by John Danicic Jr.

Levon Helm and Rick Danko recorded "Bottles, Bottles, Bottles" for the record "The Band." The song is a satire on the music business.

"One and only" Arnold is a genuine "bummer." Joe Nardino was to present "Pumpkins" from "Hannibal" but he died before the recording session.

"Bodybuilders" makes looking good look good. Until now, bodybuilders suffered from indifference and/or scorn, partly because they were seen just a bunch of freaks... "They're all queer," "They're all queer," etc. The song is a satire on the music business.

Hannibal's second record is reviewed in this issue. In his autobiography, the book is reviewed and Albert Lee says some days ago he worked like this: Some days you wake up and you're doomed.

BOOKS

Hammond remembers

John Hammond On Record
By John Hammond with Irving Townsend
Ridge Press Summit Books 1977
\$12.95

By JAY WALLJASPER

Imagine a Carnegie Hall jam session featuring Benny Goodman on clarinet; a rhythm section provided by the guitars of Bruce Springsteen, Charlie Christian and George Benson; Count Basie, Meade Lux Lewis and Teddy Wilson teaming up on pianos; vocals by Leonard Cohen, Billie Holiday and Aretha Franklin, rounded out by Sonny Terry and Bob Dylan wailing away on their harmonicas.

Although the collective genius on stage could probably never jell into a cohesive musical force, it would still be the greatest assembly of musicians ever to be heard at Carnegie Hall or anywhere else. Standing quietly off in the wings would be a man in a crewcut grinning from ear to ear. And that man — John Hammond — would be entitled to much more than smiles, because he discovered all the talent in that remarkable band.

Hammond On Record offers an insightful look at the political and musical scenes of the oft-glorified '30s. The book is quite serious in tone, and more anecdotes about the intriguing figures mentioned would have been appreciated, but it still deftly keeps hold of the reader's attention.

After telling of Private Hammond's efforts to oppose segregation in the army during World War II, the narrative becomes jumbled and sketchy. Hammond was not nearly as fond of bebop as of swing. Consequently, he pays scant attention to the '50s and only a bit more to the '60s.

The tales he does choose to tell from that era are fascinating, though, such as the time when he heard a lanky kid playing harmonica at the recording session of a friend, and that kid being Bob Dylan. Or another kid walking into his office with some original songs, and that kid being Bruce Springsteen.

Hammond wasn't always on the mark. Harry James brought him to a club to hear a skinny kid from Hoboken sing. He wasn't impressed by the kid, and Hammond says he still doesn't care for Frank Sinatra's music. Personal taste is the only criterion he ever used in determining a musician's talent.

Hammond On Record tells very little of his life outside music and gives one the impression that besides civil rights (which to him is just an extension of jazz) there is little to tell. He approached the world with a crusader's zeal which is infused in his autobiography, giving it an energy often missing in other memoirs.

He first heard Count Basie on a live radio broadcast from an obscure Kansas

City hotel. Billie Holiday was discovered in a small Harlem bar. He met Benny Goodman at a New York recording session and later handpicked most of the personnel of the fabulous Benny Goodman band.

Intertwined with his love for the music of blacks was a hatred for the way they were treated. Just as energetically as he pushed for his favorite jazzmen, he fought against the ugly reality of racism — especially in the music business.

Hammond helped organize the first integrated downtown nightclub in New York City; convinced Benny Goodman to add Teddy Wilson to his quartet, making it the first integrated American band; publicized the injustice and racism at the Scottsboro boys trial, which he covered for *The Nation* magazine; and served as one of the more radical members of the NAACP board of directors for 30 years.

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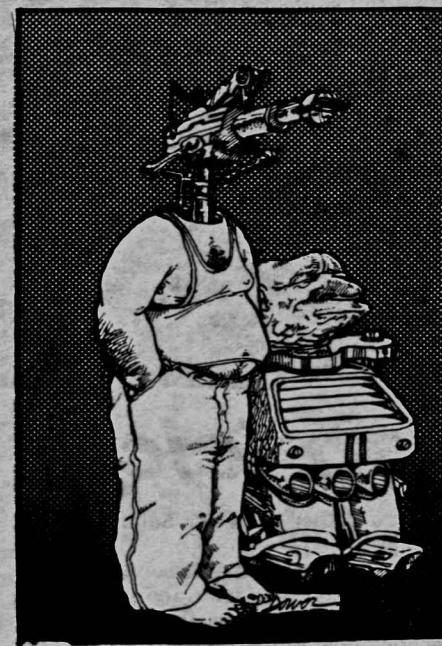
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Book courtesy of Iowa Book and Supply



Joy of junking: a sugar manual

The Complete Junk Food Book
By Michael S. Lasky
McGraw-Hill 1977
\$7.95 (softbound)

By RON GIVENS

Caution: This review may be dangerous to your waistline.

When I first leafed through the *Complete Junk Food Book*, I began to salivate. Like Pavlov's dog, I had a conditioned response, and a month passed before I was again able to resist Pepperidge Farm cookies.

So, be warned. Reading about junk food is more than just food for thought. It's the first step toward a junk food orgy.

Lasky has compiled an array of junk food fact, legend and opinion. You can find out how Coca-Cola started in an Atlanta pharmacist's backyard pot, or shudder at the sugar content of breakfast cereals (Super Orange Crisp heads the list with 68 per cent sugar content).

If you're curious about the contents of your Clark bar or Fritos, Lasky lists all the ingredients and offers his own evaluation. Almost half the book is a listing of candy, pastries, ice cream, cookies and soft drinks.

Lasky begins by explaining why we eat the glop. He concentrates on the psychological impetus for reward as the

basic reason, and the exploitation of this drive by the manufacturers of junk food through advertising.

Lasky recognizes advertising as the "most persistent influence," but says, "Mom and Dad are more adept at making us junk food fanatics than all the millions of dollars spent on advertising." Lasky says the warning, "You won't get dessert if you don't finish eating your dinner," causes us to value the sweet more than the substantial.

Lasky describes the consequences of junk food: how a sugar junkie runs the risk of diabetes, heart disease, and a general absence of teeth.

One way Lasky tries to heighten our awareness is through analysis of what junk food is. In separate chapters on different types of junk food, he explains such fine points as the difference between yeast-raised and cake doughnuts. There are listings of breakfast cereals according to sugar content, and ingredient percentages of frozen desserts.

These chapters also include lively historical accounts of the genesis of the junk. Lasky tells us where Sara Lee cakes, ice cream cones and Pepsi got their start. Chewing gum, for example, came to use chick as a base after a Mexican general, Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, tried unsuccessfully to push it as a rubber substitute.

Perhaps the most controversial part of the book is the listing of individual kinds of junk food. Lasky gives the ingredients for each item and offers his personal evaluation. He blasphemous by calling Twinkies "terrible: an overmoist sponge cake, more sponge than cake." And he criticizes Oreos: "The cookie wafers are on the dry, chalky side, and are not as sweet as they could or should be."

Lasky's taste buds have an elitist bent. He's putty in the hands of Sara Lee and Pepperidge Farm, citing several of their products as members of the "Junk Food Book Hall of Fame." Obviously, Lasky had enough money to support an expensive habit.

Not all of the sweet tooth pantheon gets junked by Lasky. Milky Way and Snickers bars make the Hall of Fame, and he calls Fritos "intoxicating...sublime junk food!"

Going through Lasky's subjective descriptions is entertaining, despite the irritation caused when he cuts down a particular favorite. But a larger problem results from reading this book. Page after page of descriptions of junk food whets the appetite, leading insidiously to junk food abuse. This review, for example, was completed only after liberal doses of Life cereal, hot dogs and Coca-Cola.

Autumn wishes, winter dreams

Another Kind of Autumn
By Loren Eiseley
Charles Scribner's Sons 1977
95 pages
\$8.95

By BARBARA DAVIDSON

Given the excessively bitter weather of the past few weeks, spring would seem a more pleasant season to focus on than fall, with all its premonitions of cold yet to come. The autumn of *Another Kind of Autumn* is a mild season, though, and a herald of memories and awakenings, rather than cold. Fall may be the season of memories and backward looking, but awakenings are surely the province of spring. This book reads well even in February.

Another Kind of Autumn is the final work of the late Loren Eiseley, the second volume of poetry from a writer who long restricted himself to prose with moderate critical and commercial success. Perhaps the best known of his books is *The Immense Journey*, a stock

details of a life spent in research. The details are gem-like ornamentation glinting on the surface of abstractions which shift into page-long extrapolation in bone yards and academic corridors.

This same precise and beautiful detail somehow anchors the poetry in *Another Kind of Autumn* too securely in the material — where his prose achieves depth of meaning through the juxtaposition of the marvelous, leaving the reader to fill the spaces between. His poetry fails, having too clearly stated the physical premise from which he writes. There is not enough left unstated. It is not that the physical in this poetry is mundane. With nimble imagery founded in forty-some years in anthropology and paleontology, Eiseley transports us from fossil digs on the high plateaus of the American West to Egyptian tomb valleys to the cryptic basalt steles of Mayan jungles. He is a bemused guide through these marvels, and his voice is at once meditative and grave, an invitation to slip beneath the known surface into the unknown stretches of mind, human

culture, and natural world. The invitation is nearly successful, finally failing because of a too certain cataloguing of the marvelous, a too vividly concrete rendering of great mysteries.

Nevertheless, *Another Kind of Autumn* is a very pleasant sort of failure, laced with intensity of feeling and vivid images. The individual poems work well together in such a way that reading one or several poems are both satisfactory approaches to the book. It is a subtle kind of pleasure in other ways as well, ornamented with full-page woodcuts and a gold-and-brown cloth binding — it seems a pity that tasteful design is so often reserved for volumes of poetry, while prose fiction and nonfiction are packaged like panty hose.

Despite the slight anachronism of season in the title, *Another Kind of Autumn* is a graceful and reflective look by one man at the lovely, terrible unknowable world about us — hardly mere seasonal reading.

Book courtesy of Iowa Book and Supply

In the

probable
risks

incent
between



MUSIC

New Wave

Never Mind the Bollocks Here's the Sex Pistols
The Sex Pistols
Producers: Chris Thomas and Bill Price

My Aim Is True
Elvis Costello
Producer: Nick Lowe

BY RON GIVENS

These two albums, like all New Wave music, have been lost in the swell of rhetoric surrounding punk rock. Attention has been focused on punk appearance and the exploits of those media anti-dandies, the Sex Pistols. Unfortunately, most people reject the music without giving it a good listen. The fact is the Sex Pistols and Elvis Costello have produced excellent albums. Although they both carry the tag of New Wave, their music is entirely different.

Politics aside, the Sex Pistols are a variation on Aerosmith or the Rolling Stones. Elvis Costello's music, in sharp contrast, is closest to Bruce Springsteen or Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes.

In addition to being English, the only thing the Pistols and Costello have in common is a lack of sophistication. Both are reminiscent of an earlier, more primitive kind of rock. The term "New Wave" seems, therefore, to describe a tendency rather than a style. In other words, don't judge a New Waver by her label.

Never Mind the Bollocks Here's the Sex Pistols is a hot blast of scorn. Take the nastiness of the early Rolling Stones, distill it, and you'll come up with Bollocks. The Pistols' proclaimed intention is anarchy, and their method is primitive hard rock. Johnny Rotten's sneering vocals are supported by Steve Cook's distorted rave-up guitar, Sid Vicious' monotone bass and Paul Cook's driving drums. The result is anger incarnate.

Their life styles and attitudes may be

"Watching the Detectives." The song uses a reggae rhythm, with some cheap organ and "Ghost Riders in the Sky" guitar to spice it up. In the song a girl is watching a detective show on television. Suddenly, in mid-song, things take a metaphysical twist and the girl becomes part of a detective mystery herself. The effect is sinister, and the menace reaches its peak with the lines:

*It took a miracle to get her to stay
away
It only takes my little finger to blow her*

Both efforts have found critical glory. The two albums were picked among the best of 1977 by the scholarly critics at the Village Voice (top two) and the more populist writers at Rolling Stone (among the top five). And, lest you think these folks are elitist, their other common choice was Rumours by Fleetwood Mac.

Zevon up and coming

Warren Zevon
Warren Zevon
Producer: Jackson Browne

Excitable Boy
Warren Zevon
Producers: Jackson Browne and Waddy Wachtel

BY DAVE ALBERT

Rock'n'roll from the Los Angeles area constitutes genre in itself. There's no mistaking the production or the personnel on Southern California rock — listen to Jackson Browne, Linda Ronstadt, the Eagles and Fleetwood Mac and you can learn to recognize all the musicians, all the rhythms and most of the tunes.