

**In town today**

9:30 a.m. Boone County Court, County-City Building.  
6 p.m. United Way kickoff parade, begins at Stephens College, Broadway to Garth Avenue to Parkade Plaza.

**Exhibits**  
Continuing: Daniel Boone Regional Library, hand carved birds by Randy M. Maves, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Stephens College Student Art Gallery, multi-media show featuring painting, sculpture, photography, ceramics and glass works, 1 to 5 p.m. Brady Commons Art Gallery, batik wall hangings and objects by Lynn Vernon, 2 to 10 p.m. Columbia Foyer, Stephens College, Handmade Doll Clothes and Furniture, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Columbia Gallery of Photography, black and white photographs by Abigail Heyman, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. University Fine Arts Gallery, Gallery Art Faculty, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Columbia Art League, Robert Kabak, paintings; Mary Benjamin, Farah Neuwenhuizen, ceramics and jewelry, 10:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. Betty Robins Gallery, Lois Mikrut, watercolors, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Columbia College Art Gallery etchings by Rembrandt, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

See Page 7B for movie listings

# Columbia Missourian

69th Year — No. 9

Good Morning! It's Thursday, Sept. 23, 1976

2 Sections — 24 Pages — 15 Cents

## Carter's big lead narrows

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
N.Y. Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the presidential campaign began in earnest two weeks ago, Jimmy Carter was considered by most politicians a prohibitive favorite to defeat President Ford. This week, with roughly one-quarter of the campaign gone, the experts were calling the race a virtual toss-up.

Although most national polls, including one taken by the New York Times and CBS News, show Carter with a lead of 10 to 12 points, they all preceded the Labor Day campaign opening. State polls taken since then, both by the candidates and by news organizations, show a markedly different picture.

In the pivotal state of Illinois, for example, the Chicago Tribune's survey gave Ford a three-point lead, 44 per cent to 41. Illinois has gone with the

victor in every presidential election since 1920.

Private polls show the contest to be extremely close in California and New York, the nation's two largest states. And a survey in New Jersey indicated that, when only registered voters are considered, Carter and Ford are running even.

### Sex still an issue See story, Page 2A

One Democratic tactician with access to a variety of polling data gives Carter a lead in states totaling 249 electoral votes. He gives Ford the lead in states with 122 and considers toss ups states with 167 votes. It takes 270 votes in the electoral college for a bare majority.

"I think we have the momentum now," said Robert Teeter, Ford's opinion analyst.

There was no great disagreement among leading Democrats, including some within the Carter hierarchy. One Carter man who had been extremely bullish as the Georgian set out on the campaign trail on Labor Day, said his candidate could not afford "a mistake a week." Another party official said Carter "has to regain the momentum, or it won't even be close."

In the view of many in the political community, Carter hurt himself by a number of utterances, including seemingly contradictory statements about Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI; earthy comments about adultery in a Playboy Magazine interview; and imprecise discussions of tax reform plans.

Such blunders may prove to be of no lasting damage; that was certainly the case with Carter's comments during the primary campaign about "ethnic purity." But, at best, the Democrat's missteps have given an added

importance to his performance in the debates, particularly the first debate and most particularly the first 30 minutes of it.

The debate will take place against a backdrop not only of a disappointing fortnight of campaigning for Carter but also of continuing doubts in substantial elements of the electorate about the President's competence and intelligence.

For that reason, Ford is expected to attempt to demonstrate his command of the details of government, the fruit of a quarter-century in Washington, and to contrast it to Carter's more limited experience as a state senator and a one term governor of Georgia.

"His strength is in detail," commented Michael Raoul-Duval, the President's coordinator for the debates.

For Carter, the overriding strategy is to demonstrate that he not only has the capacity to handle the presidency, but also to project a vision of the nation —

something the Georgian thinks the President incapable of doing.

Neither side professes to hope for a sudden, dramatic switch in voter sentiment as result of the debate. Patrick Caddell, Carter's pollster, commented that most Carter partisans will think Carter "won," and most Ford partisans will think the President "won." Raoul-Duval said he does not "expect it to be a win-lose situation, nor do I expect it to be devastating to Carter."

Up until now, the campaign has seemed to be marking time, waiting for the debate to take place. Both sides got off to unusually slow organizational starts.

In addition, the candidates have been hampered in their attempts to arouse the enthusiasm of the electorate.

"It isn't apathy," said Lt. Gov. Richard Cleste of Ohio. "It's discouragement and anger and frustration."

## City, state end air fight

By David Firestone  
Missourian staff writer

ST. LOUIS — The City of Columbia and the State of Missouri disclosed Wednesday a tentative settlement of an air pollution suit that appears likely to cost the city nearly \$2.5 million.

The agreement, announced at a meeting of the Missouri Air Conservation Commission, requires the city to install an electrostatic precipitator to clean up emissions from its power plant and to pay an \$8,000 fine. The fine is the first ever levied by the commission against a city. The agreement will be enforced by a court order.

John Barsanti Jr., commission vice chairman, criticized the city, saying, "We've had no response from them before except when clubs were over their heads."

However, the meeting was noticeably subdued in comparison with last month's meeting, at which commission members angrily criticized city

officials for not dealing in good faith. No city officials were present Wednesday.

The commission postponed formal agreement on the proposal until its Oct. 21 meeting, pending completion of a timetable. Terms of the agreement are:

—The city will pay an \$8,000 fine as penalty for air quality violations at the power plant since May 1. The fine is considerably lower than the maximum of \$5,000 per day for at least 24 days, which is what the commission had threatened to charge.

Barsanti called the fine "insignificant" compared to the violations and blatant actions of the city, but said he recognized that the city is a public body and should not be fined the maximum amount.

—The city will install an electrostatic precipitator, a smoke-cleaning device estimated to cost \$2.3 million. Assistant Attorney General Dan Summers said

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## Schools adopt new drug rules

By Jon Peck  
Missourian staff writer

In the wake of a June 1976 Boone County grand jury report recommending tough enforcement against drug abuse in the schools, Columbia school officials have adopted a uniform policy of suspending students caught with drugs.

Administrators say the drug problem does not seem as severe as in past years, in part because of recent procedure changes. But at least one student leader says marijuana and other drugs continue to play a significant role in everyday school life.

The grand jury report, issued June 18, said "a significant percentage" of high school students "use drugs... on a frequent basis" and recommended that "the policy for possession of drugs should be tough and consistent."

In response, the five secondary-school principals this summer met with Russell Thompson, now interim superintendent and then director of

secondary education, to formulate a unified, tougher drug policy for the district. In the past, the various schools had their own policies, which led to "discrepancies," Thompson says.

The schools sent parents copies of the uniform policy before the beginning of the school year, Thompson says.

The policy states that "in all situations regarding a student's involvement in the illegal use, sale or possession of drugs," the student's parents are to be contacted as soon as possible, the district director of security and safety will be consulted, and "the appropriate law enforcement agency shall be notified."

For any student caught selling or distributing drugs in school, the penalty is suspension for no more than 10 days and mandatory transfer to the Continuing Education Center, which Thompson describes as a "highly individualized program" for students who "can't continue in the regular

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## Columbia's 4 serve varied needs

When the time comes to be admitted to a hospital in Columbia, which of the four general hospitals does one choose? The patient faces a choice between the two teaching hospitals or the two non-teaching general hospitals.

The University Medical Center and the Truman Veterans Hospital are

### Insight

considered teaching hospitals because of their association with the University's School of Medicine. Both are tax-supported public hospitals, but to qualify for free admittance at the Veterans Hospital, one must be an honorably discharged veteran.

Boone County Hospital is considered

a tax-supported public hospital, although 95 per cent of its revenues are generated by patients. Columbia Regional Hospital is an investor-owned public hospital.

"The main difference between public and private hospitals is cost," says Dr. Leland Pfefer, chief of the Boone County Hospital medical staff. "Public hospitals are generally less expensive to the patient than private hospitals. However, excellent care is available at both."

The American Hospital Association Guide to the health care field surveys hospitals on the availability of 46 general medical and surgical services in U.S. accredited hospitals. Of the 46 services, 37 are "actually available within and reported by" the Columbia

hospitals. The list shows the general hospitals are lacking an organ bank, a burn care unit, a home care department and a self-care unit.

The other five services — a family planning service, a pharmacy with

This report was prepared by Patrick Farrell, Bob Kelly and Steve Alper of the Columbia Missourian's science reporting team.

pharmacists trained in physical therapy, two psychiatric-oriented services and podiatrist service — can be obtained through other health agencies in Columbia.

The medical center recently constructed a burn unit but it is not

operative because the minimum staffing required is not available, Jack Horn, administrator of the medical center, says. The major problem is "a shortage of qualified nurses in the area."

A neo-natal (new-born) intensive care unit is offered at the medical center, as is an intensive center for nursery care and a rehabilitative service, all of which are not available elsewhere in Columbia.

Across the street, the Veterans Hospital offers a cardiac catheterization unit that is used extensively in the detection of arteriosclerosis. Columbia Regional Hospital also performs the service, but

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## Two new gases found in Mars atmosphere

PASADENA, Calif. (UPI) — Viking project scientists reported with considerable excitement Wednesday they have discovered two new gases in the atmosphere of Mars. They determined also that the northern polar cap of the red planet is composed of water ice rather than carbon dioxide, as previously was believed.

Despite the new knowledge gleaned from an instrument package that landed on the planet from the Viking 2 spacecraft, the scientists declined at a news briefing

at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory to say whether the discoveries indicate a higher probability there may be some form of life on Mars.

The newly discovered gases in the Martian atmosphere were identified as krypton and xenon, Scientific data, however, was insufficient to gauge the quantities of the gases present.

Indications were that there was more krypton than xenon, a relationship similar to earth's atmosphere.

## S.W. African to meet Kissinger

N. Y. Times Service

NAIROBI, Kenya — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger plans to meet in the United States with Sam Nujoma, head of a leading South-West African nationalist group, to work out final details for a conference that could lead to independence for the area.

Kissinger considers it necessary to confer with Nujoma because discussions on the independence of South-West Africa, now controlled by South Africa, have reached a crucial point. Nujoma's group, the South-West Africa People's Organization, has not taken part in the talks.

In Rhodesia, Prime Minister Ian Smith continued discussions with his cabinet to work out a response to

Kissinger's proposal for a transfer of power to the country's black majority. In Tanzania, differing interpretations emerged of the understanding reached by Kissinger and Smith.

Reporters on Kissinger's plane flying here from Kinshasa, Zaire, were told that he believed 90 per cent of the formula for South-West Africa's independence had been worked out in recent months as well as last weekend in discussions between Kissinger and Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa.

Independence for South-West Africa, also called Namibia, has been one of the two major issues that Kissinger has tried to resolve during his African mediation tour. The other is the ultimate transfer of power in Rhodesia,

where American officials expect a breakthrough by the end of the week.

The meeting with Nujoma will take place in New York or Washington within the next two weeks, reporters were told. It will have the approval of three African presidents — Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire — with whom Kissinger has met in recent days.

South Africa has ruled South-West Africa under a League of Nations mandate granted in 1920 over the former German colony. Since the mid-1960s, the United Nations has pressed South Africa to grant independence to the predominantly black region and has decreed that the mandate is no longer legal.

South Africa established a constitutional conference of whites and blacks in Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa, to chart the territory's future. The conference has set Dec. 31, 1978, as a target for independence.

But the composition of the conference has not satisfied African leaders because the South-West Africa People's Organization has not been involved in the talks.

The black Africans contend that the road to independence should be charted in negotiations between Nujoma's organization, South Africa and the United Nations. Kissinger has sought to widen the talks to include also the participants of the Windhoek conference.