



# VIEWPOINT

THE BATTALION  
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

THURSDAY  
MARCH 29, 1979



## Energy equals mass times jogging speed

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON — Ran into Coldthorn, the jogger, one day this week. His face was aglow with intellectual dawning.

By "ran into," I don't mean we actually collided, although, knowing Coldthorn, I can well imagine that happening. In this instance, our paths merely crossed in a neighborhood fern shop.

"Would you like to know why we joggers live longer than you other guys?" Coldthorn asked.

That litany has become repugnant through repetition — how pumping extra air into the lungs galvanizes the corpuscles, scours the blood vessels, oxygenates the brain and prevents approximately 5,280 known diseases, plus 177 that are yet to be discovered.

"I don't want to hear it again," I told Coldthorn.

"Wait!" he insisted. "This is a new theory. I got it off the tube last week."

He had, he said, watched a public television special produced as part of the Albert Einstein 100th birthday commemoration. One segment was devoted to demonstrating Einstein's postulation that time slows down as velocity increases.

"They showed pictures of particles that ordinarily only live two or three seconds," he continued. "But when shot through a Cyclotron at high speeds, the particles lived about 30 seconds."

"That's the way it is with joggers. Because we move faster, we age more slowly, I had to laugh.

"That's ridiculous," I scoffed. "The phenomena Einstein predicted would only occur at velocities approaching the speed of light."

"Have you seen me jogging around the block lately?" Coldthorn retorted.

Since I happened to have caught part of the Einstein program, I was in a position to pin him to the wall.

One sequence had Peter Ustinov playing both himself, on earth, and his twin brother, who was out in space. As the earth twin grew progressively more wrinkled and grey, the other twin's age did not change perceptibly.

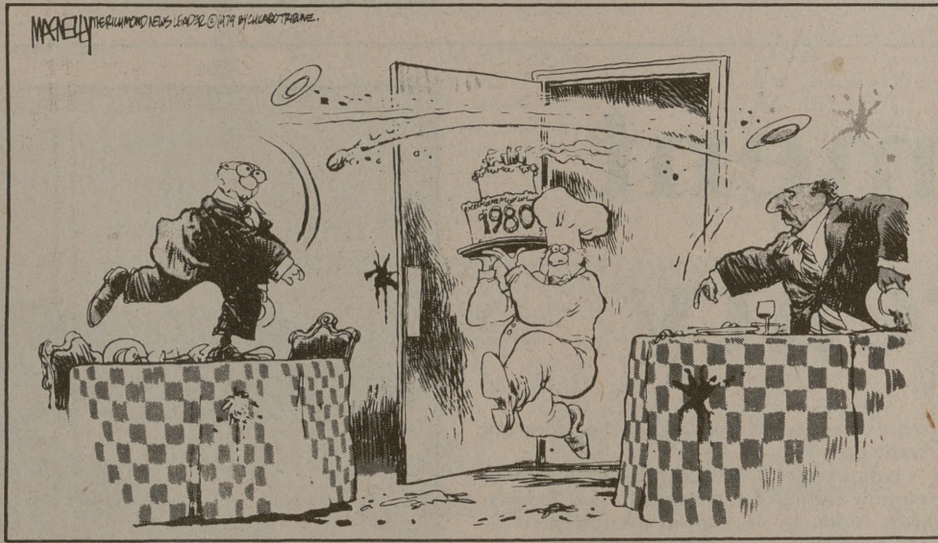
"That was an illustration of how time could be influenced by dense gravitation around the mysterious 'black holes' in space," I said. "Joggers don't encounter anything like that."

"What about that pothole in front of your house?" Coldthorn demanded. "It's big enough to have its own gravitational field, is it not?"

"Maybe so," I said, "but the effect is the opposite. Whereas 'black holes' delay the aging process, potholes make you grow older sooner than you normally would."

Then, pointing out that altitude as well as velocity theoretically has a bearing on the rate at which time elapses, I really socked it to him.

"There is absolutely no evidence that Einstein had joggers in mind when he propounded the Theory of Relativity," I said. "It is more likely he was thinking of pole vaulters."



## Big John makes good Midwest show

By ARNOLD SAWISLAK

United Press International

WASHINGTON — History usually fails to repeat itself in politics, but reports from the recent gathering of midwestern Republicans in Indianapolis somehow recalled a meeting of Democrats four years ago in Minneapolis.

At that time, the Democrats had a growing herd of potential candidates for 1976 and a number of them showed up at the liberal-sponsored forum to speak and seek support.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the early favorite for the nomination, was not there; his campaign game plan did not include exertions to impress the Democratic left. Jimmy Carter, practically unknown to the midwesterners in the audience, was on hand.

One strong memory of that event in the late summer of 1975 remains: a veteran of Minnesota's Democratic Farmer Labor Party emerging from the hall after Carter's speech saying, "By gosh, he sounds like Luther Youngdahl."

Youngdahl was the Republican governor of Minnesota who was so popular that the DFL despaired of ever unseating him. In what may have been his greatest political coup, Hubert Humphrey persuaded President Truman in 1951 to appoint Youngdahl to the federal bench in Washington, D.C. Republican fortunes in Minnesota went into a 27-year slump.

So comparing Carter to Youngdahl in Minnesota had some special meaning, and a more astute reporter than this one probably would have picked it up. But it wasn't until after the Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary six months later that Carter started attracting serious attention.

Jackson, of course, started going downhill in the early primaries and never did have a chance to carry out his carefully prepared campaign plan.

How does all that relate to the Republicans in Indiana in March of 1979?

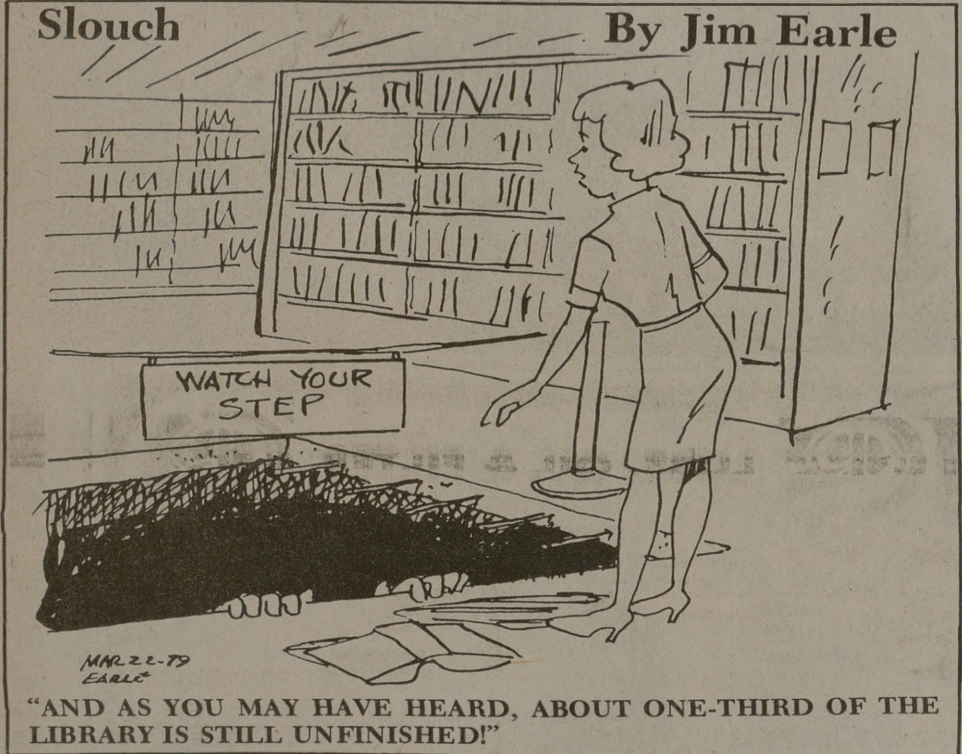
Only that Ronald Reagan, the acknowledged frontrunner for the 1980 GOP nomination passed up the Indianapolis gathering and John Connally, the Texas Democrat-turned-Republican made such an impression that he won a straw vote for the candidate most likely to lead the GOP back to the White House. Even though he was not there, Reagan's name was on the ballot and he finished eight points behind Big John.

It would be somewhat premature to suggest that Connally's success at one regional meeting is the key to the 1980 nomination.

But it certainly is no exaggeration to say Connally did himself a lot of good by showing up and turning on his charm and charisma for the midwesterners, who after all are the hard core of the Republican Party. If they can forgive Connally for spending most of his adult life as a Democrat, that could mean one of the tall Texan's toughest obstacles has been surmounted.

As for Reagan, the reports from Indianapolis can't be good. He never did take the Midwest away from Gerald Ford in 1976, and by passing up the Indiana gathering, he may have assured himself of the same problem in 1980.

Large disasters can be brought on by small mistakes. Just about a year from now, Illinois holds the first midwestern presidential primary. It will be interesting to see if the Indianapolis meeting is recalled when its results come in.



"AND AS YOU MAY HAVE HEARD, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE LIBRARY IS STILL UNFINISHED!"

## Legislating religion: church-state collision?

By DAVID E. ANDERSON

UPI Religion Writer

WASHINGTON — An increasing number of religious leaders are worried that religion and government are on a "collision course" which may fundamentally alter church-state relations in the next few years.

The issues — including the explosive question of whether government has the power to define "legitimate" religious activity — probably will have to be decided by the Supreme Court.

The question boils down to whether churches and religious activities have a special place within the American constitutional scheme that entitles them to treatment different from similar secular institutions and activities.

While complicated and technical, the answer to the question could affect the habits, especially in the area of financial support for churches, of millions of American church members.

There has been no overall religious consensus although on a number of the current disputes there has been an unusual amount of cooperation between religious groups traditionally at odds on church-state issues.

The issues are not the ones that in the past have aroused large numbers of the Christian faithful such as the use of prayer or Bible reading in the public schools.

The news problems flow from the tendency of government, particularly regulatory agencies, to write rules and guidelines for new areas of public life, including religious institutions.

Most leaders intimately involved in the disputes are urging stiff resistance to the government without panic.

"It is not yet a situation that calls for antagonism or loud cries of alarm," said the Rev. Dean M. Kelley of the National Council of Churches. "But it does demand resistance, firm resistance." The Rev. Richard John Neuhaus, senior editor of Worldview magazine, agreed, saying "there is a crisis, but we shouldn't panic. Nevertheless, religious leaders are alarmed. Much of last fall's meeting of Roman Catholic bishops was devoted to church-state relations and the Lutheran Council in the USA has convened three closed-to-the press consultations to work out a Lutheran strategy in the touchy area."

Father Charles Wheelon, S.J., professor of law at Fordham University, says the current shift in church-state relations began with the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1969.

"In the last 10 years," Wheelon told the National Conference of Catholic Bishops,

"many events have occurred that give us just cause for concern about the current attitude and future disposition of the state and federal government towards the American churches."

"A small but growing number of religious leaders of all faiths fear that the golden age of religious exemption has ended, that we are already in the twilight of substantially increased governmental regulation, and that there is a real danger — unless we manfully resist — that we will soon enter the night where religious exemptions will be the rare gleam instead of the bright rule in American law," Wheelon said.

Wheelon argued that while some fears of the religious leaders were exaggerated, "there is real cause for serious concern about some of the developments in state and federal law during the last 10 years."

"The Tax Reform act of 1969 did not mark the demise of religious exemptions," he said. "But it was a landmark turning point, an imperative for new directions."

The law repealed the historic blanket exemption of religious organizations from filing of annual financial reports. It substi-

regulate religion. tuted a more limited definition of exempt organizations and introduced into the vocabulary of church-state relations the term "integrated auxiliary."

Churches and their "integrated auxiliaries" — agencies whose functions are "exclusively religious" — were exempt from the filing requirement, but such church-related institutions as schools, hospitals and orphanages were under it.

But the term "integrated auxiliary," a creation of Congress, is used by any church to define its charitable, educational or welfare activities. The IRS tended to confine it to preaching and worship.

After much protest by the churches, the IRS said it never intended to say that charitable, educational or welfare activities were not religious in nature. But it insisted they were not exclusively religious and could not qualify as an "integrated auxiliary" of a church.

For many church-state observers, the dispute, affecting many church-related hospitals, schools, orphanages and other social services, was the first "insidious"

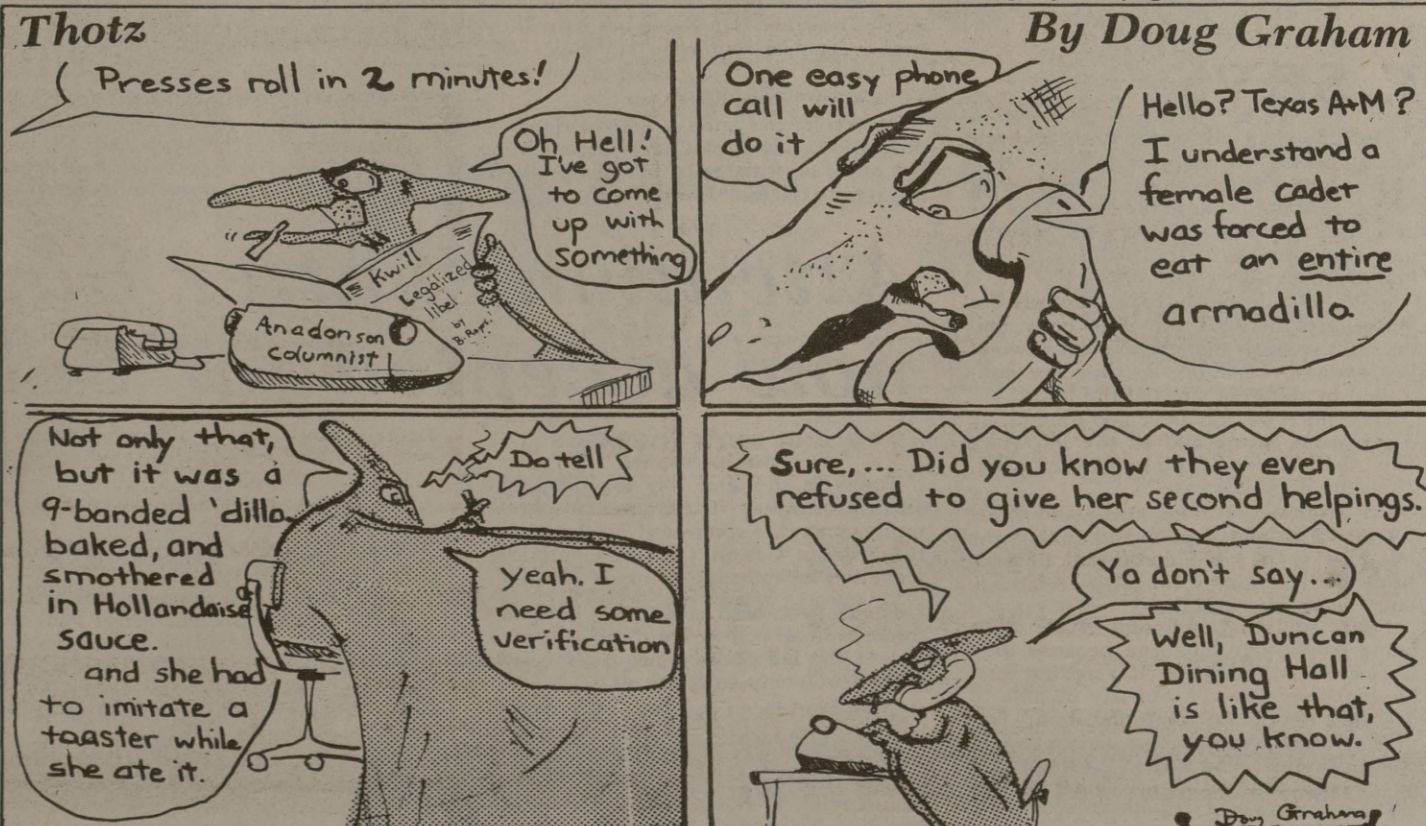
step in the current crisis.

The National Council of Churches saw it as a government effort in "marking out the margins of churches and thus determining what the law would recognize as part of a church's mission."

In a statement by its governing board shortly after the IRS proposed its definition of "integrated auxiliaries," the NCC said Congress and the courts "have observed the mandate of the First Amendment for 200 years without attempting to define 'religion' or 'church'."

"Efforts to spell out a definition of 'church' or 'religion' may have the effect of freezing in law the forms of one particular period rather than allowing the continuous evolution of forms to fit changing circumstances."

Furthermore, by defining the nature of 'religion' or 'church,' government takes the first and most insidious step toward structuring a sacred area where it has no power to legislate," the National Council said. But the "integrated auxiliary" dispute was only one of a growing number of disputes involving regulatory agencies and their powers to



## TOP OF THE NEWS CAMPUS

### New band leaders chosen

Eleven cadets in Texas A&M University's Corps of Cadets were selected to head the Navy-Marine Corps, Army, Air Force ROTC, Texas Aggie Band units, each composed of two to four companies, squadrons or batteries. The senior cadet officers for next year are D. K. Harbour of Houston; Jerald W. Ellington, Oakton, Va.; Kenneth D. Jones, Bryan; John W. Sneed, Longview; Kevin J. Udell, Houston; Timothy L. Ferree, York, Pa.; David W. Hagan, Whitehouse; Dan Hughes, Beeville; Terrell E. Pruett, Victoria; Timothy P. Gaither, Friendswood, and Thomas E. Rheinlander, New Braunfels.

### KAMU pre-auction show Sunday

A special pre-auction showing of all arts and antiques and other major items donated for the first Great KAMU-TV Auction will be held at 2-6 p.m. Sunday in the Rudder Exhibition Hall. The auction will be broadcast 8-10 p.m. April 1-3. Profits will go to the operation of KAMU, Texas A&M University's public broadcasting facility. Persons wishing to bid should tune to Channel 15 on the UHF dial during the auction. The auction number is 696-2211.

### Summer cruise bids open

Rear Adm. Kenneth Haynes, superintendent of the Texas Maritime Academy, announced applications are being accepted for 35 freshmen to sail on Moody College's 15th annual Summer School at Sea. The cruise enables a select group of this year's high school graduates to earn six hours of college credit in either math, history or English while sailing the Texas A&M University training ship T.S. Texas Clipper. The ship sails June 9 and returns Aug. 5. An application can be made through the superintendent's office at Moody College.

## STATE

### Mennonites may get residency

Legislation that if passed would grant permanent resident status to 653 Mennonite immigrants in West Texas, was introduced in the Texas Senate Wednesday by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas. The legislation — regardless of whether it is passed ultimately — will shield Mennonites temporarily from deportation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service while the bill is pending before Congress.

## NATION

### N-plant safety neglect cited

Kerr-McGee's safety training program for workers at its plutonium plant met federal guidelines but was perhaps neglected in not informing employees about potential cancer danger, the former president of the company's nuclear division testified Wednesday. Richard Zitting, testifying in the Karen Silkwood contamination trial in Oklahoma, told the court he believed training should also have included warnings that radioactive plutonium could cause cancer. The Silkwood family is asking \$11.5 million in damages from Kerr-McGee in a lawsuit that contends the company's negligence caused Ms. Silkwood's radiation contamination by plutonium.

### Park tells of getting Korea cash

Tongsun Park Wednesday testified South Korean Central Intelligence Agency officials sent him cash from overseas in a diplomatic pouch sealed to block inspection by United States officials, partly because he could not trust the U.S. mail. Testifying for the sixth day in the bribery, conspiracy and tax evasion trial of former Rep. Passman, D-La., Park said Gen. Kim Hwon Yuk sent him \$18,000 in a diplomatic pouch because the rice dealer had a cash problem at the time. Park, who repeatedly has denied any connection with the Korean government or KCIA, Tuesday testified he made a \$500,000 "forced loan" to another KCIA official.

## WORLD

### Kurdish rebels attack in Iran

Kurdish rebels closed in on the army stronghold in the west Iranian city of Sanandaj Wednesday amid bursts of mortar and machine gun fire. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime rushed two top-level mediation missions to the embattled city. Unofficial sources put the death toll at more than 500 after three days of heavy fighting.

### Viets ready to talk peace

Vietnam said Wednesday it is ready to talk peace with China but threatened to attack the 10,000 Chinese troops it claims are still in Vietnam if they fail to withdraw. A statement by the Vietnamese foreign ministry and broadcast by Hanoi radio said the Chinese troops remained up to 12 1/2 miles inside Vietnam.

## WEATHER

Fair to partly cloudy with a 30% chance of rain. High today 77 and a low of 58. Winds will be S.E. at 10-15 mph.

## THE BATTALION

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Letters to the editor should not exceed 300 words and are subject to being cut to that length or less if longer. The editorial staff reserves the right to edit such letters and does not guarantee to publish any letter. Each letter must be signed, show the address of the writer and list a telephone number for verification.  
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