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"BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO SUFFER PERSECUTION FOR JUSTICE'S SAKE, FOR AFTER U.S. ATTY. MARSTON IS REPLACED, THEY SHALL BE CONVERTED!"



Of politicians and whores

THERE HAVE BEEN a lot of barbs leveled at President Carter since he hastened the firing of the U.S. Attorney in Philadelphia, David Marston, but none so well-honed as the remarks of the former U.S. Attorney in Detroit, Philip Van Dam.

"It just proves that Jimmy Carter is a political whore," Van Dam told *The Daily* in a recent interview. His views carry a reasonable degree of credibility, considering Van Dam suffered a fate similar to that of Marston.

The Detroit-area U.S. Attorney, a Republican, was appointed by President Ford. Like Marston, Van Dam was relieved of his position by Carter with no official explanation.

The basis for both firings, of course, was purely political.

The difference between the two incidents was timing. Carter ousted Van Dam in the first days of his administration, and although the attorney did not leave without creating a small racket, onlookers suggested that such actions by an incoming President were routine.

The Carter campaign promise to remove politics from law-enforcement appointments like those of U.S. Attorneys was, in those early weeks, hopelessly buried under more pressing pledges.

The Marston firing comes at a time of widespread disenchantment with Carter's Presidential record, and amid growing skepticism of the man's honesty. Indeed, the Philadelphia case not only reeks of old-timey political patronage — breaking Carter's campaign promise — it may qualify as an

authentic obstruction of justice.

The debate now is whether Carter was aware he played a role in such obstruction. The story goes that Pennsylvania Congressman Joshua Eilberg, a Democrat, gave the President a call early last November and told Carter that Republican Marston had yet to be replaced with a loyal Democrat. Attorney General Griffin Bell was notified by the President to effect a replacement.

None of the higher-ups knew at the time, they claim, that Attorney Marston was investigating Eilberg and another Democrat, Representative Daniel Flood, for certain alleged improprieties, which in fact was the case.

Did anyone know of the investigations at the time Marston's removal was "expedited"? Carter, Eilberg Bell and others in the Justice Department shake their heads with widened eyes at such an accusation, but their actual statements on the subject have been far from convincing. The truth about the Marston firing will not be exposed without the proper investigations by the appropriate groups: the House Ethics Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Justice Department has reportedly already begun an investigation into the nature of Eilberg's telephone appeal to the President. Congress should waste no time in starting their own inquiries.

Is Jimmy Carter a "political whore," as former U.S. Attorney Van Dam charges?

Well, for someone who was stamped "inexperienced," and "politically naive" upon arrival in Washington just a year ago, Carter has sure learned how to turn tricks fast.



LATEST U.S. MOVES IN EASTERN EUROPE: Can Hungary win new trade?

By JACK W. LESSENBERRY JR.

Hungary probably won't be granted normal tariff status by the United States in the near future, according to two Eastern European scholars at the University of Michigan.

Professors Zvi Y. Gitelman and Morris Bornstein both doubted that Hungary would comply with the Jackson amendment sufficiently to be granted most-favored nation (MFN) tariff rates.

THE JACKSON AMENDMENT was an addition made to a trade bill in 1975 by Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.). It specified that the Soviet Union must permit a certain percentage of Jews and others who wished to emigrate to leave the country before MFN status could be granted. Although the U.S.S.R. has never complied with its terms, the Jackson amendment has since been used as a standard for other nations as well.

There has been considerable speculation that the United States and Hungary would soon negotiate a trade agreement granting Hungary MFN rights. Earlier this month, the Carter administration announced the return to Hungary of its crown jewels, which the U.S. has held since the end of World War II. The announcement climaxed several months of steadily improving relations between the United States and Hungary. During this time, a cultural and scientific agreement was concluded.

American officials were also impressed by Hungary's willingness to let evangelist Billy Graham make a week's tour of the country in September. Observers felt this would probably have been impossible earlier.

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION has not proclaimed a distinct policy towards Eastern Europe, although it seems to want to try and improve ties with some of the Eastern European nations.

Poland and Romania are the only Eastern European countries that have MFN status. Our current policy is not to grant it to other nations unless they "make at least some gesture or statement" indicating they intend to

comply with the Jackson amendment, according to Morris Bornstein, professor of Economics.

Full compliance, Bornstein added, was not immediately expected.

"BUT HUNGARY will not even pay lip-service to (the Jackson amendment)," Bornstein said, "because they don't feel they can lead the Soviet Union on this matter." Hungary has followed Soviet policy without exception since the failure of a revolt there in 1956.

Gitelman, a political scientist, said he

trade. The refusal to grant MFN status has mostly been a way of discriminating against Communist governments.

Recent studies have indicated that granting of MFN rights to Hungary and other Eastern European countries would both increase trade and help lower the United States' unfavorable trade balance. It is expected that exports to Eastern Europe would continue to far outstrip imports from these countries, although the latter would increase too.

ONE ESTIMATE indicated that in 1975 U.S. imports from Hungary, which totalled about \$34 million, would have been \$63 million

Unless Hungary shows at least a token of compliance with the Jackson amendment, acknowledging emigration rights for minorities, the East European country is unlikely to receive improved trade status with the U.S.

doubted whether the current drive to improve relations with Hungary was a well-planned or well-coordinated effort. "Someone probably just had a bright idea and it was more or less haphazardly pursued," Gitelman said.

American diplomats have to desire to fight either Russia or Hungary over the issue, said Gitelman. "Almost anything either nation would do in a minimal way would be acceptable — some token compliance with the Jackson amendment."

EMIGRATION RIGHTS for minority groups would not seem to present a major threat to Hungary. Almost all of the 10 million inhabitants are ethnic Hungarians. Only 50,000-70,000 Jews remain in the country. And more than 400,000 Hungarians were permitted to travel abroad in 1975 — 10,000 of whom did not return.

Most-favored nation terms are actually not the best tariff provisions the United States offers. Most of her allies have better terms of

had MFN privileges been granted the country.

Our chief imports from Hungary have been mainly articles of clothing and a number of agricultural products, notably bird feathers. A considerable number of electric light bulbs also are imported.

Hungary buys a lot of technology and capital goods from the West. More than 46 percent of her foreign trade was with Western industrialized countries in 1975, the last full year for which statistics are available.

Among Western nations, only the United States has still refused to grant the equivalent of MFN tariff rates to Hungary and the other Eastern bloc nations.

Jack W. Lessenberry Jr. is a graduate student in the Department of Journalism who has a background in Russian and East European History and has travelled in Eastern Europe.

Letters to The Daily

library speaks

To The Daily:

On January 17, 1978, a letter was printed in this space from the Organizing Committee for Clericals which mentioned a UM Staff Library Association. As the officers of the University of Michigan Library Staff Association, we would like to state that our organization has no connection with the group mentioned in that letter or their activities.

We are an independent, non-profit organization composed of clerical and professional library staff members. Our organization has no connection with the University Library administration. Our regular meetings are held once a month during the lunch hour, usually at the Michigan League. Meetings, which are open to the public, offer programs of general interest such as a talk on the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Art or on recreational facilities.

—University of Michigan Library Staff Association
Gene Regenstreif, President
Barbara Kemp, Vice President
Elaine Friedman, Secretary
Robert Houbeck, Treasurer

a natural disagreement

To The Daily:

Rep. Carl Pursell met with students at Tappan School in Ann Arbor recently. According to one newspaper report, "Pursell said he opposed the President's energy bill because it does not stress the developing new sources (sic) of energy within the U.S. and includes punitive taxes on gasoline and home heating oil." Some amplification is in order.

President Carter did indeed ask for a domestic well head tax to eventually bring the price of domestic oil up to world prices. He believes that by making the cost of energy higher we will be more likely to conserve. I applaud that strategy. He also asked that the energy law rebate back to the taxpayers all of the revenue collected by the well head tax. The hoped-for effect on this part of the Carter plan was to reward those who reduce their oil consumption. Pursell, the vast majority of Republicans, and some Democrats from oil-producing states wanted to drastically change this rebate. On August 4th the Jones (D-

Okla.) amendment was defeated in the House 198-223. Had Pursell and his friends had their way, a sizeable portion of the well head tax would have been given to the oil producers rather than rebated to all of us. That was the purpose of the amendment.

Carter also wants to keep some regulation of the prices for natural gas although his program does call for substantial increases in the ceilings. Pursell and the others voted on August 3, 1977 to deregulate the price of natural gas. The amendment lost 199-227. Had it passed the price we pay for natural gas would have sky-rocketed. Pursell in my opinion misleads us when he decries the "punitive" Carter approach.

In Pursell's 1976 election campaign he received sizeable contributions from the political action committees of AMOCO,

SOHIO, and TEXACO. I am sure they appreciate his energy votes.
—Edward C. Pierce
Ann Arbor

no misquote

To The Daily:

Since Dr. Alexander has claimed (*Daily*, 8 January) that we (*Daily*, 29 November) misquoted his views on the sociobiology of rape, we have checked again with several members of his class. We stand by our original statement as being correct.

Furthermore, quibbling over exactly how rape and resistance to it has been selected for, is merely another example of how sociobiologists, without any

evidence at all, speculate about human social phenomena using purely genetic explanations.

Dr. Alexander seems to feel that because we attack sociobiology we are opposed to "an evolutionary view of human behavior". Nothing could be further from the truth. Rather our view includes a much broader spectrum of evolutionary processes—cultural, political, social, and economic, as well as biological. By this view, human history is not merely a process of natural selection acting on our genes, but instead the result of humans actively creating their own future.

—Sociobiology Study Group, Ann Arbor
Science for the People

Health Service Handbook

By SYLVIA HACKER and NANCY PALCHIK

QUESTION: What causes menstrual cramps? Why does the body need more fluid during menstruation?

ANSWER: We consulted Dr. Anna Davol on this and she furnished some of the basic facts for us to offer you.

Menstrual cramps are considered to be a sign of ovulation and vary in severity among different women or even for any particular woman from month to month. They are thought to be related to one's individual sensitivity to compounds known as prostaglandins which we all produce. It is not certain whether the pain is caused by the increase in these prostaglandins at the onset of menstruation or whether the muscle wall of the uterus becomes more sensitive to such secretions at that time. What is known is that the level of prostaglandins is at a peak when menstruation begins. At any rate, these compounds cause contraction of smooth muscle layers throughout the body and, indeed, such muscle layers are found in the uterus and digestive system. As a result, in people who are sensitive to prostaglandin production, the contraction of the smooth muscle in the uterus is experienced as pain. In some women, accompanying contraction of the smooth muscle in the intestine at onset of menstruation, will also cause nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea. There may also be headaches at times.

The high tonus and spasms of the uterine wall, which cause the pain, can be relieved by use of drugs which block prostaglandin synthesis. There are also drugs available which decrease the action of prostaglandin on smooth muscle. Menstrual cramps can be effectively treated in many cases with mild pain-killers, anti-spasmodic medications, local heat application and exercise. Sometimes diuretics are prescribed to reduce pelvic congestion and some doctors are even suggesting masturbation to relieve this condition since sexual tension is thought to be related to such congestion. Birth control pills prevent ovulation and have been shown to reduce menstrual cramps, and many women have successfully used relaxation exercises to control monthly pain since cramps are often associated with environmental stress.

There are times when cramping is associated

with secondary factors such as inflammation or growths in the uterus, but these should be evaluated by a physical exam. Corrections of these secondary conditions will aid in relieving cramps.

A woman's body does not need more fluid to make up for any lost during menstruation. Pre-menstrually, her body tends to retain more fluid and salt than normal, and about 30 per cent of menstruating women experience a premenstrual weight gain of 1 to 3 lbs. Sometimes it is recommended that salt intake be reduced or that a mild diuretic be taken to improve the fluid retention.

QUESTION: Could you give me some information about how one goes about arranging to have one's organs (e.g., eyes, heart, kidneys) available as "donations" in case of death? Is there a central organization or does one have to contact the Heart Assoc., Kidney Assoc., etc.? What about those stickers for driver's licenses which say "kidney donor"?

ANSWER: Being convinced that there's nothing one cannot find in the Yellow Pages, lo and behold, upon consulting this rich resource, we discovered, on the very same page as listings for Hammond and Lowry organs, a category called "Organ and Tissue Banks." We called the one lone listing there, namely the Transplantation Society of Michigan, and discovered that they coordinate cadaver transplants of most organs. If you call them at 973-1577, they will send you what is known as a uniform donor card on which you can indicate any organs (expect for your eyes) which you may wish to donate upon your death. If this card is signed by you and witnessed by two people, and you notify your next of kin of your intentions, you will have done all you need to in this regard.

For donating your eyes, apparently the eye bank likes you to carry a separate card and you may request one by calling 764-3262 (the University eye bank). In regard to the stickers, they come with the donor card and need only be peeled off and applied.

Please send all health related questions to:
The Health Educators
U-M Health Service
Division of Office of Student Services
207 Fletcher
Ann Arbor, MI 48109