

# Common interest basis for peace

By LORRAINE RYAN  
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

If the Israelis and Arabs try to realize their many common aspirations and interests together, there is a basis for lasting peace, said award-winning Israeli author and lecturer Amnon Shamosh last night.

"People on both sides have begun to understand the importance of peace and cooperation between Arab and Jew in order to answer the needs of all the peoples of the region," he said. Shamosh addressed a public meeting sponsored by Yachad at the HUB.

More immediately, Shamosh said that there are many opportunities for mutual cooperation between Egypt and Israel in light of the peace initiatives between the two nations.

"Egyptians need more irrigated land for farming, and there are many Israelis with the skills to help them. But Egypt has water, which Israel needs, so this is where cooperation would really be useful," he said.

Shamosh said that the next step in the peace process begun by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin must be the resolution of the Palestinian question.

"Jews who have experienced the diaspora (exile) should understand and care about the feelings of the Palestinian people; it is an experience we share," he said.

Shamosh said he closely identified

with the Israeli labor party's stand on the Palestinian issue. He believes that the West Bank and Gaza strip should be demilitarized and given to the Palestinians, except certain areas of strategic importance.

In order to ensure against any military movement by the Palestinians, settlements would be built and maintained along the Jordan valley. Shamosh said he

thinks that because the majority of the population of Jordan is Palestinian, the Palestinians on the West Bank would identify with Jordan.

"Jordan was created from a partitioned Palestine, so the Jordanians, for the most part, are Palestinians, they are one and the same," he said.

He added that he did not think an

autonomous Palestinian state on the West Bank could stand alone, but that it had to be linked with Jordan to flourish. But Shamosh admitted that many other details must be worked out before this plan could be implemented, such as the question of who would get East Jerusalem, a place of importance to Judaism, Islam and Christianity, and already an emotional issue.

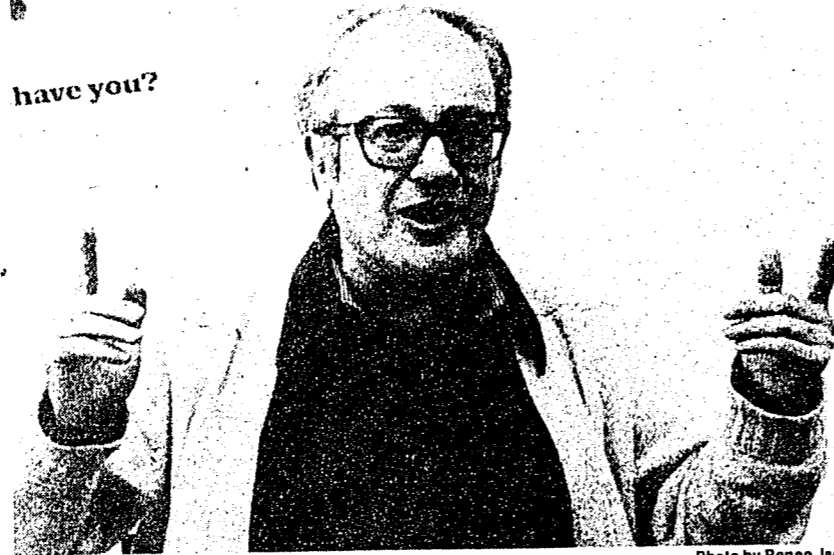
"But most important of all, the Palestinian people, like the Jewish people, need a place on earth to express their own identity as fully as possible," he said.

"I am really optimistic about the prospects for peace with Egypt, and maybe someday soon with our other neighbors and with the Palestinians," he said, adding, "you must try hard to understand each other's problems and circumstances; only then can you begin to build a lasting peace."

Shamosh was born in Aleppo, Syria in 1929, and his family emigrated to Israel, then Palestine, in 1938. He is a founding member of Kibbutz Maayan Barukh on the Lebanese border.

He is a novelist and short story writer, and was a recipient of two awards for his work last year — the Jerusalem Agnon Prize for Literature, and the Prime Minister's Literary Prize. So far, only one of his books has been translated into English, "My Sister The Bride." He speaks Hebrew, Arabic, French and English.

have you?



Israeli author Amnon Shamosh said both Israelis and Arabs have begun to realize that cooperation between the two sides is in the interest of all people in the Middle East. Shamosh told an audience in the HUB that there are many opportunities for cooperation between Israel and Egypt because of recent peace initiatives.

## First humans to enter building since accident

# Officials release krypton from TMI reactor

MIDDLETOWN, Pa. (AP) — Officials began releasing a small amount of krypton gas from Three Mile Island on yesterday paving the way for human entry into the contaminated reactor containment building for the first time in more than a year.

Two engineers are scheduled to enter the radiation-drenched building for about 20 minutes on tonight. The pair, who will be dressed in air masks and protective clothing, will be the first humans to enter the building since the reactor was crippled in a March 1979 accident.

Metropolitan Edison, the plant operator, said the engineers will survey building and equipment conditions, as well as the level of radioactive contamination.

Met Ed said the technical information will help it make further plans for cleaning up the contaminated site. In addition, the engineers will report on how much additional data can be collected from the facility.

During the accident, hundreds of thousands of gallons of radioactive water flooded the floor of the containment building. Since then, technicians have had

to rely on instrument readings and limited television inspections to find out about conditions inside the sealed building.

A total of 25 curies of krypton 85 was to be released from the double-doored airlock, which leads to the containment, yesterday and today.

Most of the gas will be released when the engineers leave from the airlock after their visit. About one-twentieth of a curie will be released in preparation for the entry.

Met Ed said operating nuclear plants normally release about 1,000 curies of noble gases each month with no detectable health effects. The crippled reactor currently releases about 100 curies a month.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission said a bystander at the plant boundary would be exposed to no more than .7 millirem of radiation to the skin and a .008 millirem whole-body dose.

Met Ed said the whole-body exposure compares to about one hour of exposure from natural background radiation.

The NRC said the two engineers entering the con-

tainment building will receive whole-body exposures of no more than one rem of radioactivity. Federal safety rules permit exposures of up to three rems during a three-month period or five rems in a year.

The amount of krypton to be released this week is tiny compared to the magnitude of a krypton venting proposal now being considered by the NRC.

That proposal, which is vehemently opposed by people living near the plant, involves the release of 50,000 curies of krypton into the air. Met Ed said the venting is crucial if cleanup is to proceed.

The current release is being pumped out of the airlock through a small pipe and released from the plant's two-story auxiliary building.

Under the venting proposal, krypton would be released over a six-to-eight week period through a stack at the top of the 200-foot containment building.

The Unit 2 reactor at Three Mile Island was severely damaged last year when equipment failures and human error combined to melt some of its radioactive fuel.

# Doctors give up search for cause of epidemic

By BERNADETTE EYLER  
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Doctors at Ritenour Health Center and Centre Community Hospital have given up the search for the cause of the illness that affected more than 100 students in the North Halls residence area over the weekend of April 11-13.

Food poisoning had first been suspected because the majority of students stricken were from North Halls and had common symptoms of vomiting, nausea and diarrhea.

"Searching for the cause of an outbreak is like building a jigsaw puzzle — after you put together a few pieces you can make a guess," said Dr. John A. Hargleroad, director of University Health Services. "Perhaps to label it as food poisoning was a little premature."

Hargleroad said yesterday that a viral infection is now suspected as the cause of the illness for the following reasons:

- Tests on food and water samples

from Warnock Dining Hall uncovered no disease-causing organisms.

- Many students who were sick did not eat in the dining hall.
- There was a continuation and spread of the illness after the initial outbreak.
- The symptoms of a viral gastroenteritis are nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.
- Viral infections are often restricted to one area.

"There is no specific treatment for gastroenteritis," Hargleroad said. "It runs its course; there isn't anything you can do."

The search for the cause of the outbreak has been discontinued because Ritenour lacks the technology necessary to run tests to detect viral infections, he said.

"It isn't practical to run anymore tests," Hargleroad said. "It's not an epidemic; everybody was over it and well in a day."

# Movie prompts Saudis to expel British ambassador

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (UPI) — Saudi Arabia, angered by British television's screening of a film depicting the execution of a Saudi princess and the beheading of her lover for adultery, yesterday ordered the British ambassador to leave the country.

The British Foreign Office in London expressed its regret over the Saudi's diplomatic action, saying the government had no power to censor the film.

Public Broadcasting stations in the United States will show the film May 12.

Saudi government sources said in a decision adopted by the Cabinet Tuesday, Saudi Arabia has "instructed the kingdom's ambassador-designate to Britain to postpone the presentation of his credentials, a fact which invalidates the presence of the British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia (James Craig)."

The Foreign Office spokesman said it was not yet known when Craig would return to London but stressed it did not amount to a break in diplomatic relations and the two nations would continue to maintain embassies in each other's capital.

The Saudi government has also "reviewed the Saudi-British economic relations, particularly the position of the British companies operating in Saudi Arabia," the sources said. Some unconfirmed reports said major British contracts would not be renewed once their terms expired.

"It is most unfortunate," a British

Foreign Office statement said, "that Anglo-Saudi relations should be damaged by a film for which the British government was in no way responsible and which it could not prevent being shown on British television or elsewhere."

The controversial \$430,000 movie, "Death of a Princess," dramatized the 1977 public execution of Princess Mishal, 19, the granddaughter of Prince Mohammed Bin Abdel Aziz, brother of Saudi Arabia's King Khaled.

The veiled princess, said to have fallen in love with a fellow student after being married to a cousin in an arranged match, was convicted of adultery and the violation of Saudi laws dealing with relations between members of royalty and commoners.

The princess was shot to death in a public parking lot. Her lover was forced to watch the shooting and was then beheaded. Under Islamic law, the penalty for adultery is death.

The film, jointly produced by PBS station WGBH of Boston and Britain's independent ATV, was aired in London April 9 despite strong protests by Saudi government that said the film "desecrates the principles of Islamic Sharia (laws)."

After the film was shown in Britain, King Khaled was reportedly furious and threatened a total break in diplomatic relations with Britain and any other country showing the film.

