

# Columbia Missourian

68th Year — No. 302 Good Morning! It's Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1976 2 Sections — 32 Pages — 15 Cents

## Auto workers strike Ford



Sidney McKenna  
Ford Motor Co. official



Leonard Woodcock  
Demands reduced work time

DETROIT (UPI) — Ford Motor Co.'s 170,000 blue collar workers walked off the job Tuesday night in a nationwide strike that followed a collapse of contract negotiations.

The strike came at precisely 10:59 p.m. CDT — the official deadline — despite contract proposals Ford claimed would be worth "well over \$1 billion" to its employees over the next three years.

The United Auto Workers said reduced work time in the nation's auto plants was its key demand.

"I don't really want to go out, and not many others around here do either," Al Martin, a metal worker at Ford's giant Rouge complex in suburban Dearborn, said hours before the walkout began. "But I guess it's the only way to get anything from the company."

The strike shut down Ford plants in 22 states and spelled possible trouble for the nation's economic recovery.

UAW President Leonard Woodcock said that despite two months of negotiations, Ford ignored the union's demands until the last days of bargaining.

"On virtually all issues," he said, "Ford has been unresponsive and unwilling to engage in serious bargaining."

Ford labor Vice President Sidney McKenna said the No. 2 automaker had "attempted to take a constructive and reasonable approach." McKenna said Ford would be willing to bargain "reasonably and fairly" to keep the duration of the strike to a minimum.

But Woodcock said the UAW's bargaining team did not even plan to return to Ford world headquarters in Dearborn until this weekend.

McKenna listed 13 contract proposals, including a wage increase and a plan to give workers a "time bank" with up to 40 hours of extra time

off a year, which would be worth well over \$1 billion over the next three years.

It was the second time in nine years the powerful union has struck the No. 2 automaker.

No one was willing to predict how long the walkout would last. A lengthy strike could have dire ramifications for the nation's economy as it attempts to rebound from two years of recession.

"Obviously, we will work as hard as possible for the shortest possible strike," Woodcock said.

Plant workers arriving at and leaving the giant Rouge manufacturing complex during a shift change Tuesday displayed more resignation than the usual defiance in their faces and in their comments.

Woodcock said Ford had refused to respond to union demands in seven areas.

### In town today

**Exhibits**  
Continuing: Betty Robins Gallery, paintings, ceramic sculpture and jewelry by Robert Kabak, Mary Benjamin, Farha Nieuwenhuizen and Lois Milkut, 3 to 5 p.m. University Fine Arts Gallery, Professional Design Exposition, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Columbia College Art Gallery, etchings by Rembrandt, 2 to 10 p.m. Columbia Gallery of Photography, photographs by Peter Miller and Jim Hill, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays Davis Art Gallery, Stephens College, lithographs, paintings and drawings by the late Albert Christ-Janer, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays Ellis Library, Italian Baroque Drawings and Textiles Through Two Millennia, 2 to 5 p.m. Public Library, photographs by Jeff Mintz, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

See Page 15A for movie listings

## Parking squabble expected

By Judith Gibbs  
Missourian staff writer

Next week's City Council meeting could turn into a confrontation between East and West — but the debate will be over parking, not communism.

The East Campus Neighborhood Association has announced it will oppose a proposed ordinance to extend parking restrictions in the Grasslands area west of the University campus.

The proposal would ban parking from 2 a.m. to 10 a.m. to reduce the number of students parking in the area. The present parking ban is between 2 a.m. and 6 a.m.

Streets both east and west of campus are crowded regularly with the parked cars of University students.

Sixth Ward Councilman Clyde Wilson, whose ward includes the east campus neighborhood, said Tuesday he will move to table the proposed ordinance until city and University officials can meet to discuss the problem.

East Campus President John Bauman said his group wants the city to solve the entire parking problem rather than working "piecemeal" to restrict parking in certain areas.

"It's not that we don't sympathize with (Grasslands residents)," Bauman said, "but we don't think the solution is to restrict parking in one area. It simply is not fair to say one part of town can ban parking."

Bauman said he will present his group's views at Monday's council

meeting.

Dr. Asa Barnes, a Grasslands resident and supporter of the parking restrictions, said the east campus group is not justified in interfering with the parking ordinance.

"I think the east campus group ought to do what they want in their neighborhood but they shouldn't tell the west campus how to run their neighborhood," Dr. Barnes said. "If they want to petition the council to ban parking in their area, that's for them to decide. But to oppose a parking ordinance in another part of town is ill-advised."

Fifth Ward Councilwoman Fran Frueh, who introduced the parking ordinance for the Grasslands residents, said, however, that the east campus

group has a "valid complaint against the parking problem and the piecemeal approach."

"I was asked by the Grasslands people to introduce the ordinance and I thought it was a reasonable sort of way to go," she said. "I know parking is a problem in the east area too, but I've not seen how extensive it is. This might be an exercise in demonstrating the extent of the problem."

"My position is changing a little but I'm going to talk to someone in the east campus area tomorrow about it. You could say I'm still researching the (parking) problem in the Stewart (Road), Garth (Avenue) and east campus area," Mrs. Frueh said.

Wilson said a parking ban is not the (See NOVAK'S, Page 13A)

## Free busing hinges on higher tax

By C. Dunkin  
Missourian staff writer

School board President Ray Lewis said Tuesday he believes the board would refuse to comply with a public vote to increase free bus service if voters are unwilling to pay higher taxes for it.

Although he stressed he could not speak for the other board members, Lewis said, "My own feeling would be that we would refuse the service and persons dissatisfied with the decision could then take the matter to the courts."

Lewis said there are a number of court decisions holding that a public body is not required to do something which it does not have the funds to do.

A spokesman for the State Department of Education says there is such a ruling his agency relies on in advising local districts.

A petition was presented to the school board Monday night asking that a proposal for free school bus transportation for all students living one-half mile (8 kilometers) or more be put before the voters.

The school board plans to include a tax rate increase proposal on the ballot

to finance the service. Lewis previously had estimated that a 25-cent increase would be necessary but he said Tuesday it could be as low as 21 cents.

Lewis said he hopes voters won't act "so irresponsibly" as to vote to increase the bus service without voting to pay for it.

The board has scheduled a special meeting for 8 p.m. Thursday to discuss the referendum.

The petition drive began soon after the board this summer cut free bus service for secondary students. Presently all secondary students living 3½ miles (5.6 kilometers) or more from

their school can ride the bus free. Last year all secondary students living two miles (3.2 kilometers) rode free.

A spokesman for the State Department of Education said there is a St. Louis Court of Appeals case that appears to apply to the situation the Columbia school board may face this fall.

The court ruled in 1947 that a school board must provide transportation "if money is available to meet (the) expense." The court ruled that a district is not required to follow the (See KANSAS CITY, Page 13A)

## Insight Public hears conditions of tax bill

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.  
N. Y. Times Service

WASHINGTON — Starting Wednesday morning, Aug. 25, and ending Thursday evening, Sept. 9, with a brief Labor Day recess, an unprecedented event took place in Congress. For the first time, the final provisions of a major tax bill were written in public.

Historically, after all the pulling and hauling, lobbying and posturing in each house, tax law has been written in Senate-House conference by a handful of members in closed sessions.

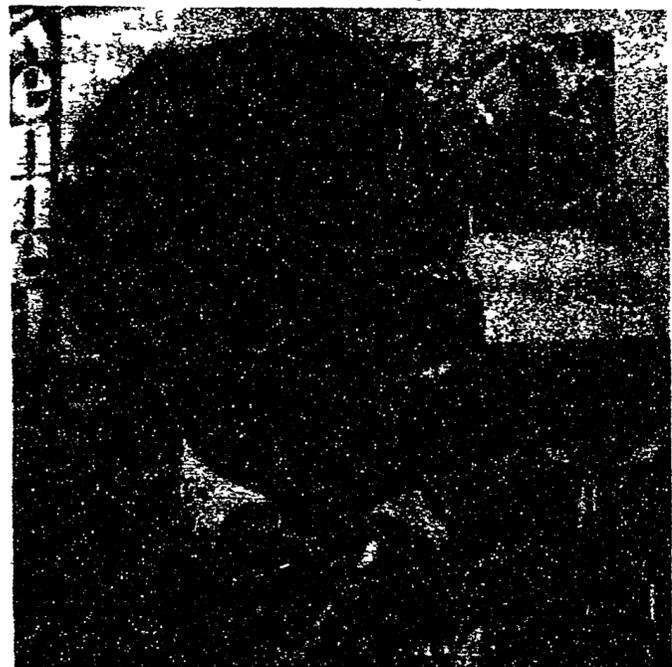
This time they made all their delicate compromises, their stands on principle, their arguments, before the public, the lobbyists and newsmen. And they did so on one of the two or three most sweeping and complicated tax bills ever written, with hosts of individual and group interests at stake. There were 250 provisions that the conferees had to settle — probably a record — because the tax bills written by the two houses differed.

The good nature. For all the deep differences and potential tensions, the legislators did not snarl at each other. The proceedings were punctuated by frequent witticisms and bursts of laughter from the conferees and the large audiences — many, but no means all of them from the chairman, Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La.

There was only one really heated moment among the conferees. It was a clash between Long and Rep. James A. Burke, D-Mass., over a nontax matter — the use of Social Security cards to help identify what Long termed welfare and other "cheaters." Burke said that the change would make the government "a collection agency for every bill collector in the country."

The flareup of feelings was brief. A few days later, on a wholly different matter, Burke made a point and Long chimed in, "Amest, brother."

The setting. The conferees on the tax bill put together several tables into a makeshift, lopsided oval with little concern for protocol. Long and his House counterpart, Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., sat next to one another (and often whispered at important moments) on one side and the Congressional and Treasury staff on the other, with the (See \$1 BILLION, Page 13A)



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy thanks campaign workers after sweeping to an easy victory Tuesday in the Massachusetts primary. (UPI telephoto)

## Moynihan beats Abzug; Kennedy, Humphrey win

By United Press International

Former U.N. Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan Tuesday beat Rep. Bella Abzug and three other Democrats for the nomination to challenge Sen. James Buckley for a coveted U.S. Senate seat from New York in November.

Moynihan, seeking the nomination in a Democratic primary crowded with liberals, overcame criticism of his White House and diplomatic service during the Nixon and Ford administrations to beat Mrs. Abzug on her own turf, New York City, and run far ahead of the other contenders.

Buckley, elected in 1970 as the Conservative party candidate, easily defeated Rep. Peter Peyster for the Republican nomination. The last Democrat to hold the seat was Robert Kennedy, who served between 1964 and 1968.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, the 1974 Senate nominee, New York City Council Chairman Paul O'Dwyer and businessman Abraham Hirschfeld ran far behind in the

Democratic primary.

Two nationally-known Democratic senators, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, easily won nominations for new terms in other primaries.

Kennedy beat two anti-busing Democrats who hoped to defeat the last of the Kennedys in their power center, Boston. Kennedy is heavily favored to defeat Republican Mike Robertson in November.

Humphrey beat a political newcomer, Dick Bullock, in the Minnesota Democratic primary. Humphrey is seeking his fifth Senate term.

Gov. Thomas Salmon of Vermont defeated a consumer advocate, lawyer Scott Skinner, for the right to oppose Republican Sen. Robert Stafford in the general election.

In the contest to succeed Salmon, State Treasurer Stella Hackel won the Democratic nomination to oppose Richard Snelling, the Republican victor in a primary field of three.

In New Hampshire, conservative Republican Gov. Meldrum Thomson

defeated Gerard Zeiler for the right to seek a third two-year term. Harry Spanos led a field of three for the Democratic nomination.

North Carolina Republicans nominated David Flaherty, a former state human resources director, for governor to oppose Democrat James Hunt, the current lieutenant governor. GOP Gov. James Holshouser cannot seek re-election.

North Carolina House Speaker James Green won the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor, defeating the bid of former Chapel Hill Mayor Howard N. Lee to become the first black to win nomination to statewide office in North Carolina.

In Wyoming, state Sen. Malcolm Wallop, a heavy favorite in the race for the Republican U.S. Senate nomination, and Rep. Teno Roncalvo seeking a fifth term, took early leads in their primaries.

The field was crowded in Rhode Island for the Democratic nomination to succeed retiring Democratic Sen. John Pastore, with Gov. Philip Noel making a major bid.

## Sakharovs go 5,000 miles to visit friend

By Christopher S. Wrea  
N. Y. Times Service

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, traveled almost 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers) from Moscow into the remote wilderness of Siberia last month, seeking out a friend who had been exiled there for anti-Soviet activity.

Despite local warnings to turn back, the dissident nuclear physicist and his

wife, Yelena Bonner, walked the last dozen miles together at night among forest and swamps to reach a small Yakutian village where Andrei N. Tverdokhlebov, another physicist, had been sent to work as a laborer in a sawmill.

It was an epic journey even for the Sakharovs, who have acquired a reputation for showing up to support other Soviet dissidents. The balding, slightly stooped Sakharov, 55, suffers

from a heart condition and Mrs. Sakharov underwent major eye surgery in Italy a year ago and must wear thick corrective lenses. But they clearly enjoyed relating their adventure Monday night over hot tea and homemade cake in their small apartment kitchen.

Tverdokhlebov, who is 36, was secretary of the small Soviet chapter of Amnesty International, the London-based organization concerned about

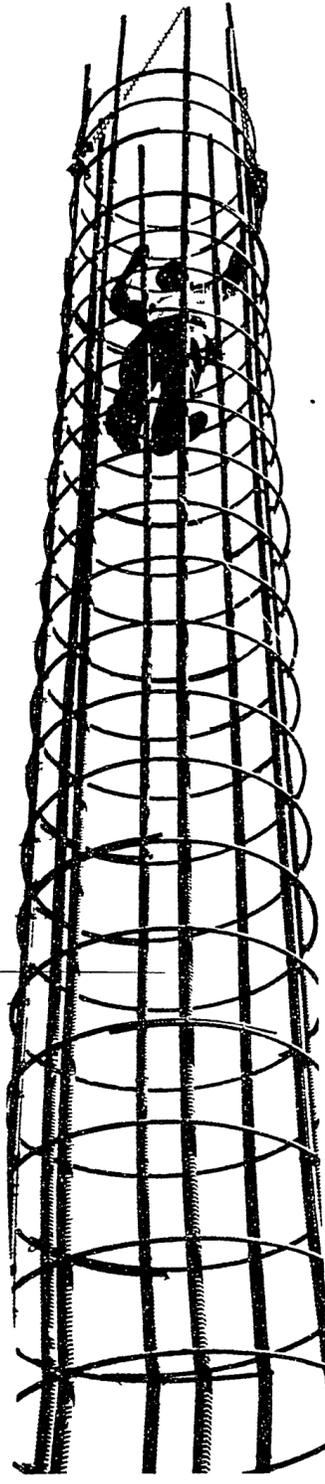
political prisoners. He was sentenced last April to five years of exile for anti-Soviet slanders and sent to Yakutia, one of the country's most remote regions.

Determined to see how he was faring, the Sakharovs flew to Mirny, a mining town in western Yakutia. From there, they had to catch a small plane that flew — when weather permitted — to a dirt airstrip at Nyurba, a smaller town about 100 miles (256 kilometers) east across the swampy forests of northern

Russia. They were told that no tickets to Nyurba were available.

After waiting for about 27 hours, they said they caught their plane to Nyurba. More than 12 miles (19 kilometers) were left to Nyurbachan, the hamlet to which Tverdokhlebov was exiled, and there was no sign of the bus that ran once a day.

Rebuffed when they asked for a car (See NIGHT, Page 16A)



### Tall job

Vernon Ivy of New Franklin has a tall job ahead of him as he prepares the steel frame of this bridge support for a concrete mold. The frame is south of U.S. 63 and Broadway. (Missourian photo by David Elkinton)