

## AP captures mine drama

## Reporter recalls disaster

The Associated Press "captured drama and emotion, courage and fear at the mine site" in its coverage of the Tower City mining disaster, said one of the AP's top reporters last night.

The AP had its first bulletin about the cave-in moving on the wires 18 minutes before other competing wire services, said Lee Linder, an AP editor and coordinator of AP coverage of the tragedy.

The AP had 11 staffers at the mine site and four at its Philadelphia headquarters writing the breaking leads.

"The AP got news wherever they could," Linder said, adding that their reporters went to the bars and the neighbors and relatives of the trapped miners to uncover the slightest details in order to add color to the story.

He said The AP was the wire service to make the first report of the trapped survivor Ron Adley. It also bought an exclusive interview with

Adley after his rescue and shot an exclusive photograph of Adley being transported from a mining car into an ambulance.

One AP reporter, Bruce Dallas, was the only reporter to interview one of the rescued miners in the hospital before these interviews were banned. Linder said this initial rapport, along with The AP's reputation, helped them to later buy the first private interview with Adley.

Linder faced numerous problems in getting the whole story.

One problem was the number of media personnel at the mine, he said. As the week progressed, people, including mine officials and families of the trapped miners became less cooperative.

"The first day, people were a little more talkative and cooperative," Linder said. "Some newsmen over the week became aggressive and obnoxious."

Another problem occurred when state public relations men said the rescuers had broken through to Adley but offered no clarification of what they meant by saying they "broke through."

Linder said several newspapers reported that Adley had been rescued when in actuality the rescuers had only made a three-inch hole in order to talk and pass food and blankets to the trapped miner.

"I'm proud to say The AP is careful," Linder said. "Although we like to be first with the news, we like to be first with the right news."

Linder said he observed much gloom and unhappiness at the mine sight, and had to deal with relatives of the trapped miners who were understandably uncommunicative.

Linder has been with The AP since the end of World War II and has covered stories throughout the nation.



Lee Linder, an Associated Press editor, spoke last night on the AP's coverage of the Tower City mine disaster.

## Disabled stage sit-in

WASHINGTON (AP) — Faced with staying and starving or leaving as a group, a band of about 50 blind, deaf or otherwise disabled demonstrators gave up their occupation of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare headquarters yesterday.

Sporadic discussions between demonstration leaders and top HEW officials which had gone on throughout the 28-hour occupation of the secretary's outer office had broken off shortly before the decision to leave was made.

The demonstrators were demanding immediate enforcement of civil rights laws for the nation's 25 million handicapped. They promised to return in greater numbers next month.

There were also similar

demonstrations at HEW regional offices in San Francisco and New York. About 65 demonstrators were involved in San Francisco and six in New York, according to department officials.

HEW officials, while expressing sympathy with the demonstrators' cause, had permitted the Washington group only one cup of coffee and one doughnut each since Tuesday and indicated no more food would be provided because the demonstration was technically illegal.

Yesterday afternoon, demonstration leaders indicated they had softened their demands and hoped for a settlement. But negotiations broke down shortly thereafter.

At the center of the dispute is a complex set of proposed

regulations designed to implement a 1973 law that extended civil rights guarantees similar to those for blacks and women to the handicapped.

The draft regulations, written under federal court order by the Ford administration but never signed, would:

— Require all federally supported schools and colleges to make their programs accessible to the handicapped and eventually eliminate architectural barriers.

— Would prohibit employers receiving federal funds from refusing to hire qualified applicants because of handicaps and would require reasonable efforts to make jobs physically accessible.

## Mafia suspect indicted

DETROIT (UPI) — Reputed Mafia leader Vincent A. Meli and three other men were indicted on extortion charges yesterday for allegedly forcing truck drivers to pay employer contributions to various Teamster Union pension funds.

U.S. marshals arrested Meli, who reportedly is on the verge of an underworld promotion, and the trucking company owners named in the plot, James A. Russo and Joseph P. Cusmano, at their business offices.

The fourth man charged by a federal grand jury, Roby G.

Smith, a former business agent for Teamsters Local 299, remained at large.

The Detroit local was the powerbase used by Frank S. Fitzsimmons and James R. Hoffa before him as a stepping stone to the union's international presidency and it figures in another Teamsters corruption case involving Fitzsimmons' son. Hoffa has been missing and presumed dead since July 1975.

Meli, Russo and Cusmano pleaded innocent at their arraignment before U.S. Magistrate Chris E. Stith and were released on personal recognizance bonds of \$10,000

each.

The indictments accused the four men of forcing drivers for the J & J Cartage Co. to fork over about \$28 a week to the firm to cover its pension fund contributions. Russo and Cusmano were co-owners of the company at the time, Meli was its labor negotiator and Smith represented the drivers.

The drivers were threatened with loss of their jobs, loss of equity in their equipment, lighter loads and "a little rough stuff" if they failed to agree to the scheme in writing, said U.S. Attorney Philip Van Dam.

## Current inflation worst since WWII, gov't. says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Wholesale prices have nearly doubled in the past 10 years for the worst inflation rate since World War II, government data showed yesterday.

This was surpassed only by the 102 per cent price surge of 1941 to 1951, which occurred during an era when the United States was fighting World War II. This period was

followed by the biggest productive peacetime expansion of the century.

But the current inflation has been accompanied by high unemployment and idle machinery.

The Federal Reserve Board estimates manufacturers operated at only 70 to 80 per cent of capacity for the past two years while the Labor Department says unem-

ployment hovered around 8 per cent of the workforce.

Jack Carlson, chief economist of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said some producers need price increases of 10 to 15 per cent more to begin rehiring workers.

Despite these signs of hardship, employed workers have been able to keep pace with the inflation spiral.

The Labor Department estimates average weekly earnings before taxes have increased 92.2 per cent since the 1967 including wage gains of more than 8 per cent this year.

Prices for goods that producers sold in large quantities rose at an annual rate of 6 per cent in January, then surged to 10.8 per cent in February for the biggest gain

in more than a year.

The trend continued in March when prices for farm goods and a wide range of industrial commodities including glass, copper and chemicals jumped.

Wholesale prices have increased more than 90 per cent since 1967 with two-thirds of the gain in the past four years, according to the Labor Department.

## Virginity losing popularity among college students

Continued from page 1.

Spanier, at Penn State, attributed a shift in attitudes in part to a sexual revolution. Spanier said that there are "a number of trends occurring in the United States right now which have led a lot of people to believe there is a sexual revolution going on."

He said most of the trends involve "changes in the amount of behavior, the number of times people are doing certain things and the number of people doing these various things."

He said some of the changes included, "lesser level of commitment necessary before becoming involved in sexual relationships, willingness to tolerate different values and attitudes, and more open discussion of and exposure to sexuality in books, magazines, the cinema and mass media."

"There has been widespread adoption of more effective methods of contraception by women of all ages, social class levels, religions and race," Spanier said.

"The pill, of course, is the big new development in the '60s," "Sex in the

'60s' reports. "It is widely used and even more widely discussed both at college and at home."

"Despite all the increased knowledge and discussion of birth control," Hettlinger explains "the number of illegitimate births among teenagers doubled between 1940 and 1961, and in the same period the number for the twenty to twenty-five age group nearly quadrupled."

"The magical pill has not solved the problem," Hettlinger said.

Spanier said society's idea that a woman must maintain her virginity affects the use of contraception.

"Some women think that if they are protected or prepared to have sexual intercourse, then they're bad girls. But if intercourse is just something that happens to them in a moment of passion, on the spur of the moment, then they really didn't have any control over it."

Spanier added that attitude changes toward sexual standards have affected the female much more than the male.

In "Sex in the '60s," edited by Joe David Brown, this new freedom is seen

as "considerably more radical for the single girl."

The book states the college female is "freer morally from the restraints of home from the strictures of religion, freer economically from dependence on family allowance, freer geographically from the confines of the hometown."

Sally, a 21-year-old from Yale University, told "Playboy Magazine" in 1974 that "what is happening on campus is that women are coming to terms with their own sexuality and refusing to be restrained by the values of the past."

Goldberg said that through exposure in the mass media, women's sexual feelings and needs are now considered.

She said there is freer conversation about sex and more sexual activity on campus.

"People are generally more accepting of sexual choices," Goldberg said.

In a 1964 study of 160 females at Penn State, David Francis Shope found that when choosing between virginity and non-virginity, "most individuals are highly influenced by cultural demands and that in our present American society middle class standards of morality are

dominant."

"Conformity could be either a matter of refraining from premarital intercourse because of society pressures or it could be a matter of holding intercourse because of in-group pressure," he said.

He also said that the "college environment is not the breeding ground for sexual intercourse," because three-fourths of the non-virgins in his study had already had intercourse before age 19.

A random survey was conducted by The Daily Collegian of 65 Penn State single males listed in the student telephone directory. The males ranged in class from freshman to senior. The survey revealed that if given the choice, 57 per cent of male students would prefer to marry a virgin. Twenty per cent would prefer to marry a non-virgin and 23 per cent stated that they had no preference.

However, the majority of males in the survey might have difficulty finding a virgin.

Spanier estimated that less than 50 per cent of college students in the United

States are virgins. He also said that according to a recent survey of newly married women, only 6 per cent were virgins at the time of marriage.

Spanier said the best predictor of what the female does or doesn't do is the influence of her dating partner, who he is and how often she dates him.

Shope's 1964 study shows that virginal girls tended to go out with more males than non-virgins.

But Spanier said that the more students talk about premarital intercourse, "the easier it is for people to get the idea that everybody's doing it, all around them. But that just isn't so."

"Realistically, there has been a sexual revolution if we view it in terms of change of behavior," he said.

"But if we view a revolution in terms of a major change in our thinking about sexuality, the way people behave sexually and the nature of their relationships with each other, I don't think there really has been a sexual revolution yet and I think we have a long, long way to go," Spanier said.

There won't be a true sexual revolution until people can engage in

sexual relations without feeling guilty because they were brought up to believe that good girls protect their reputations, he said. People in this society still attempt to legislate the sexual behavior of others.

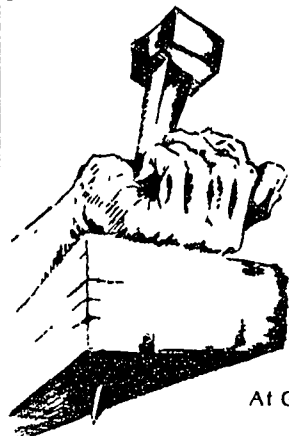
A sexual revolution will require "equality between males and females in making decisions regarding sexual behavior and involvement," Spanier said.

Many people believe a sexual revolution has occurred and that the concept of virginity is becoming obsolete. Still other sources like Hettlinger believe that "although today's student is undoubtedly more ready to boast about and defend his sexual emancipation, his father actually enjoyed — though more discreetly — a very similar sexual freedom."

One female Penn State student said, "Some people still believe that virginity is important. Others feel that the loss of virginity is important. I feel that the most important thing is that people are finally accepting both and allowing the individual to choose between virginity and non-virginity."

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Thursday, April 7: Holy Communion & Foot Washing

Friday, April 8: Good Friday Tenebrae — With Passion Cantata

Saturday, April 9: Easter Vigil & Easter Communion — 11:30 PM

EASTER SUNDAY — Sunrise Service, Eisenhower Chapel — 6 AM

Communion — 10 AM, 5:30 PM — Eisenhower Chapel

11:45 AM — Grace Church

Monday, April 11: Emmaus Walk, Eisenhower Chapel 6:30 pm

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## UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

Thursday, April 7

## SPECIAL EVENTS

Hetzel Union Board stereo expo, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m. and 6-9 p.m., HUB.  
Visiting Artist Lecture, Irwin Petlin, 1 p.m., Zoller Gallery.  
Astronomy Seminar, A.G. Davis Philip, Dudley Observatory, Albany, on "Recent Observational Results in Globular Clusters," 2:45 p.m., Room 445 Davey.  
Anthropology Colloquium, James Deetz, Brown University, on "Historical Archeology in the United States," 3:30 p.m., Room 101 Kern.  
Statistics Colloquium, Daniel L. Solomon, Cornell University, on "A Comparative Approach to Species Diversity," 4 p.m., Room 165 Willard.  
Frontlash meeting, 7:30 p.m., Room 312 Boucke.  
International Student Association Lecture, Graham Spanier on "Marriage in the U.S.A.," 7:30 p.m., Room 101 Kern.  
University Theatre, "Jazz Dance Theatre in Concert," 8 p.m., Playhouse Theatre.

## EXHIBITS

Chambers Gallery: Jamaican Child Art.  
HUB Gallery: Smithsonian Institution exhibit, "Ride On," the story of bicycles.  
Kern Commons Gallery: Rotogravure prints from the Herald Tribune, 1926-1932; Margery Johnstone and Jean Jiddings, rugs and weavings; Sylvia Rogers, patchwork quilts.  
Museum of Art: Ancient Glass — Classical, Sassanian, and Islamic; abstract paintings and prints from the permanent collection.  
Pattee Galleries: Art History Department exhibit on historical preservation, Main Lobby; Jim Mastelli, drawings, East Corridor Gallery; Mike Lucas, drawings, Lending Services Lobby.  
Zoller Gallery: Student drawing and printmaking.

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