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## Alleged rapists arrested, jailed

Two Altoona men were arrested and jailed Friday in connection with the abduction and rape of a woman in State College last month.

Thomas Lee Hughes, 32, Altoona, was arrested and charged with criminal attempt, criminal homicide, two counts of aggravated assault, simple assault and recklessly endangering another person, unlawful restraint, involuntary deviate sexual intercourse and indecent assault and rape.

James Edward Beason, 25, also of Altoona, was charged with criminal conspiracy and rape.

Hughes turned himself in to Altoona police four hours after Beason was arrested.

Both were arraigned before District Magistrate William B. Lower

of Altoona. Bail was set at \$50,000 for Hughes and \$15,000 for Beason.

Beason and Hughes were lodged in Centre County Prison in lieu of bail.

The preliminary hearing will be held sometime this week before District Magistrate Clifford H. Yorks, according to State College police.

The arrests stem from an incident in the parking lot of the State College Holiday Inn on March 31, in which a woman was forced into a van at gunpoint and raped. She was pistol-whipped and sustained injuries to the head. She was taken to the Mountainview unit of Centre Community Hospital, treated and released.

State College police served the warrants with the aid of the Altoona Police Department and the Hollidaysburg Pennsylvania State Police.

## Coast Guard seizes Soviet fishing trawler

BOSTON (UPI) — A Soviet fishing trawler, which President Jimmy Carter said he had ordered seized "to draw the line" on overfishing, is scheduled to arrive in Boston today and be placed under the custody of the U.S. Attorney.

The seizure was the first under the new 200-limit Fishery Management and Conservation Act of 1976, that took effect March 1. The law bans foreign vessels from fishing for certain species unless they have permits.

The 275-foot Russian stern trawler Taras Shevchenko was said to have caught more than 1.5 metric tons of river herring in excess of its authorization and was seized by the Coast Guard late Saturday about 240 miles southeast of Boston.

Carter yesterday told reporters outside the First Baptist Church in Calhoun, Ga., that he had ordered the vessel seized because "we had to draw the line somewhere" on violations of the new 200-mile limit.

"We have released several of them. We informed the Soviet embassy that we

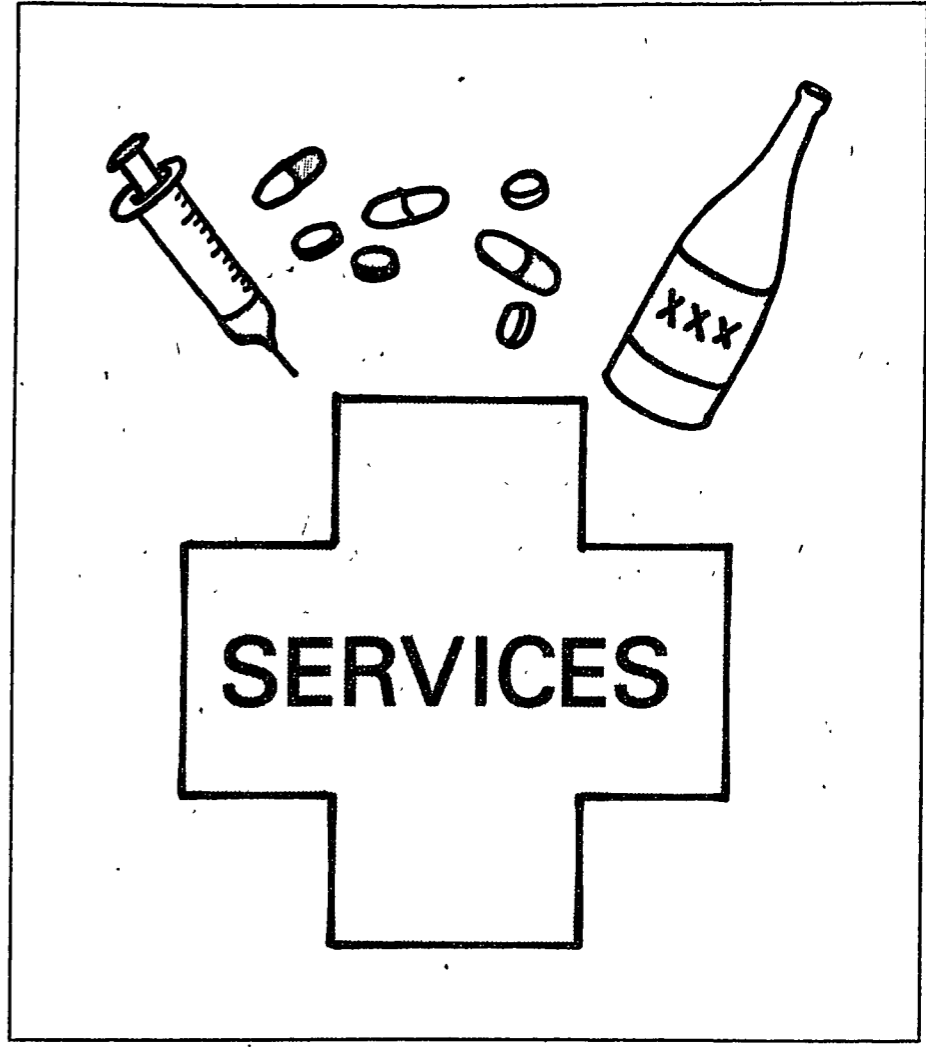
could no longer continue to release them, that we just had to enforce the law," Carter said.

The seizure followed recent criticism from many Northeast fishermen and politicians who said the law would be useless unless harsh measures were taken against foreign violators.

By midday yesterday, the 18-year-old trawler was about 100 miles southeast of Cape Cod and was being escorted by the Decisive to the Coast Guard support center at Boston Harbor.

"Once it ties up, the ship and cargo go under the custody of the U.S. Attorney's office, and immigration and customs officials will become involved," Coast Guard spokesman John Bablitch said.

"The Coast Guard will provide surveillance of the ship as long as the case is under litigation," he said. Bablitch said the crew members would be confined to the ship. He said there have been a number of seizures in the past four years, and that legal action in some cases has stretched to two or three months.



## Need seen for local rehabilitation program

By RICH ZIEMBA  
Collegian Staff Writer

Drug and alcohol therapists and educators are high on Centre County's counseling services, but they believe there is a need for a comprehensive detoxification and rehabilitation program.

Steven Winger, director of Counseling Services Inc., Bellefonte, said the county needs a detoxification program.

Winger said Counseling Services Inc., a non-profit mental health and family service agency, must send patients to Philipsburg Hospital for detoxification.

"I would like to see Mountainview Hospital administer detoxification," he said, "and then we would follow up with rehabilitation."

Deborah Cooke, drug and alcohol community educator for the Centre County Base Service Unit, said the county needs a formalized detoxification program.

However, she added, the county's drug and alcohol program is young and an effective detoxification program would take time.

Dr. Guy Pilato, a psychiatrist at the Mental Health Center, said Centre County needs a place for detoxification services.

"Although the hospital approach is perhaps not the best treatment," he said, "I am in favor of Mountainview having crisis intervention."

Pilato said Centre County has greatly improved its crisis intervention services mainly through the work of On Drugs, Inc.

Sam Hargrave, planner-evaluator for On Drugs, said 24-hour crisis intervention is On Drugs' most important service.

"Our main purpose is to deal with emergencies," he said.

The emergency service includes over-the-phone counseling and advice and an emergency dispatch service that sends staff members to an emergency scene.

On Drugs also offers a free drug analysis program and conducts drug education workshops free of charge for interested groups.

Hargrave said On Drugs offers short-term, confidential counseling for people who currently have a drug or alcohol problem.

"We help people who are already users," he said, "but the counseling is only a supportive mechanism."

"The people with problems have to try to help themselves," he said. On Drugs' services do not include long-term counseling or rehabilitation, but

they do provide a referral service to other agencies.

Included in the referral system are: the Mental Health Center, Counseling Services Inc., Alcoholics Anonymous and the DuBois Hospital Detoxification Unit.

Hargrave said that while he favors a detoxification program in Centre County, a system to reach people in the outlying areas is equally important.

"Services are not evenly distributed in Centre County," he said.

Cooke, whose primary job is community education, said the outlying area is not served because of a lack of money.

"Most rural counties have a money problem," she said. "Last year the Base Service Unit received no additional allocations because of inflation."

Cooke said the county also needs more therapists and Winger of the Counseling Service agreed.

"We need more workers in the area because of the time needed to rehabilitate a drug or alcohol user," Cooke said.

The Counseling Service provides outpatient counseling, psychiatric evaluation and in-patient rehabilitation primarily for alcohol users.

"Eighty per cent of our clients are alcohol users although a lot of them mix drugs," Winger said.

The Mental Health Center, located in Boucke, serves students who are just starting to use drugs or alcohol, according to Pilato.

He said heavily addicted students are referred to an agency, such as On Drugs.

Dr. Dave Brown, also from the Mental Health Center, said anyone with a drug crisis is sent to Danville Hospital because Philipsburg and DuBois Hospitals are just for alcohol-related cases.

Brown said he favors a comprehensive program that includes detoxification and a halfway house.

Hargrave agreed, saying a program for getting drug users back to a normal way of life is lacking in Centre County.

However, Brown said, the new programs always are responsive to the political and economic scenes.

At a recent meeting of the Centre Community Hospital's Board of Trustees, board member Jack E. Branigan said there are plans to provide psychiatric and addictive care at Mountainview.

However, he said, the scope of the needs is difficult to envision.

"We don't have a total grasp on the needs," Branigan said.

## Carter food stamp proposal passage seen

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An administration official predicts Congress will approve President Carter's proposal to issue free food stamps even though the Democratic party's top congressional farm spokesmen oppose it.

Under existing law, a family eligible for food stamps must buy some for cash before it can receive an additional allocation of free "bonus" stamps.

Under the proposal Carter sent Congress last week, there would be no purchase. An eligible family simply would be given the bonus stamps.

For example, some families of four now buy \$100 worth of stamps monthly with their own cash and get another \$66 worth of stamps free. Under Carter's

plan, the family would get the \$66 worth of stamps gratis, with no qualifying purchase.

Administration experts say about 7 million of the current 17.3 million food stamp beneficiaries would get smaller bonuses than they now receive or would be dropped from the program. Others would get unchanged or increased bonuses, and nearly 3 million additional people might enter the program.

Assistant Agriculture Secretary Carol Foreman said she thinks "we'll get a food stamp bill."

Administration officials are not seriously considering congressional proposals to operate a pilot test of the no-purchase plan before adopting it

nationwide, she said, despite opposition to the Carter plan from two powerful committee chairmen.

One is Thomas Foley, D-Wash., chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, who said in an interview: "I'm not persuaded this should be done without a study and demonstration project first."

His comments were mild compared to those of Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Herman Talmadge, D-Ga.

"Free food stamps is not reform of the program," he told a hearing. "It is destruction of the program."

"By simply issuing the amount of bonus value in free food stamps, elimination of the purchase requirement

makes a mockery of the food stamp program's nutritional purpose."

He said the program is designed to make sure an eligible family has an adequate diet: The family's purchased stamps plus the bonus stamps add up to enough to provide a nutritional diet, and all benefits can be spent only on food.

If the purchased stamps are dropped, Talmadge said, there is no assurance the cash saved will not be switched to other family bills.

If Congress moves to drop the purchase requirement, Talmadge said he'll push his own alternative. It would extend the existing stamp program for one year beyond its scheduled Sept. 30 expiration date.

## Economist says accord 'not inflationary'

## New steel pact okay with administration

WASHINGTON (AP) — The steel industry's new wage settlement appears in line with government expectations and is unlikely to be criticized as inflationary by the Carter administration, a government economist said yesterday.

"It appears to have come in at about what we expected," the economist said. "There doesn't seem to be anything shocking or unusual about it."

However, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, which reviews all major labor agreements but has no enforcement authority, said it will review the pact.

"We will ask the parties immediately to provide us with the precise terms of the contract and we will embark on a thorough analysis and attempt to cost it out," said Jack A. Meyer, the council's acting assistant director.

President Carter is expected to announce an anti-inflation program this month and encourage labor and management to consult voluntarily with the government on the possible inflationary impact of wage and price decisions.

The three-year contract, approved Saturday by the United Steelworkers union, includes a relatively modest wage gain that will raise the existing \$8.08 average hourly wage by 10 to 15 per cent over the life of the agreement.

Industry officials estimated that cost-of-living increases and fringe benefits, including stronger income security for senior workers, make the overall value of the package comparable to last year's auto workers' settlement. The auto workers won a three-year, 34 per cent boost in wages and benefits.

That would raise the steel industry's total hourly employment costs per worker, now \$12.60, by about \$4.

Higher steel prices are likely to follow. The industry suffered a dismal first quarter with at least three major producers sustaining losses.

"We all know that ultimately prices must cover costs," J. Bruce Johnston, vice president of U.S. Steel Corp., and the industry's chief negotiator, said after the contract was approved.

Arnold Weber, dean of the graduate

school of Industrial Administration at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh and former director of the government's now defunct Cost of Living Council, also said that it would probably have an upward effect on prices.

But he said, "It doesn't really seem stratospheric. Given the union's internal political factors and the need for a good settlement to preserve the no-strike bargaining format, it doesn't seem like a bad deal all around."

Government economists had forecast a year of moderate wage gains, with increases matching last year's 8 per cent average level. This would serve to sustain inflation but not increase it, said Meyer, of the wage-price council.

However, increases now described as moderate could become immoderate if inflation soars and boosts compensation via cost-of-living escalator clauses, which adjust negotiated wage increases upward as prices rise.

The steel contract provides wage increases of 80 cents an hour over three years in increments of 40 cents, 20 cents and 20 cents. Incentive pay for extra work will add another 10 cents, and the cost-of-living provision will add more as prices rise during the life of the agreement.

The contract covers 340,000 workers in

the nation's 10 biggest steel companies and is likely to be extended to 180,000 more workers in other steel plants. It was negotiated under an agreement that banned a nationwide strike and called instead for arbitration of any issues not resolved at the bargaining table.

While the contract includes what was described as "a major step" toward lifetime job security, it is far short of retiring Steelworkers president I.W. Abel's goal proclaimed at the start of negotiations, of "a job for life with a decent, respectable income for life."

Government economists said this is the area they will examine most carefully because the benefits are likely to be copied in other industries. The telephone workers begin bargaining for 500,000 workers later this year and also have made job and income security a key goal.

Steelworkers will receive beefed-up pensions and increased supplemental jobless benefits, which are provided on top of regular unemployment insurance.

Earlier retirement was provided for workers after age and years of service add up to 65, so long as they have 20 years seniority in the mills. The early retirees will be entitled to a \$300 monthly bonus — if they have been forced out by disability or extended layoffs.

## Ammerman to introduce bill against tax shelter

By PETE BARNES  
Collegian Staff Writer

Joseph S. Ammerman, congressman from the 23rd District, said in an interview Friday he is working to introduce a bill that would prohibit tobacco companies from using advertising as a tax shelter.

"It should discourage the industry from enticing other people into the habit," Ammerman said.

Ammerman said he supported the congressional Ethics Bill, citing changes that will be made in the franking privilege. He said last year, the Republican party printed \$250,000 worth of re-election material for GOP Congressmen and mailed it, under the franking privilege at a cost of \$2.5 million.

"If it's government business, then the franking privilege is legitimate; if it isn't government business, it isn't," he said.

The new requirements, he said, will limit anything being mailed under the franking privilege to government documents or publications.

Ammerman recently mailed several hundred calendars to people in the district, using the franking privilege.

"I think there the activity of a government product should be circulated," he said. He claimed, each member of the House is given 2,000 calendars, but he mailed only 850.

Ammerman said the House passed a bill that will increase funds for public works projects from \$2 billion to \$6 billion.

He added the House is undertaking an investigation to lower the eligibility requirements for the funds. The median income in State College is currently too high to qualify for these funds, local

officials have said.

Discussing proposals to change requirements in the food stamp program, Ammerman said some students fit into the category of needing food stamps because they cannot afford to spend much money on food.

"The proposal will apply the (proposed) standards to everybody. If the student meets the standards, he can get the food stamps," he said.

On the matter of federal aid to students, Ammerman said the cost of a college education today requires a substantial amount of support from the government in the form of grants and loans.

"In the past, this was sort of a scholarship prize situation — I think it's a necessity now," Ammerman said. He indicated he would look into the matter and support other congressmen's proposals.

Discussing energy problems, Ammerman said the country would have to utilize coal. He also said, however, that he would not support strip-mining on federal forest lands. All of the federal forest land in Pennsylvania is in the 23rd District, he said.

Ammerman said a bill is in committee that would establish a national strip-mining law. He added that he believes Pennsylvania's strip-mining law is adequate and that imposing a national law on the state law would require the state to "do the whole thing over again." He said he was working to exempt Pennsylvania from the law.

The Congress recently defeated the common situs bill, which would allow a single building trades union to close down a construction site even though its dispute might be with only one subcontractor at the project. Ammerman voted against the bill.

"The great majority of people in the district were

opposed to that bill," he said.

Ammerman said it is unfortunate that so many people turn to the federal government rather than local or state government for solving problems.

"A lot of people just assume that everything is done in Washington — Washington can't do everything," he said. "Government becomes much less personal, much more subject to the whims of bureaucrats, the farther it is removed from the people it deals with."

He cited a Pennsylvania mayor who wrote to him about a problem with the allocation of natural gas by the Public Utilities Commission.

"The Public Utilities Commission is in Harrisburg," Ammerman said.

He said he supported President Carter's economic proposals, including the increased aid for public works projects. He added, however, that he didn't think the tax structure could be changed this year.

He said the rebate Carter has proposed is the fastest way of putting money into the economy.

On his own political beliefs, he said, "I'm a Democrat not only by inheritance, but by belief. But I'm also a middle-of-the-roader in that I don't think the answer to everything is to spend money."

Ammerman said his first impression of Washington was that "unless work and activity is organized, it could overwhelm you."

"There's so much going on that there were a couple of times in the beginning I thought I was in a spin dryer," he said.

Aside from serving on the House Administrative Committee, Ammerman is a member of the House, Agricultural Committee and three of its subcommittees.



Joseph Ammerman

Photo by Chris Newkum