

# the daily Collegian

15¢

Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1978  
Vol. 78, No. 112 14 pages University Park, Pa. 16802  
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University

## Eastgate inspection set for Feb.

# Tenants may delay paying rents

By CORLISS BACHMAN and ANDY RATNER  
Daily Collegian Staff Writers

Eastgate tenants will be allowed to delay paying February's rent until after the Feb. 7 sheriff's sale which will determine the ownership of Eastgate Apartments, according to manager Gene Parenzan, who spoke at a tenant's meeting Monday night.  
A major inspection of the building will also be held after the sheriff's sale, said James Pettingill, State College Housing Code Enforcement officer.  
"I don't think you'll be forced to move in February," Parenzan told tenants. Pettingill said five Centre County inspectors will make a thorough check of the complex, and then "the management will be given a reasonable amount of time to repair damages. Maybe three months, six months."  
If Eastgate were to be condemned, he added, tenants would be given "a reasonable period of time to find a new place to stay."  
Tenants complained loudest about the lack of hot water and heat in many of their apartments. Seeing that these

problems are corrected will be the first priorities for the housing code office, Pettingill said.  
"The first thing we have to do is get the roofs and heaters fixed," Parenzan said.  
"Right now Parenzan has five maintenance men working on the long list of reported damages. Only one of them, however, is qualified to service the gas heating system, he said.  
"As a matter of fact, he's on the job now," Parenzan said at 8 Monday night.  
"I called the unemployment office Monday and last Friday," Parenzan said, "but they can't send me anyone trained to work with the gas. I have enough laborers."  
Several tenants at the meeting volunteered to help with the maintenance work. "If you would hire some people who live here, you'd have cheap labor," Dan Schack (8th-advertising) said.  
"I appreciate that," Parenzan said. "I'm in a bind now, though, because until we know which way we're going (after the sheriff's sale) I won't know how many to hire."

Several tenants were worried that they would be forced to pay for damages to their apartments that they did not cause.  
"I have no idea where all the original damage reports are," Parenzan said. "The former management cleaned out the files before I got here."  
Organization of Town Independent Students (OTIS) representative Mike Popcke reminded his fellow tenants of the importance of keeping a notarized copy of their damage reports.  
Throughout the meeting tenants argued that because of the change in management, their leases are no longer binding. OTIS representative Marty Scarano said the lease is not null and void, however. Tenants could be freed from their contracts only "if I deemed the apartments unfit for human habitation," Pettingill said.  
As it stands now, tenants will have to go to court to regain \$43,000 in security deposits taken by Rojaj Management Co. when they left Eastgate early in January. OTIS will wait until after the sheriff's sale to decide if they will file a

class-action suit against Rojaj on behalf of the Eastgate tenants.  
"There's still an outside chance that Rojaj may retain the property," Scarano said, "so court action will have to wait."  
The 60 or 70 tenants at the meeting last night made the office noisy and crowded. Popcke asked tenants to elect one or two representatives per floor of their buildings so smaller group meetings could be more productive. The next tenants meeting has tentatively been scheduled for February 8.  
Popcke also said he will propose at the next OTIS meeting the formation of a sub-committee for housing affairs. Representatives would be from tenants' unions from all student apartment complexes in State College.  
Student tenants from Laurel Glen and complexes owned by A. W. & Sons have already begun to organize to fight rent hikes and poor housing conditions.  
"These things have been overlooked for too long," Popcke said. "The ball is rolling all over town now, and we can't let it stop."  
— See related story, page 3.



State College Housing Code enforcement officer James Pettingill will conduct a major inspection of Eastgate Apartments in several weeks. If Pettingill says he thinks Eastgate is "unfit for human habitation," it will have to be condemned, he said.

# Union vote, labor suit seen in cab drivers dispute

By KAREN LYNCH  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

Employees of the Golden Cab Co. of State College will vote within 30 days on union membership with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.  
Also in the next month, union lawyers plan to file suit with the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board against company owner Kermeil E. Tressler because of the recent firing of a cab driver.  
Greg Evans, a company driver for the past five years, said he was fired Jan. 2 because he was trying to unionize. He said Tressler used an

argument Evans had with Tressler as grounds for the firing.  
The labor relations board recently cited Tressler for unfair labor practices in a similar case involving the firing of an employee two years ago. John Strand, who said he was fired because of his involvement in previous unionization attempts, said Tressler has been ordered to rehire him. He said Tressler so far has refused to obey the board.  
The labor board is also computing the amount of back pay the cab company owes him, Strand said. Strand was fired Jan. 20, 1976.  
Tressler and some of his employees formed a

bargaining unit at a labor board hearing Monday. The hearing decided which of the 23 employees may vote in the coming union election.  
Eighteen drivers and two radio dispatchers are eligible to vote. Three "supervisory employees" were omitted from the list.  
Employees hired after the hearing but before the union election may not vote. This practice protects both the employer and the workers and keeps the employer from hiring new people and inducing them to vote non-union, hearing examiner Forrest Myers said.  
Since the employees filed their application to

unionize on Dec. 15, 11 employees have quit or been fired from the company.  
They've left for "various reasons," driver Ben Nead said, "but they feel if they can do something for minimum wage, why bust your ass for a buck seventy?"  
Several drivers said they do not bring in minimum wage even with tips included. Tressler pays his drivers \$1.70 per hour and estimates they also earn 60 cents per hour in tips.  
Though this sum does not meet the new \$2.65 minimum wage, Tressler says his company's gross annual income does not meet the minimum set in the federal wage law, according to em-

ployee Madge Ludwig. Tressler says he's therefore not required to raise his employees' pay.  
Tressler began deducting taxes based on the 60 cent tip figure in the beginning of January, the drivers said, further reducing their earnings.  
The Public Utilities Commission awarded the Golden Cab Co. a rate hike last August which Tressler had requested because of increased salary and business costs, Nead said.  
Tressler would not comment on these issues, and no official negotiations between Tressler and his employees can begin until the election is held.

## Flu shots recommended again

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Government influenza advisers Monday recommended a national immunization campaign against the Russian flu which was first identified in this country last week.  
If Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano approves the recommendation, two vaccines would be produced for several "high risk" groups thought to be most vulnerable to Influenza A-U.S.S.R.-1977.  
But one adviser, Dr. William Elsea, Fulton County, Ga. health commissioner, referred to last winter's ill-fated swine flu immunization campaign and warned: "A large proportion of the public and some professionals think we have cried wolf before."  
"Crying wolf is what you do when there is no wolf," responded Dr. June Osborn of the University of Wisconsin. "We do have a wolf. We

just don't know how tame that wolf is."  
The Soviet flu — which actually may have come from mainland China — has been identified among Cheyenne, Wyo., high school students. Government health officials said the Soviet flu was no more severe in terms of fever and other effects than other flu bugs.  
Guillain-Barre Syndrome, a disease which causes paralysis or death, occurred among some persons vaccinated against swine flu during the Ford administration. The outbreak resulted in the program's failure, with government-sponsored free shot clinics closed or without patients.  
The panel recommended a vaccine be produced for persons under age 24 with cystic fibrosis, heart disease or other chronic illness. Children and young adults are least expected to have immunity.

A vaccine containing protection against as many as three other flu strains if necessary would be prepared for all other persons, with priority given to adults with chronic illness and persons over age 65.  
But Osborn, vice chairman of a government-assembled panel of doctors and scientists, warned Califano must consider questions of legal liability for vaccine-caused illness.  
Dr. David Karzon of Vanderbilt Medical School said doctors are having trouble getting volunteers for testing the vaccine due to last winter's problems with the swine flu vaccine.  
Even researchers conducting the experiments "are in a vulnerable position with regard to legal protection," said Karzon.  
The first tests of vaccine on humans could begin in March.

## Safety lacking for earth orbit Carter to ask halt to satellites

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter said Monday he will ask the Soviet Union to stop launching nuclear-powered earth orbiting satellites unless "fail safe methods" can be found to insure no radioactive material from them reaches earth.  
Carter, describing how the United States monitored a Soviet nuclear-powered spy satellite that crashed in northern Canada last week, said more rigid safety precautions are needed.  
"We would be glad to forego the deployment of any such satellites altogether and will pursue that option along with the Soviet Union," he said.  
Asked if he would try to dissuade the Kremlin from putting more nuclear reactors into space, Carter said, "Yes, certainly in earth orbit, I think this is something we should explore."  
He said attempts should be made to insure that no radioactive material from such satellites reaches Earth and "if we cannot evolve those fail-safe methods,

then I think there ought to be a total prohibition against earth-orbiting satellites."  
"I would favor at this moment an agreement with the Soviets to prohibit earth-orbiting satellites with atomic radiation material."  
Carter said America's last nuclear-powered satellite was launched in 1965.  
In his second news conference this year, Carter also was asked several questions about Republican David Marston, the former U.S. attorney from Philadelphia who was ousted this month with the president's approval.  
Although many people have criticized Carter's handling of the case, since Marston was reportedly investigating Democratic Reps. Joshua Eilberg and Daniel Flood when he was fired, Carter stood by his actions.  
"I see nothing improper in the handling of the case," he said, adding that it did not conflict with his campaign promise to remove politics from appointments of judges and U.S. attorneys.  
Carter said he has no regrets about taking a telephone call last November from Eilberg, who asked that Marston's removal be "expedited." The president said he routinely gets requests on appointments, and if the situation occurred again, "I would do the same." But he also repeated that he did not know when he took the call that Eilberg was under investigation.  
On the Middle East, Carter said he will decide later this week what weapons he will ask Congress to sell to Middle East nations, including Egypt. That means the decision will be made before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's weekend visit.

Carter also said he does not think Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin authorized a new settlement at Shiloh on the West Bank of the Jordan, although administration officials said he sent Begin a letter asking him to make sure no settlement is established at the site, where archeological digging is going on.  
On other subjects Carter said:  
— If any element of his tax cut-tax reform program is modified "it can destroy the balance." He said his proposal to cut taxes by \$25 billion means a reduction three times the size of Social Security tax increases this year.  
— As an anti-inflation measure, he is asking business and labor voluntarily to hold wage and price hikes below the average increases they got for the last two years.  
— He sees no need at this time to invoke Taft-Hartley in the nationwide coal strike. Under Taft-Hartley, the president may order workers back to their jobs for a cooling off period.  
— While he deplores an American Nazi Party plan to march through the predominantly Jewish Chicago suburb of Skokie, courts have ruled the Nazi have a right to free speech and "I don't have any inclination to pursue it further."  
— If American farmers got their demand for 100 percent parity, it would add \$20 billion to \$25 billion to the federal budget and make food prices "extraordinarily high." He said the demand is "not well founded."  
— He has no plan to reinstate a program under which Mexican workers could enter the country to work for stated periods of time.

## Won't order miners to work, Carter says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Carter said Monday he has no immediate plans to seek a back-to-work order against striking soft coal miners, but he has initiated new measures to conserve the nation's dwindling coal supplies.  
Federal mediators, meanwhile, sought to convince negotiators for the United Mine Workers and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association to return to the bargaining table in an effort to end the eight-week walkout.  
With some areas of the nation facing a

coal shortage within the next 30 days, Carter was asked during a news conference if he intended to seek a Taft-Hartley injunction ordering the union back to work for 90 days.  
"I see no immediate prospect of having to exercise Taft-Hartley provisions," he replied. "It only provides for the president to intercede if national security is endangered. We certainly have not arrived at that yet."  
Carter said he had discussed the problem earlier in the day with Energy

Secretary James Schlesinger and concluded there are some steps the administration can take to avoid a national emergency.  
He said he has ordered a cutback of power to the nation's three gaseous diffusion plants, which produce atomic reactor fuel. Energy Department officials said they were preparing for a cutback that would free enough electricity to serve up to 2 million people.  
He also called for conservation in snowbound sections of the country

"because transportation won't let even the available supplies come into these regions."  
Chief federal mediator Wayne L. Horvitz told reporters he was talking to both union and industry officials by telephone in an effort to set up a new meeting.  
The strike, soon to be the longest in the union's history, began Dec. 6. Talks collapsed Sunday when the two sides were unable to narrow their differences over wages and other economic issues.

# Laetrile research only complicates issue further

By BARBARA KLEIN and PAM STEIN  
Daily Collegian Staff Writers

Editor's note: This story is the second of three articles about laetrile and its effects. Tomorrow: A patient deals with laetrile.  
There is no doubt that laetrile is a controversial form of cancer treatment. However, the controversy actually results from the research (or lack of research) on the laetrile itself.  
Experiments have been performed by both the pro- and anti-laetrile factions. The conclusions of these experiments have been questioned.  
The major research in determining the effectiveness of laetrile against cancer has been conducted at New York City's Sloan-Kettering Memorial Cancer Center. One such test studied laetrile's effectiveness in combating spontaneous mammary cancer in mice. The mice were treated with amounts of one to two grams of laetrile per kilogram of body weight. The tests showed the spread of cancer was inhibited and the animals' general state of health improved. The results of this experiment conducted by Kanematsu Sugira have never been duplicated.

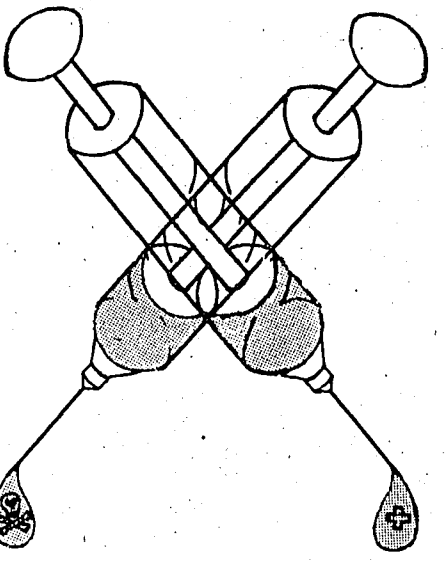
The National Cancer Society and the Food and Drug Administration state that before human testing can begin on any potential anti-cancer drug, its toxic qualities must be demonstrated against a variety of tumors in experimental animals (mice and rats) or in cancer cells grown in tissue culture.  
The American Cancer Society claims that Sloan-Kettering conducted an exhaustive study on laetrile between 1973 and 1977 and found laetrile had no effect on cancer. Yet the National Cancer Institute claims that laetrile has never been able to pass preliminary tests and as a result clinical tests have never been conducted.  
Dr. Dean Burke, former head of the National Cancer Institute, recently said "I don't know whether laetrile is any good or how good it is, but I believe it should be tested so we can find out. So far, all the actions of the Food and Drug Administration have been based on prejudice, ignorance and superstition." Burke's statement appeared in a 1974 edition of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.  
"Just as laetrile has not been proven effective, it has not been proven harm-

less," said the American Cancer Society.  
"Legalization of laetrile, even as a placebo treatment (an inert medication given to soothe the patient), supports the 'make-believe' that it is a legitimate therapy. It leads to the further danger that it will be chosen as an alternative therapy over proven cancer treatments."  
Other experiments have been conducted throughout the United States and Europe which indicate that laetrile has positive effects on cancer.  
According to Burke, the Pasteur Institute in Paris maintained a human cancer strain in mice. The use of B-17, Laetrile, increased their life span and delayed their tumor growth.  
At the Southern Research Institute in Birmingham, Alabama, mice bearing lung cancer received 400 milligrams of laetrile per kilogram of body weight. These mice also showed an increased life span.  
An American Cancer Society publication says, "It is the Society's position that the public has a right to protection in an area — medical treatment — where they cannot have

sufficient knowledge to protect themselves against quackery."  
The FDA, in compliance with the American Cancer Society's stand, stated that laetrile is an unapproved form of treatment and its manufacture, distribution and sale in interstate commerce is illegal.  
Various proponents of laetrile, including The National Health Federation, The International Association of Cancer Victims and Friends, The Cancer Control Society and the Committee for Freedom of Choice in Cancer Therapy, have been instrumental in the legalization of laetrile in several states. The Committee of Freedom of Choice in Cancer Therapy has been influential in court rulings. They claim a membership of 25,000, of whom 1,200 are physicians.  
Those states which recently changed their policy concerning the legalization of laetrile are Alaska, Florida, Indiana, Texas, Nevada, Arizona and Washington.  
Pennsylvania supports the FDA rulings. However, a legalization bill has passed the Senate and is before the Health and Welfare Committee in the House of Representatives.

The testimony given in Harrisburg by anti-laetrile groups was based primarily on the opinion that laetrile provides only false hope to cancer victims. They also raised the question of why contributions should be spent on investigating a drug that is thought to be ineffective, when there is treatment available that is known to be useful in the control of cancer.  
Advocates of the legalization of laetrile contend that it is a matter of consumer choice and, at the very least, it is the opinion of many physicians that laetrile may be worthless but it is still harmless.

**Powderpuff snow**  
Snow returns today, but since temperatures only will reach the low 20s, the snow should be light and powdery, causing a small nuisance with accumulation of an inch or two at most. Winds will pick up a bit later today, with occasional flurries possible tonight and Wednesday, as the low drops to 8 tonight and the high reaches the upper teens tomorrow.



Consequently, Sloan-Kettering Institute issued a statement saying the results of the tests were leaked to the press and were inaccurate. Chester Stock, spokesman for the Institute, said the experiments went badly because of clumsy injection procedures.