

# Many participants 'bitter' over Fulmer nomination

By PETE BARNES  
Collegian Staff Writer

The nomination of Centre County Republican Chairman Eugene Fulmer at the GOP District Convention Tuesday night revealed that a definite division exists within the GOP structure of the 34th State Senatorial District.

Despite the calls for unity made by Fulmer, his defeated opponent Rep. Walter DeVerter from Mifflin County, and State Party Chairman Richard Frammer, many participants in the convention walked away bitter and dissatisfied.

"He isn't going to be our next senator, for one thing; he can't carry Clearfield and he isn't liked," a Clearfield County conferee said, adding that the members of the Mifflin and Clearfield delegations "were all hurt."

Indications that a split was developing appeared several weeks before the convention, though, when Fulmer claimed he had the sole power to choose the conferees from Centre County ac-

ording to provisions in the State Republican by-laws. State Committeeman J. Doyle Corman of Bellefonte lead those who unsuccessfully contended that Fulmer call a meeting of the GOP County Committee to participate in the selection of conferees.

The situation was further complicated when Fulmer indicated that he would not release the names of the conferees. He came under criticism from Clearfield County Chairman Jean Brodas, who said that because Fulmer was withholding the names, she would not release the names of the Clearfield conferees until Fulmer did so.

The division in the party became clearer, though, on the night of the convention. The major controversy surrounded Harvey Wagner, a proxy for Cameron County GOP Chairman Anthony McNamara, who is vacationing in Florida. Under the proxy system, Wagner would cast his vote as a representative of McNamara.

Shortly after the meeting was called to order, Fulmer's name was placed in nomination by a Centre County conferee who described Fulmer as having done "a fantastic job for us." Fulmer's nomination was seconded by Wagner.

Mifflin County GOP Chairman Rocco Soccio placed DeVerter's name in nomination. "He has served well and with dignity," he said.

With the preliminaries of the meeting out of the way, State Chairman Frammer was about to initiate a roll call vote when Jerome McCrea, a conferee from Centre County, asked for voting by block, in which each county would vote as a whole.

The Clearfield delegation immediately requested time for a caucus, and Frammer granted a 15-minute recess.

When the conferees reconvened, Brodas, the Clearfield County Chairman, asked that the roll call vote remain. Frammer, despite continued opposition from McCrea, agreed with

Brodas and had the roll call started in alphabetical order by county.

Wagner was called, and as he said, "Fulmer," GOP State Committeeman Max Narby, also from Cameron County, interrupted the voting from the back of the room to challenge Wagner's proxy vote. Frammer did not acknowledge Narby's challenge and the roll call resumed. Narby unsuccessfully again tried to challenge Wagner, after the voting was over. Later, it was learned that during the recess, Narby had tried to convince Wagner to change his vote to DeVerter.

Singly, the conferees called out their votes. Fulmer's victory was assured, though, when the last Centre County conferee called out her choice; Centre County's 21 votes plus Wagner's single Cameron County vote gave Fulmer the needed twenty-two votes to become the GOP candidate.

The votes were tallied: Clearfield County's 13 votes, Mifflin County's six

votes, and Cambria County's two votes all went to DeVerter for a total of 21 votes. The rest went to Fulmer.

Frammer declared Fulmer the Republican candidate for the state senate, and a spectator from the audience yelled out, "We've got another loser."

As DeVerter was walking to the front of the room to make his concession speech, a Centre County conferee stood up and demanded the floor, shouting, "We've got a winner, We've got a winner."

Many protests came from the audience and conferees, calling for the Fulmer supporter to sit down. Soccio began knocking the supporter's chair against the floor. As Frammer demanded order, the conferee took his seat and DeVerter began his speech.

Asking the conferees to disregard their personal feelings, De Verter told them, "If we truly want this seat, we're all going to have to work; it's not going to be easy."

He made no references to his opponent's method of selecting the Centre County conferees, but later said that he might have something to say about it in the future. As he walked to the back of the room, he stopped to congratulate Fulmer on his victory.

In his acceptance speech, Fulmer called for cooperation among the party chairmen of the five counties represented in the district.

"We haven't got much time to pull together," he said. He also said that in his campaign, he expected to learn of the problems in the district and added that "we will address ourselves to the issues."

Later, Wagner, whose vote gave Fulmer the GOP candidacy, said that he had been with Fulmer and the Centre County delegation at a dinner meeting before the convention. He said, though, that there had been no pressure put on him to vote for Fulmer.

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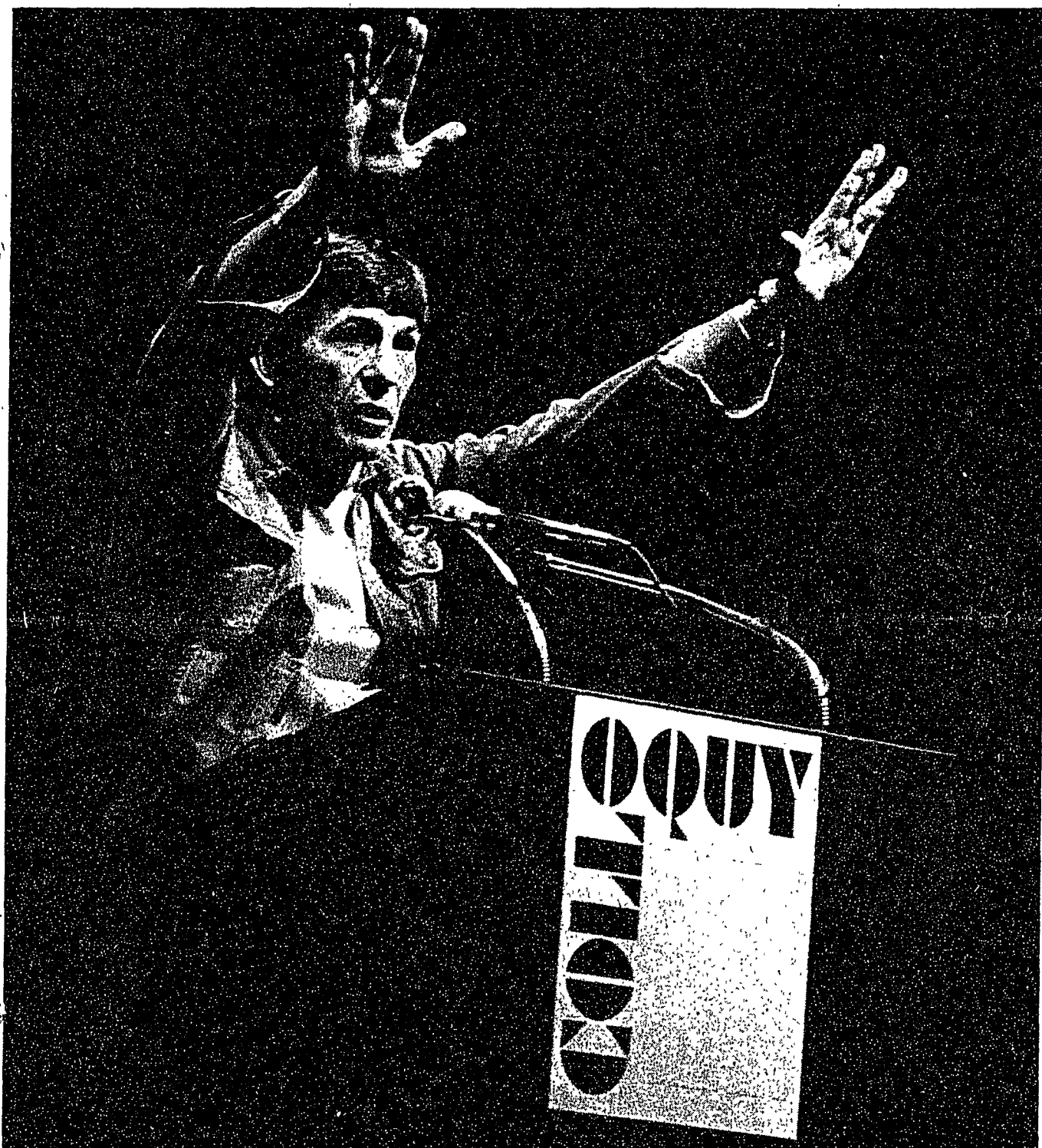


Photo by Lynn Dudinsky

## Live long and prosper

Leonard Nimoy, known to thousands of "Star Trek" fans as Mr. Spock, first officer on the U.S.S. Enterprise, gives the

Vulcan greeting to those in the outer reaches of the Penn State galaxy. See story, page 10.

## Ford, O'Neill among recipients

# Airline admits illegal payments

WASHINGTON (UPI) — American Airlines, saying it paid \$51,000 in illegal campaign contributions in 1971 and 1972, revealed yesterday the recipients included Gerald Ford, Speaker Thomas O'Neill and 67 others who were members of Congress.

Under a law passed in 1973, none of the present or former congressmen would be eligible for prosecution because of a blanket statute of limitations covering contributions for the 1972 campaigns and before.

Others listed by the airline include Transportation Secretary Brock Adams, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., a presidential candidate last year, and Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means committee.

The payments in 1971 and 1972 amounted to about \$5,000 and "were made from a cash fund... going back to at least 1964 in amounts which are alleged to have totaled at least \$275,000," the airline said.

O'Neill, through a spokesman, said, "I've never knowingly accepted corporate contributions and of course I've never personally accepted a contribution."

A spokesman for Senate GOP Leader Howard Baker, also named, said the airline's chief lobbyist purchased five \$100 tickets to a fundraiser prior to the 1972 campaign and that "there was no way for him (Baker) to know it was corporate money."

Most of the congressman said they had no knowledge the money came from the corporation.

American identified the recipients in a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission. It has already been fined for making the payments but this is the first time the names of those involved were disclosed.

The report also gave new details on the method former President Nixon used to solicit a \$100,000 contribution.

American said its lobbyists used

money from a secret cash fund in violation of a federal law that prohibits corporate money to be spent on U.S. political campaigns. The contributions were in amounts of \$33 to \$1,000.

The illegal practice began in 1964 and ended in 1973 when the Watergate Special Prosecutor charged the company with making an illegal contribution of \$55,000 to Nixon's re-election campaign.

At the time of the Nixon contribution, the alleged congressional recipients included Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., who later chaired the House impeachment proceedings against Nixon, American said.

American also named Senate Republican Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., Rep. Harley Staggers, D-W. Va. and Rep. John McFall, D-Calif. Staggers chairs the House Commerce Committee that oversees airline matters while McFall heads a subcommittee responsible for airlines.

# McBride victor in steel union

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Lloyd McBride, who left school at age 14 for a factory job, was the apparent winner over rebel Edward Sadlowski yesterday in a bitter contest for the presidency of the United Steelworkers union.

An unofficial survey by the Associated Press gave the 60-year-old St. Louis native a 65 per cent plurality with almost 500,000 votes cast in the 1.4 million-member union.

The AP figures, compiled from reports to the union's district offices, gave McBride 299,877 votes and Sadlowski 198,472 votes with returns from almost 4,000 of the union's 5,000 locals.

Both candidates also kept unofficial returns.

Sadlowski's camp disputed the AP totals, claiming its candidate had 171,531 votes to 166,980 for McBride with 2,170 locals reporting.

"I think there were a lot of questionable figures in the district offices," said Clem Balanoff, a Sadlowski aide. "The fact is, we are holding our

own."

McBride's staff had its candidate ahead by 281,632 to 196,263 at 4,529 locals.

"We could claim victory now and be safe," McBride said by telephone from his home.

"We've agreed we will not make an official claim to victory until tomorrow."

McBride's major support came from the South and West, where most of the locals are small ones outside the basic steel industry. In Canada, he took a sizeable 30,000-vote plurality.

Sadlowski concentrated his campaign effort within the basic steel section of the union, where about one-third of the membership is clustered in large locals in the industrial Northeast and Midwest.

The results from many large locals still were being counted yesterday, but the strength Sadlowski hoped to derive from them did not appear to be enough to reverse the trend.

A McBride victory guarantees a moderate course for the USW, rather

than the militancy Sadlowski espoused. The most immediate effect of the election will be felt next week when the union opens negotiations with the 10 largest steel firms.

The election outcome is likely to be challenged by Sadlowski, who claimed there were irregularities hours after the voting began.

## Weather

The long-awaited January thaw has finally arrived two weeks late. The much-needed respite from winter's icy grip will be welcomed by everyone except the groundhog, who is not content to see his forecast go down the drain. Today we'll see mostly sunny skies along with the mildest temperatures since before Christmas. High 45. Becoming partly cloudy, breezy, and still milder tonight and tomorrow, with a chance of a few showers tomorrow. Low tonight 33 and high tomorrow 48.

# Anorexia nervosa: Consequence of diet obsession

By CATHY BARNETT  
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Anna, 15, thought she should lose some weight from her 5-foot-3, 128-pound frame, so she decided to go on a diet.

In May, she began to diet and exercise strenuously. As she began to lose weight, her family and friends began complimenting her on her new look. Soon, dieting became an obsession with her. She rarely ate more than a mouthful at any meal, and when she did eat, she would force up what she had eaten.

By September, she deteriorated to an emaciated girl of 93 pounds, still refusing to eat, saying she "just wasn't hungry." Her once flattering cheekbones now protruded from her sunken face. Her parents were frantic. Anna was slowly starving herself — a victim of her relentless will.

Anna is a victim of a rare psychosomatic disorder, Anorexia nervosa, which, if not caught in time, can lead to severe malnutrition and in some cases, death. In this actual case, Anna is lucky; she is recovering after two years of successful therapy. However, not all anorexics are this fortunate. It is estimated between 5 and 15 per cent of all anorexics die from this puzzling disorder. It is also estimated the disorder occurs in 20 to 60 people in a population of 100,000 persons.

Although the disorder is rare, psychiatrist Hilde Bruch says for every child who declines to the pitiful state of emaciation, there are thousands who waste their energies and efforts trying to be thinner than is natural for their body. Our society is so preoccupied with slimmness, she says, that there is a need to draw attention to the fact that many people can achieve it only at a great sacrifice to physical and mental health.

Anorexia nervosa occurs mainly in females, between the ages of 12 and 18, although cases are found in older persons. The disorder is characterized by a refusal to eat, a weight loss or more than 20 per cent of total body weight without organic cause, brittle skin, low body temperature, slow pulse and the cessation of menstruation in females.

The disorder is difficult to deal with because its cause is not understood. Some psychoanalysts suggest this relentless dieting is an unconscious wish to avoid growing up, become independent and accept a mature sexual identity. Because a girl is afraid of maturing and dealing with body changes, such as menstruation and breast-development, she seeks to

reverse the process. By not eating, she controls her body, stopping menstruation, reducing her body to child-like proportions and temporarily regressing from adolescence.

Some doctors suggest the person believes she is unwanted by her family, and by starving herself, she will move to the center of their concerns.

Bruch says there are three difficulties which all anorexics encounter: misperception of body size; failure to recognize nutritional needs and a paralyzing lack of identity.

An anorexic will deny her illness because she suffers from a misperception of her body size. When she looks in the mirror, she believes she sees her body as fat, and continues dieting to reduce its size. One girl says, "I really can't see how thin I am. I must be thin, because when I feel myself, there is nothing but bones."

Although anorexics appear tired from lack of nourishment, they are usually hyperactive, trying to burn off as much fat as they can. One girl ran up and down the steps of the Washington Monument every morning to burn off calories.

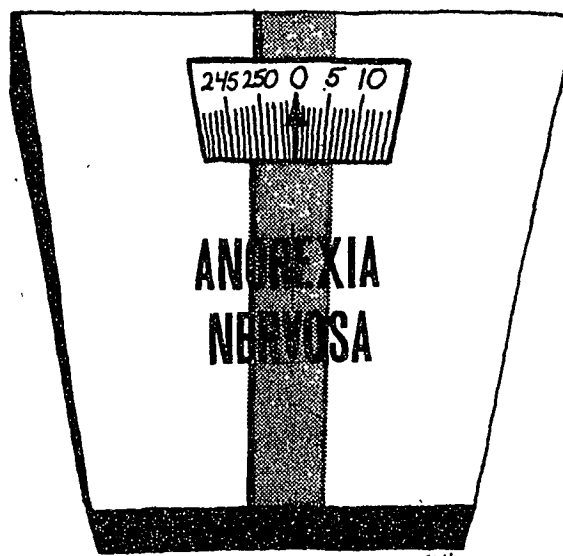
Along with a distorted body image, anorexics suffer from a failure to recognize nutritional needs, resulting in periods of starvation, followed by an uncontrollable impulse to gorge. Most anorexics say they feel full after eating the slightest bit of food. Although they refuse to eat, they talk incessantly about food.

An anorexic usually knows the caloric value of any food and some will go to extremes in preparing the little food they allow themselves. One girl carried around blotting paper to wipe off the last traces of fat from the leanest meat. Another girl kept a scrapbook of food ads which she would look through when she was hungry, instead of eating.

While characteristics of body image distortion and misconception of nutritional needs are recognizable, the third problem, a lack of identity, is camouflaged by the anorexic.

Anorexics are characterized as excellent students, usually over-achievers. Bruch says anorexics are acting only in response to the demands of others, not doing things because they want to, only because they have to. This "over-conforming behavior" Bruch says, is a camouflage for self-doubt. An anorexic's lack of identity and need for control may result from a conflict in the home.

In one case, a teenager felt her femininity was the barrier to



her mother's affection which was lavished on the girl's older brother. Not until the girl starved herself did the mother recognize a problem.

Most doctors agree restoring and maintaining weight must be attended to before psychological therapy can begin. Because an anorexic is not usually seen by a doctor until she is severely undernourished, hospitalization usually is required.

Several treatments for gaining weight are used, including drugs to stimulate the appetite. One of the most successful treatments is behavior modification. In this treatment, a patient is rewarded with activities, such as watching-TV or visiting her family, if she gains a certain amount of weight each day.

Dr. Albert Stunkard, a leading advocate of behavior modification, says the impairment of food intake is a specific learned behavior, reinforced by environmental problems. In the treatment, he says, the patient learns to eat again, but by

no means can the therapy end there. It must be continued by the family to maintain the subject's weight.

In the treatment, the anorexic usually is isolated in a room, with no TV or radio and only visits from the staff. She usually is fed three meals a day with snacks in between. The patient is weighed daily, and if her weight has increased by a certain amount from the day before, she is given privileges. If her weight decreases, she is put back into isolation.

Although the patient appears to be cooperating, her behavior can be deceiving. "It's not unusual for the patient to flush the food down the toilet, hide it in drawers, or give it to other patients. Most doctors say it's a battle of wills to get the patient to eat, but once she starts to gain weight, she usually maintains it and can be discharged from the hospital."

Successful treatment of Anorexia nervosa must involve the family, according to some doctors. Dr. Salvador Minuchin, of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, says parents avoid dealing with existing problems between themselves and their children by concentrating on the anorexic's refusal to eat. Minuchin and his associates counsel families by way of a lunch session, where the family and a therapist eat in the setting which could have been the start of the patient's problem.

In one case, a wife constantly criticized her husband's table manners, upsetting their child and forcing him to associate eating with hostility. With suggestions from the therapist, the parents were made aware of the child's unhappiness and instructed how to resolve the conflict.

The family treatment at the clinic has been quite successful. In the past five years, 53 persons have been treated and 85 per cent have recovered and returned to normal lives.

In addition to family therapy, individualized therapy helps an anorexic achieve her identity. By making the patient aware of her participation in other areas of her life, Bruch says, especially her relations with others, eating is no longer the "pseudo-solution" to her lack of identity.

Treatment of Anorexia nervosa depends on the individual. Most times, the patient, after a period of therapy, can return to a normal life. Sometimes, however, a patient is still cautious about eating, and only with support from family, friends and physician, can she return to eating normally without feeling guilty.