

the daily Collegian

15¢

Monday, April 28, 1980
Vol. 80, No. 161 18 pages University Park, Pa. 16802
Published by Students of The Pennsylvania State University



This child was in the midst of the 25,000 people present at the anti-nuclear power rally in Washington, D.C., Saturday.

Nuclear power protesters march

By PHILIP GUTIS
Daily Collegian Staff Writer
WASHINGTON, D.C. — More than 25,000 anti-nuclear supporters rallied in a steady cold rain Saturday here as featured speakers and musicians called for a moratorium on nuclear power.
A shivering, drenched crowd marched from the Capitol Building, down Constitution Avenue to the Washington Monument shouting, "One, two, three, four — we don't want to go to war; five, six, seven, eight — we don't want to radiate" and "What do we want? No nukes! When do we want it? Now!"
When the marchers reached the monument, they stood under makeshift shelters and blankets listening to many speakers, including Barry Commoner and Dr. Helen Caldicott, call for an end to nuclear power use in the United States and military adventurism abroad.
Commoner, a presidential candidate from the Citizens Party, said the country must choose solar power if it ever wants peace and harmony with nature.
"Here we are again at the crossroads of the country, at a place where the country must decide which road to take; the road to the sun and peace or the road to radiation and war," he said.
Caldicott, an Australian doctor and head of Physicians

for Social Responsibility, talked about the atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki and said, "We're in the hands of very irresponsible men."
Speakers also included Native Americans, who said their lands are being "plundered" by the nuclear energy industry seeking uranium.
The morale of the crowd rose as featured musicians Pete Seeger, John Hall, Holly Near, Bonnie Raitt and Blood, Sweat and Tears appeared and made pleas for the end of nuclear power.
Seeger, opening with "No nukes is good nukes, we shall not be overcome!" called for all men and women — young, old, black, white, city, country, straight and gay to "split wood, not atoms."
One of the most moving moments of the rally occurred when the audience joined Hall, Bonnie Raitt and Bright Morning Star in singing "Power."
"Just give me the warm power of the sun . . . please take all your atomic poison power away."
The sponsor of the rally, the Coalition for a Non-Nuclear World, lists its major concerns as stopping nuclear power, eliminating nuclear weapons, using only safe energy, having full employment and honoring Native American treaties.

Vance to resign due to disagreement over Iran

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance, the only top adviser to President Carter to disagree with the rescue operation in Iran, is resigning, administration officials told The Associated Press last night.
Vance's resignation, which is considered imminent, is certain to add to President Carter's problems following the collapse of the mission in a remote desert in Iran.
"They had a good relationship, but both the president and the secretary concluded it was impossible for him to function as secretary of state," said a senior administration official, who refused to be identified.
Vance could not be reached immediately for comment.
Vance was the only member of the National Security Council who opposed the operation, the official said. But afterward, he supported the administration in explaining the operation to foreign governments.
Vance's disagreement over the military venture was only one of a series of setbacks for the soft-spoken former Wall Street lawyer, whose approach to foreign policy was one of conciliation, rather than confrontation.
Again and again, he ended up on the short end of power struggles with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the determined anti-Soviet national security adviser who played a prominent role in drawing the United States away from detente with the Russians.
There was no immediate indication of who would take Vance's place. He had said he would be leaving at the end of the four-year presidential term, even if Carter is re-elected, and Warren M. Christopher, the deputy secretary of state, has been considered a leading prospect to succeed him.

A theory has persisted from the start that Brzezinski, like Kissinger, would like to move from the national security adviser's job to secretary of state. But last month, Brzezinski told a women's Democratic group that his choice for a new secretary was Christopher, a slight Los Angeles lawyer who served in the Justice Department during the Johnson administration.
Christopher recently has taken on a number of travel missions that normally would have been Vance's, including efforts to persuade European leaders to support Carter's economic sanctions against Iran and against the Soviet Union for the Soviets' intervention in Afghanistan.
Vance, 63, is a veteran of the Democratic foreign policy establishment whose international views underwent a major shift during the Vietnam war. A former deputy defense secretary, he became a quiet advocate of conciliation and a low-keyed approach to world problems.
One of his principal interests, a transition to black rule in Rhodesia, was accomplished largely through the offices of the British government. But in arms control and human rights, Vance saw once-favored Carter policies take a back seat to growing confrontation with the Soviet Union.
While Brzezinski, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and other key advisers to Carter were prominent in the aftermath of the rescue attempt, there was no sign of Vance, even though he quietly worked pre-dawn hours at the State Department directing notification to foreign governments and consultations with key members of Congress.

Student backs Carter's decision

By DEBBIE PETERS
Daily Collegian Staff Writer
A University student who is a former member of the Green Berets said President Carter made the right decision in attempting to rescue the American hostages in Iran.
Herb Frick (8th-earth sciences) said that although the rescue mission was a failure, Carter "had the right timing, and we should back him 100 percent on this."
Although many people criticized the rescue attempt because of the risks involved, Frick said he thinks Carter made the right choice.
"There were different methods (of rescuing the hostages) available to them" once they entered the city, Frick said. "The Blue Light unit (of the Green Berets) are highly-trained commandos. They could have used submachine guns with silencers, and they'd be in there and have the hostages out before they (the Iranians) even knew what happened. If you weigh the alternatives we have, it doesn't leave you much choice," he said.
The plan was "not an act of war, really," Frick said. "They call it a 'snatch mission.'
"This country will be going through really hard times in the next three years. The Third World countries are becoming a battleground between the United States and Russia," Frick said. With the Soviets supporting revolutions anywhere for any reason, "before long, we won't be able to ignore the problem anymore."
"I have a real sense of national pride,"

Frick said, adding that he thinks everyone should spend a little time in the service.
Frick said he was disturbed by the attitude of many of the students on campus toward the world situation.
"It's like they're blind to what's really going on in the world. I think they should wake up."
He said he believes that people who graduate from the University and plan on "reaping the rewards of our society should be willing to put something into it first." The experience would be "good for them — and good for the country," he said.
"If students don't know what they're doing — now or when they graduate — I encourage them to go in the service," Frick said. "I'd like to see how brave they are. I dare them."
The members of the Green Berets, a counter-insurgency army group, have "a lot of very high self-esteem. They're all volunteers," Frick said. "I hate the way people categorize the Green Beret. I wouldn't say they're bloodthirsty, as people like to say. They're very intelligent, dedicated, professional and highly patriotic individuals."
Frick was part of the Special Forces until five years ago, when he was involved in a hit-and-run accident while returning to the North Carolina base where he was stationed. Doctors thought he would be permanently handicapped and for two years he walked in a cast. He has, however, regained most of the use of his leg, Frick said if not for the ac-

cident he would probably still be in. Although Frick would willingly have gone with the rescue crew if he had still been a part of the Green Beret, he said, "I consider myself lucky that I didn't have to go. I hope we never really have to get into a war. I don't like to see anybody die."
During Frick's period of service, he was constantly training for anything, he said.
"It wouldn't be uncommon to go out in the field for one or two months at a time. It's nothing to be woken up in the middle of the night and fly to Idaho and parachute into a lake."
Survival training involved living off the land in unfamiliar territory with only a map and no food, Frick said, adding that eating snakes was sometimes necessary.
Becoming a member of the Green Berets took a full year of testing and training, Frick said. He began with basic, then infantry training, followed by jump school. He had to next take a Special Forces qualifications course. Out of the 150 people who began the course, only 28 graduated and became members of the Special Forces, Frick said.
Frick was a weapons specialist in the unit, the best in his class. He worked with a great variety of weapons: machine guns, submachine guns, rockets, pistols and mortars. During his training he fired weapons from every country and every period of history since the beginning of the century.

Bus drivers and CATA conclude contract talks

By CINDY COX
Daily Collegian Staff Writer
The Centre Area Transportation Authority is close to signing a contract with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 1203-B, both CATA and union officials said Friday.
"At the request of CATA management, the state mediator — Edward Tobias, and CATA's labor consultant — Forbes McCann, and myself met with members of the union executive committee and their union representative and have successfully concluded the contract negotiations for 1980-81," CATA General Manager Vernon Lyght said.
Lyght said after the meeting Wednesday. "It was the feeling of all present

that all questions had been answered and CATA is presently waiting for the signed document."
The union negotiators said they would take the agreement back to the rank and file for a vote, Lyght said.
"All parties were confident there would be no more problems," he said.
An unfair labor charge filed by the local on April 14 will probably be declared mute if the contract is signed, Lyght said. The union charged that CATA refused to execute a collective bargaining agreement reached Jan. 24.
"Hopefully there will be no more further need for legal action by either party," Lyght said.
Local President Christine Catalano said the union will vote on the contract early this week.
"We're still working things out," she said. "But we're a lot closer to an agreement than before."
The union has not yet withdrawn the unfair labor charge, Catalano said. However, if the contract is signed, she agreed that the charge will probably be withdrawn.
"We have to sign a contract sooner or later," Catalano said. "I think we're very close."

Economist calls policies 'failure'

Editor's Note: John Kenneth Galbraith, a noted author, teacher of economics at Harvard and Princeton universities and former ambassador to India during John F. Kennedy's presidency, appeared on campus recently to speak for presidential candidate Edward M. Kennedy. The following is an interview with Galbraith by Daily Collegian staff writer Chris Delmastro, edited for length and clarity.

One only has to look at the statistics. COLLEGIAN: Are these "failures" of policy makers or "failures" of economics?
GALBRAITH: Failures of policy makers. We should hold our policy makers responsible for getting results. We shouldn't excuse them when they fail. There is no problem of economic policy that cannot, with enough energy, be solved. So that what we've had from the Carter



John Kenneth Galbraith

Interview

COLLEGIAN: What do you think are the most serious economic problems facing the nation today?
GALBRAITH: Inflation. There's no question about it and more than that the problem of how one cures inflation without creating the equal and opposite evil of a recession and a lot of unemployment.
COLLEGIAN: What role has the Carter administration's policies played in these problems?
GALBRAITH: We've had 3 1/2 years of Mr. Carter so far and his economists. They have promised each year to bring down the rate of inflation — each year it has increased until now we're having the highest inflation rate that we've ever had in peace time. When you ask me what role they have played, I'd say it has been one of consistent and continuing failure. This isn't a matter of opinion.

policy makers is a long list of apologies and alibis.
COLLEGIAN: Where do you think Carter's proposed policies will lead our economy if he is re-elected? For example, balancing the budget?
GALBRAITH: All we have to go on is the record and the record has been one of continuing and worsening inflation, with the possibility now of combining inflation with a quite serious depression. We saw on April 15 the closing down of the Ford plants in New Jersey. The automobile industry is working way below capacity. The steel industry is in very bad shape. We are suffering already from a policy that combines inflation with industrial deterioration. There's no excuse for this.
COLLEGIAN: Through your support of wage and price controls, you have been divergent from con-

ventional fiscal and monetary policy as a means to deal with inflation in a modern capitalistic society. What would be your program?
GALBRAITH: Inflation is a serious enough problem so that you have to use all available measures. You need to take some of the heat out of the energy market by using less gasoline. You have to have a conservative budget. This is part of the game.
You have to keep some restraints on bank lending — monetary policy. That's part of the game, although you

do not want these ridiculously high interest rates. You must have a system of mandatory wage and price controls, because those are the practical alternatives to using unemployment as the way of keeping down prices.
The reason that the trade unions are willing to accept a system of wage and price controls is that they see that the one thing worse than controls is preventing inflation by having a lot of people without jobs.
Continued on Page 6.