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Valentine's presents daring to be different

By DIANA YOUNKEN and GINA CARROLL
Collegian Staff Writers
"To those of us who knew the pain of valentines that never came..."
Janis Ian
How to love and oh, count the ways!
The old standbys are in store to be sure, but dare to be different this year.
Give your sweetie "The Joy of Sex" by Alex Comfort (\$5.95, paperback), or if

you want to be more subtle, "The Joy of Cooking" by Irma S. Rombauer and Marion Rombauer Becker (\$1.95, paperback).
You'll be sure to elicit a favorable response with a Maidenform pink bra (\$5.00) or pink "Sweet Nothings" bikini panties for her (\$4.00), or please his macho with "You Devil, You!" underwear or socks (\$4.00 and \$2.50). Wrap him in a bright red bath kilt for only \$6.00, after he's relaxed with the Water

Pik Shower Massage (from \$24.95 to \$39.95).
Arrange an intimate dinner for two with recipes from the "Love Is... Cookbook" by Kim Grove (\$1.25 paperback), using vanilla and strawberry-scented candles to lend a romantic atmosphere to the occasion (30 cents each).
Trying to get the message across? Give your hopeful "The Pleasure Bond" by Masters and Johnson (\$1.95,

paperback), or give him or her your own personalized edition of "How to Pick A Lover" by professional astrologer Fran Smith (\$4.95, paperback).
Want to show you care but scared to show your name? Send a secret valentine via the Alpha Phi sorority and Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity. Fifty cents for a message and a lollipop, and \$1 with the song of your choice.
Does he or she secretly lust after Jimmy Carter? The perfect gift is "A

New Spirit, A New Commitment, A New America: The Inauguration of President Jimmy Carter," with specially commissioned essays by prominent Americans (\$6.95, paperback).
Plant lovers will like a purple passion plant for \$7.25, or "The Giving Tree" by Shel Silverstein (\$4.95 hardback), also available in French.
So this year, spare the pain of valentines that never came.

Hickton leaves for England

USG vice president will quit

By KATHY O'TOOLE
Collegian Staff Writer
Undergraduate Student Government Vice President Dave Hickton said yesterday he will resign from office as of March 14, because he will not be at University Park for the full Spring Term.
Hickton said he is participating in the University's Foreign Studies program, and will leave for Exeter University in England on March 16.
Ordinarily, he said, his term in office would be completed on April 1, following the induction of the new USG officers. But this year, he said, the Senate passed a bill that would extend USG members' terms in office to the seventh week of the term, providing a four-week transition period for the new executives.
The bill was recommended to the Senate by

Rick Glazier, chairman of the USG Reorganization Committee, Hickton said. Since it will require an amendment to the USG constitution, the bill must also be approved by the other Executive Council organizations to take effect, he said.
"Everyone seems to be in favor of it," Hickton said. "I think it's in the best interests of the students to have someone replace me to help with the transition."
Hickton said he has not discussed any possible replacements with USG President W. T. Williams.
"It's entirely up to W.T. We haven't even tossed any names around," he said. "All I know is that it will be someone who knows what's going on, someone who can help with the transition."

Hickton said he is announcing his resignation in advance to give Williams time to choose a suitable replacement.
"I also wanted to clear the field for those planning to run for USG president," he said.
Choosing to go to England was a difficult decision, Hickton said.
"I wish I didn't have to resign," he said. "I'd like to be here to run for president."
Hickton said he feels his year in office has been very worthwhile.
"I've seen so much progress this year," he said. "There's a lot of programs that have been started that I'd like to stick around to work on."
Hickton will continue to take part in Black Caucus next year, he said.
"I'll also serve USG in any capacity I can," he added.

Freezing winter profitable for local weather staffers

By JUDY MESKO
Collegian Staff Writer
Trusting their weather predictions to the extent of investing money in them has made Accu-Weather in State College a \$40,000 profit in the frozen orange juice futures market.
In mid January, the forecasters spotted a massive cold front moving southward and took up an office pool for a \$5,000 investment in frozen orange concentrate. They bought the concentrate for 43 cents a pound and after the sub-freezing Florida weather, the concentrate was worth 70 cents a pound.
"The futures market in citrus products is one of the few places where you can accurately predict the economic effects of weather," Accu-Weather vice president Elliot Abrams said. "If the weather gets cold in Florida you know the price of citrus is going to go up."
The forecasters publicized their weather predictions Jan. 15 and 16 before making their investments. They announced that the cold front moving southward would reach Florida.
"Anyone who listens to Accu-Weather knew the same things we knew. It's a matter of judgement on whether to invest," Abrams said.
The weather is not the only factor that influences crop prices, Accu-Weather President Joel Myers said. Supply and demand, shipping conditions, and

negotiations with other countries also affect the price of crops, he said.
Accu-Weather tried investing in orange concentrate eight years ago when another cold front was approaching Florida, but the freeze wasn't widespread and Accu-Weather waited too long before selling its shares, Myers said.
"We actually lost money on that one," he said.
The weather has to have a major effect on a crop in order to affect its price, he added. A freeze in citrus-growing areas happens only once every eight or 15 years. It happened this year for only two nights, but it had great impact on the citrus crops, he said. Less orange juice was available and the price went up, he said.
The expected flooding this spring from all the melting snow won't have a sizeable effect on crop prices, Myers said. The streams and rivers won't flood into fields but they may hinder crop transportation, he said.
Accu-Weather sells predictions to about 45 radio and television stations in the country as well as to 50 ski areas and several hundred municipal governments nationwide.
Accu-Weather could sell its predictions to commodity brokerage firms but many firms already employ weather forecasters, Myers said.
The profitable prediction could bring in more clients for Accu-Weather, he said adding, "there have been a few inquiries already."

Quebec party seeks U.S. ties

QUEBEC CITY, Canada (AP) — An independent Quebec would move closer to the United States economically and might encourage worker participation in the management of private enterprise, the provincial government's chief economic planner says.
"The future for Quebec is in the processing of our raw material products here, and in many north-south international exchanges with the United States, especially the East Coast," said Bernard Landry, minister of state for economic development.
Landry, 39, is a member of the three-month-old Parti Quebecois (PQ) government. The PQ has vowed to lead the French-speaking province toward independence from the rest of English-dominated Canada and says it will put the question to Quebec voters in a referendum.
Economic and cultural concerns are intertwined in the separatist movement, Landry

said in a recent interview.
"In the Quebec tradition the fight against domination has always linked the two patterns, the cultural and the economic," he said.
"We have discovered through the years that if you don't have good control over your economy, your culture is in danger."
Landry said he and his staff have been studying Western European worker participation schemes, "but we have not chosen any formula at the moment."
"I favor participation, especially when I consider the West German experience, where it has given evidence of increased efficiency, social harmony and other benefits," he said.
Under the West German plan, worker representatives sit on company supervisory boards and have a strong voice in major decisions.
But Landry said such power-sharing in Quebec

would probably not be made mandatory by legislation. Instead, the PQ might make it a condition for joint business-government ventures — "In other words, not a legal intervention but — kind of pressure from the government."
Landry, a lawyer and economist, helped create the Quebec mining and petroleum development corporations in the 1960s. At that time he was working for Natural Resources Minister Rene Levesque, who later became PQ leader and is now Quebec's premier.
"I became a separatist while I was a civil servant in the Ministry of Natural Resources in 1964," Landry said. "We had a feeling of powerlessness. The real power was in Ottawa."
Nationalization of private enterprise will not be "an important instrument" in Quebec's economic plans, Landry said — with the possible exception of the asbestos industry.

Envoy attempts to settle Canal feud

PANAMA CITY, Panama (UPI) — The U.S. team trying to settle the long-festering feud over the Panama Canal said yesterday President Carter is anxious to conclude a new treaty at the earliest possible date.
Senior Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, who helped lay the groundwork for the talks, and Sol Linowitz, an old hand at Latin American diplomacy, landed at Tocumen airport and talked briefly to reporters before flying on to the small island of Contadora, where the talks will be held.
The U.S. delegation was greeted at Tocumen by Foreign Minister Nicholas Gonzalez Revilla, who last Thursday replaced Aquilino Boyd at the head of the Panamanian negotiating team.
Bunker, making his 17th trip to the Central

American nation, said the United States is willing and eager to negotiate a new pact settling the dispute over which country will control the waterway.
"A successful negotiation requires that each side bring to the negotiating table the political will to conclude a treaty," Bunker said. "I can assure you that on the U.S. side such political will exists."
He also said, "We have made known to our Panamanian friends our concern that the just interest of the canal employees be safeguarded. We are confident that Panama shares this concern."
Linowitz said the United States wants to sign the treaty quickly, but added, "such agreement must, of course, assure the availability of the canal for world commerce at all times, and it

must protect the security of the canal.
The talks, expected to last about four days, were to begin tomorrow when the Panamanian team joins the Americans in Contadora island.
President Carter, putting settlement of the dispute with Panama near the top of his foreign policy priority list, assigned Linowitz — former U.S. ambassador to the Organization of American States — to join Bunker as joint heads of the U.S. negotiating team.
One major issue is Panama's demand for control of the Canal Zone, which the United States has held since a 1903 treaty established Panama's independence from Colombia.
Others are the status of Americans living and working in the zone; the duration of a new treaty; and the possibility of eventually making the strategic waterway a neutral zone.

Ambassador's comments 'not critical,' Carter says

PLAINS, Ga. (UPI) — President Carter said yesterday he did not believe U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young's statements about Henry Kissinger's handling of the Rhodesian situation were meant "in a critical way."
The President, obviously enjoying his first weekend back home, attended church before flying back to Washington to receive an evening briefing from Young and to welcome Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today.
As he wound up his 10-day visit to Africa, Young commented that Kissinger, in seeking to bring black majority rule to Rhodesia, "put a burden on Britain's back and then abandon them."
Carter, standing on the grounds of the Plains Baptist Church where he gave opening prayers at the men's Bible class and the worship service, was asked about Young's comments.
"Because of the election year," he replied, "it was obvious President Ford and Secretary Kissinger couldn't proceed as vigorously or with

as much influence on Rhodesia as they could have had President Ford been re-elected.
"I don't think Andy said it in a critical way. As long as Kissinger was destined to be secretary four more years or whatever, he had more influence to help the British."

Correction

The name of Eva Whitley, Association for Women Students outgoing president, was misspelled in Friday's issue of The Daily Collegian.

Weather

Winter has returned to Happy Valley. Variable cloudiness and blustery today with a few passing flurries. High 36. Chance of snow developing late tonight and continuing tomorrow. Low tonight 23 and high tomorrow 27.

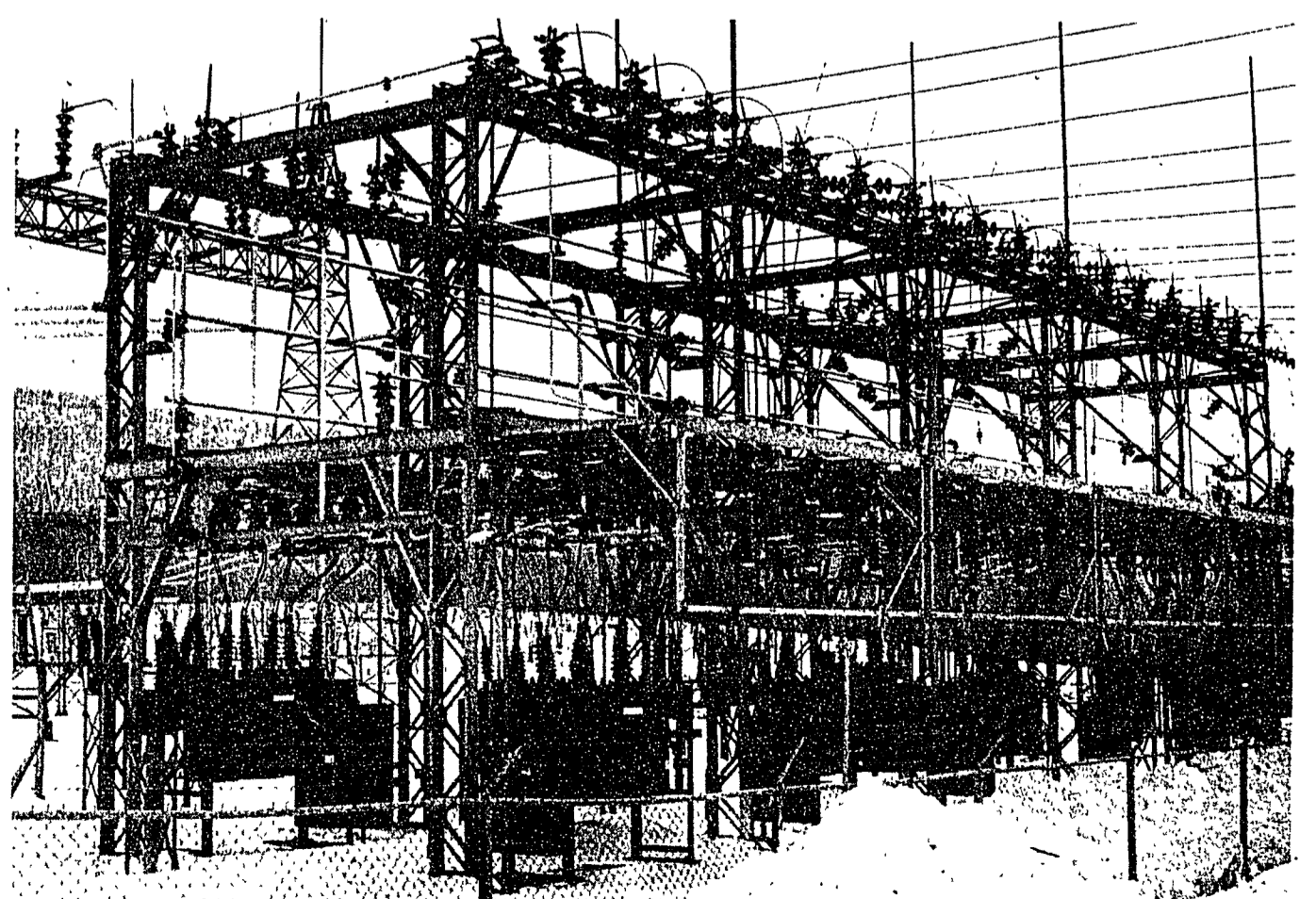
Centre Region needs extra power line, utility says

Editor's note: This is the first in a two-part series.

By JAMES DePIETRO
Collegian Staff Writer
Power lines do not move gently or gracefully through the landscape. They leave a trail 100 feet wide wherever they go. Most people probably would say it is a small price to pay for the convenience and comfort received from the electricity the lines carry.
West Penn Power Co., a subsidiary of Allegheny Power System, has decided that an additional 230-kilovolt transmission line from the Shingletown substation to the Milesburg power station is needed to meet the power demands of the Centre Region. The new line will increase the load-carrying capacity of the region seven times. Cost of the project is estimated at \$3 million.
West Penn has indicated a preference for what has been called the "eastern route." This route goes from the base of Tussey Ridge, across Harris Township, over Mt. Nittany, and into Milesburg. Power officials say this is also the cheapest route to build.
The Centre Region Comprehensive Plan says all new utility lines should go through already existing paths. The power company has rejected use of the existing right of way, saying it would defeat one of the main purposes of the project — increased reliability.
William Henery, a University graduate student in economics, did a cost-benefit analysis of the alternative routes.
"The reliability issue is hard to

assess," Henery said. "The two 230-kv lines that carry power to the Shingletown substation run along parallel lines. So if the reliability of the system is equal to the weakest line, all you would be doing is making the services within this region more reliable."
"If there is a decision here as to how much unreliability we should live with, who should make that decision?" Ron Milito, a University instructor of Health Education, asked.
Here is the point at which the controversy grows into an issue larger than just that of route selection.
It would appear that if the power company is serving the needs of an area and if it needed additional capacity to do a better job, the community would be thankful for the service. After all, who wants to turn on a light switch and not have the light go on?
But the problem is some local residents and community officials disagree with the power company on how to improve community service. Also they want to know that if a larger capacity is needed, what the judgment is based on.
Although many officials are not convinced a new line is needed, the problem is that there is no way to evaluate what the power company says.
Paul D. Weener of Boalsburg owns property that will be intersected by the power line if the eastern route is chosen. According to Weener, there are other issues besides route selection that are involved in the power line controversy. They include the utilities' power of

eminent domain and the question of conservation vs. expansion.
"We have tried to use this issue as a forum," Weener said. "We can't attack the larger picture of energy use but we can start here and make sure that this is necessary."
"The main problem is that the utility companies are making decisions for the entire community as to how we will grow and what our energy use will be. The people never get a chance to decide that for themselves. We want to see other inputs brought to the equation instead of doing what is the most profitable."
The power companies were set up by law to guarantee the reliable supply of energy. Because of the high fixed costs involved, it was thought they could operate more efficiently as monopolies. There are no energy use guidelines set down for the companies. They operate more or less like any private company. Because they are monopolies, however, the government regulates the rates they charge to make sure the rates are not excessive.
"Because of the structure of utilities," said Terri A. Ferrar, director of the Center for the Study of Environmental Policy, "some economists feel there is a tendency for the utilities to overcapitalize. Because the rates are based on the ratio between revenues and total capital, if you increase the capital investment, then you decrease the rate of return. This enables them to raise the rate to increase the rate of return."



More high voltage control stations like this one could appear in Happy Valley if West Penn

Power's proposed \$3 million power line system becomes reality.

Photo by Amy Maxwell