

# Columbia Missourian

69th Year — No. 305

Good Morning! It's Thursday, Sept. 15, 1977

2 Sections — 28 Pages — 15 Cents

## In town today

9 a.m. Boone County Court meets, County-City Building, fifth floor, court chambers.  
2:40 p.m. "Roots," second half of episode No. 1, Waters Auditorium, University, free.  
7 p.m. Lecture, Budgeting and Saving, Memorial Union Auditorium, University, free.  
7:30 and 9:30 p.m. "God," a play by Woody Allen, Studio Theatre, basement of Gentry Hall, University, 25 cents.  
8 p.m. Boone County Planning and Zoning Commission meets, County-City Building, fifth floor, court chambers.  
9 p.m. "Clarence: A Teen-age Melodrama," Gladstone Manufacturing Co., adults \$1, children under 10 free.

**Exhibits**  
See Sunday's Vibrations magazine for continuing exhibit schedules.

Movie listings on page 15A

## Insight Carter plan may assist Missouri

By Randy McConnell  
Washington reporting program

WASHINGTON — If Congress approves intact the Carter administration's welfare plan, Missouri's share of welfare costs would decline sharply, payments to low-income families would increase and persons now ineligible would likely be added to welfare rolls.

As presented by Carter Aug. 6, the plan's \$4,200 minimum annual payment represents an increase of more than 20 per cent over the \$3,428 Missouri now allows for a family of four with no income.

The Carter proposal would replace the aid for dependent children, supplemental security income and food stamp programs with lump-sum cash payments. The able-bodied poor in many cases, however, would have to work in a mammoth public jobs program to continue receiving any benefits.

That \$3,428 now received by a Missouri welfare family consists of \$2,040 in AFDC and \$1,428 in food stamps. Of that, the federal government now contributes about three-fourths, or \$2,631.

But if Congress approves the Carter plan, the federal government's share of welfare expenses will increase to 90 per cent. Missouri's state and local governments would save more than \$22.1 million in welfare costs the first year. By the program's fourth year, the state and local governments would be required to pay none of the basic costs, which now total more than \$100 million annually.

Administration officials argue that the existing welfare benefits are "neither fair nor rational," varying greatly from state to state.

The Carter plan still would allow (See MISSOURIAN, page 16A)



Meg McKinney

## Early warning

Water from the Missouri River began covering bottomland near Easley Wednesday as the river left its banks and began rising to an expected record crest of 28 feet (8.4 meters). As the river

continued to rise, Nelson Creason of Columbia attempted to drive his truck through a portion of road which was washed out by the rising water.

## County farmers brace for crest expected today

By G. Dean Houghton  
Missourian staff writer

For Boone County farmers owning flood-threatened Missouri River bottomland, Wednesday was a day of waiting, watching and preparing for today's river crest.

The river is expected to crest 6½ feet (2 meters) above flood stage at Boonville, resulting in "quite a bit of flooding" of low-lying ground in Boone County, said David Horner, weather specialist at the Columbia Regional Airport.

That could mean millions of gallons of water battering bumper crops on the fertile bottomland.

The river is to crest at 27.5 feet (8.2 meters) at Boonville early today, and crest at 28.5 feet (8.6 meters) at Jefferson City this afternoon.

Some agricultural flooding was occurring Wednesday night along creek bottoms, another spokesman for the weather service said. And a new storm system developing over Arkansas could bring heavy rain to the area today, posing new creek flooding problems, he said.

John Sam Williamson, a farmer near

McBaine, said he believes his outside levee will hold back the water from his 1,200 acres (480 hectares) of bottomland if the river crests at forecast levels.

"We had to reinforce them a little, but the levees are in good shape," he said. "I think they'll hold."

Williamson, like most other farmers, has a large percentage of his crop still in the field, vulnerable to flood damage.

Bob Kennish, a New Bloomfield farmer with more than 600 acres (240 hectares) of bottomland near Easley, said floodwater damage to crops is "extremely variable."

Kennish said damage to his crops could run as high as \$100,000. "That's not just profit I'd be losing," he said. "I would lose the money I had invested in the crop."

For John Vandiver, who spent most of Wednesday overseeing repairs made on his levees near Easley, the threat of flood is "just another part of farming."

Vandiver, 77, said he has seen the river rise so many times "I don't pay any attention to it any more."

"We'll just have to wait and see what the river does," he said. "Whatever happens, happens."

## Carter declares K.C. major disaster area

From our wire services

President Carter Wednesday declared flood-stricken Kansas City a major disaster area, freeing federal recovery funds for Jackson and four nearby Missouri counties.

At least 22 persons died in the flood, Kansas City's worst in 26 years.

Police said more than a dozen persons still are missing.

Officials said Francis X. Tobin, Kansas City regional director of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, was appointed federal coordinator of relief efforts now in progress.

FDAA administrator Thomas P. Dunne designated Clay, Jackson, LaFayette, Platte and Ray counties as being eligible for federal assistance.

The FDAA and state officials will establish disaster assistance centers in the flood area with announcements on the location to be made soon, officials said.

Temporary housing assistance will be provided by the Department of

Housing and Urban Development to individuals and families who are homeless, officials said.

Homeowners and businessmen who suffered property damage may be eligible for Small Business Administration loans. The interest rates range from one per cent to 6½ per cent, depending on the amount of the loan.

Farmers who suffered losses may apply for several Department of Agriculture programs from the Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

Records in Washington indicate that approximately 989 federally subsidized flood insurance policies valued at more than \$22.2 million have been purchased by homeowners and businessmen in the disaster area.

A spokesman for the American Insurance Association said very few businesses damaged by the waters were covered by flood insurance.

"As far as we can determine, there (See K.C., page 16A)

## Speedy parole for Gant not anticipated

By Mark R. Henderson  
Missourian staff writer

James Gant, 21, convicted of murder and sentenced to prison for life plus 198 years, will become eligible for parole in five months.

But it will be years, if ever, before he is released, officials said Wednesday.

Prosecuting Attorney Milt Harper said Missouri law provides that a prisoner becomes eligible for parole "after his first year or one-third of his time, whichever is shorter."

Gant received credit for the seven months he spent in the Boone County Jail from the time of his arrest Feb. 12 until his sentencing Monday.

"So in five months he can demand an official parole hearing. If he requests the hearing, he automatically has to be considered for parole," Harper said.

Dick Vermillion, Missouri Probation and Parole Board chairman, said Harper is correct, but he added, "I try to be realistic. He should expect to serve an awfully long time."

"A prisoner can ask for a hearing

after 12 months, according to state statutes, but that's all it is," Vermillion said.

"There's no way he will be paroled in five months, not if he comes in with that amount of time."

But Vermillion added: "Who can tell what a person will be like in 10 years? Some people come to the penitentiary and cannot read or write. Ten years later they can operate a computer and their whole life has changed."

Dick Moore, a member of the parole board, agreed. "Some lifers are

paroled, but this is life plus 198 years. Some people die in prison. He may never be paroled."

If Gant is paroled, "it certainly wouldn't be in five months, he would have to serve a substantial amount of time before the board would seriously consider parole," Moore said.

"The offenses certainly would be weighed seriously by the board" before parole would be granted, Moore said.

Gant, a nephew of Kansas City organized crime boss Sam Haley, received a life sentence for the murder

of Breanda Hendren, 16. Circuit Court Judge Frank Conley also sentenced him to two consecutive 99-year terms in prison on charges of assault with intent to kill.

"I've seen people sent down for rape to serve 35 years, and serve six or seven" and then be paroled, Harper said.

"But I don't think he'll be released. I hope he will never be released, or if he is, it won't be for a very long time," Harper said.

## In accepting blacks

### M.U. Greeks last in Big 8

By Jeff Gordon  
Missourian staff writer

Although other Big Eight schools have limited integration in fraternities and sororities, only the University of Missouri has a completely segregated Greek system, a Columbia Missourian survey shows.

There are no black members of white sororities here. Although a few black men have been members of white fraternities in the past, 26 of the 28 white fraternities report no black members now, and two others decline comment.

Even two of the other three University campuses have integrated systems. The St. Louis campus has a segregated Greek system, said Janny Bowie of student activities. She said a service fraternity is coed and integrated.

The Rolla campus has an integrated Greek system, said Sam Burton of the

## M.U. Greeks Black White

student personnel office. Burton said a black was president of the predominantly Jewish fraternity last year.

Kit Truex, a program adviser at the Kansas City campus, said the Greeks are integrated there, although exact numbers are not available.

While James Banning, vice chancellor for student affairs, is meeting with University officials today to seek solutions to the local Greek segregation problem, University of Kansas officials already have acted.

Integration of the Kansas Greek system has become "a really big issue this year," said Clade Osness,

Panhellenic president. She said black students' unsuccessfully rushed in the white Greek system in January, and as a result steps were taken to end the segregation.

Currently, Ms. Osness said, none of the white sororities has black members, but two fraternities have been integrated. "Black groups have been invited to join the Panhellenic and Intergovernmental Council," she said.

Kansas State University fraternity adviser Jerry Lilly said, "We don't go around keeping records of integration."

"I have been here 11 years and, for our minority population, I think our integration is pretty good," Lilly said. At any one time, he said, there have been "one or two dozen" minority students in the Greek system.

Lilly said there are three fraternities and two sororities which are

(See BLACK, page 16A)

## Experts disagree whether X rays cause or detect breast cancer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A leading cancer specialist said Wednesday X rays offer the first real possibility of reducing the death rate from breast cancer, but a government researcher warned the radiation risk might outweigh the benefits for some women.

The pros and cons of breast X rays were debated at the opening of a three-day meeting sponsored by the National Institutes of Health to evaluate the benefits and risks of the mammograms when used to search for breast cancer in women without symptoms.

Breast cancer is expected to strike one of every 14 American women sometime during her lifetime and it is estimated the disease will claim 33,000 lives this year.

Dr. Benjamin Byrd, chairman of the American Cancer Society task

force on breast cancer, said mammography is the first significant modern advance in detecting early breast cancer when doctors say it can most successfully be treated.

"Mammography offers the first real possibility of reducing the ever constant mortality rate from breast cancer," Byrd said. "If indeed presumptive risks do exist, this should not nullify the life-saving potential of low-dose mammography."

But Dr. John Ballar, editor of the Journal of the National Cancer Institute and an epidemiologist, reiterated his view that, even though radiation doses have been reduced considerably during the past two years, radiation emitted during the exams might cause some cancer later.

"This problem is particularly acute

for women under 50, for most of whom this risk is actually greater than the expected benefit," he said.

"By the time one considers the radiation risk of the procedure, the balance is clearly tipped against mammography in any population group with a low breast cancer incidence and a long life expectancy."

"Thus I conclude that young women, and in this context that means women under 50, should not be screened by mammography except in the most unusual circumstances."

The panel's opinion on whether the risks of mammography outweigh the benefits is expected to affect the use of X rays at 27 breast cancer detection centers across the nation sponsored by the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society.



## Index

Classified.....	9-10
Comics.....	14
N.Y. Stocks.....	12
Opinion.....	4
People.....	5
Record.....	13
Sports.....	6-8
Weather.....	13