

Hill says

Bonds protect trailer buyers

AUSTIN — Personally defending a new state law that regulates the mobile home industry, Atty. Gen. John Hill Wednesday sought to show that its tough bonding requirement was necessary to protect consumers.

up their warranties. A group of mobile home makers and dealers contend in their suit before state District Court Judge Herman Jones that the key features of the bill — particularly the bond requirement — deprive them of constitutionally protected property rights.

labor and standards, and John Steele, head of his mobile home division. But Hill quickly turned his cross-examination into development of his rebuttal case.

home, and we would have no remedy," Steele replied. He said there were 167 substantiated claims in 1973 of mobile homes that did not comply with Texas standards and 326 the following year.

bonds, including Majestic Industries, which alleges in the suit that it was faced with going out of business because of inability to obtain a bond. Ehrle sought through his questions to show that an impossible burden was placed on dealers through a prohibition against sale of used mobile homes that do not meet standards in force at the time of their manufacture.

Hoffa's foster son refuses questions

DETROIT — Jimmy Hoffa's foster son refused to answer questions Wednesday during a seven-minute appearance before a federal grand jury probing the disappearance of the Teamsters president, his attorney said.

Charles (Chuckie) O'Brien, a Teamsters organizer raised by the Hoffa family, refused to say whether he took the Fifth Amendment during his brief appearance.

O'Brien's attorney, James Burdick, charged the government with using the Hoffa case to develop unrelated cases against Teamsters officials "at the cost of a significant investigation into the disappearance of James R. Hoffa."

O'Brien, 41, is considered a key figure in the Hoffa disappearance. He was driving a car belonging to the son of a reputed Mafia chieftain near the restaurant where Hoffa was last seen on July 30.

A sworn FBI affidavit, used in connection with the seizure of the auto, states there is probable cause to believe O'Brien used the vehicle to "facilitate an abduction of Hoffa."

After appearing before the grand jury, O'Brien said he was returning immediately to his new home near Miami, Fla.

Asked whether he had any fear that his life might be in danger, O'Brien shook his head vigorously and said, "None."

In a hallway outside the grand jury room, a business associate, Louis Lintean, waited his turn to testify.

Lintean is owner of Airport Service Lines, a Pontiac, Mich., limousine business at which Hoffa stopped to chat shortly before he disappeared.

Lintean reportedly said under hypnosis that Hoffa told him he was to meet "Tony G." and "Tony P.," apparently references to Anthony Giacalone, a reputed Mafia figure whose son's car has been seized, and Anthony Provenzano, a former Teamsters boss from New Jersey.

Giacalone has denied he was to meet with Hoffa.

Cyclamate ban may end; FDA to decide next year

WASHINGTON — Federal officials plan to decide in January whether to lift the controversial ban on the use of cyclamates as an artificial sweetener.

The decision will be an effort to end arguments spanning the last six years on whether there is a link between cyclamates and cancer in rats.

If scientists fail to establish a link, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) officials say cyclamates could be used commercially in diet soft drinks and food next year.

It would take at least four months after the FDA decision to meet requirements for public comment and publication, so cyclamates probably would not appear on grocery shelves before the middle of next year.

Meanwhile, as scientists weigh new cyclamate research along with that which generated the ban in 1969, they are studying similar research that suggests a link between cancer in rats and the other major artificial sweetener, saccharine.

The FDA decision on whether to

ban saccharine, the principal replacement for cyclamates in diet products, is not expected by FDA officials before 1977.

The FDA's decisions on the artificial sweeteners depend on research with animals fed extremely high doses of the chemicals — the equivalent of more than 1,000 diet soft drinks a day for a human being. These studies are being examined under rigorous standards by scientists inside and outside the FDA.

FDA officials now say high-level Nixon administration officials rushed through the cyclamate ban in 1969 without allowing normal scrutiny of supporting research.

The debate over FDA standards and procedures concerns not only bureaucrats and scientists; production of low-calorie foods and diet soft drinks is a billion-dollar-a-year industry.

An estimated 12 million Americans drink diet sodas each day, and millions of others eat diet foods sweetened with saccharine.

Saccharine, which is 300 times sweeter than sugar, has been in use

since 1879, and cyclamates — 30 times sweeter than sugar — have been used since 1944. Both have been subjects of research for years.

The cyclamates decision awaits findings of a scientific panel working under auspices of the National Cancer Institute and reviewing all research on cyclamates and cancer in animals.

FDA officials say privately the panel's decision, due in January, will be adopted by FDA.

In preparation for that report, the FDA is trying to decide related issues, such as whether the chemical can cause organ damage.

Even with a decision finding there is no cancer link, FDA sources say some limits may be imposed on the possible future use of cyclamates, perhaps like the present but little-known one-gram-a-day-a-person limit on the use of saccharine.

If the panel concludes cyclamates cause cancer, the chemical will remain banned.

If the panel fails to reach a conclusion, the FDA still will make a decision, FDA sources say.

Dynamite troubleshooter

Veteran lives with danger

POMONA, Calif. — Blow up some cables with dynamite. A simple job, it might seem, for a foremost explosives expert like J. S. Brower.

But the cables were at the Nevada Test Site, attached to an underground atomic device that failed to explode when the button was pushed hours earlier.

The Atomic Energy Commission called on Brower to "shoot a charge" to cut the cables and deactivate the device. But if anything went wrong, Brower, less than 250 feet away in the barren desert, would be right in the middle of it.

It wasn't the first dangerous assignment undertaken by Brower, who has a reputation for doing things others turn down. During the Korean War he led a group of convicts dubbed "Ali Brower and his 30 Thieves" on behind the lines operations.

Brower admits this was one job he

had second thoughts about. "I insisted they insure myself and my partner for \$1 million each," he said. "I figured if I was going to go I wanted to leave something to my heirs."

But the assignment eight years ago came off just as planned — and Brower heaved a sign of relief and walked away.

Brower, in his early 60s, has spent most of the last 35 years working with explosives — which he calls "tools" — a fascination that began during his childhood on the East Coast, when he would blow up old World War I munitions that washed ashore.

It was Brower whom New York police invited to survey the damage after a group of Weathermen blew themselves up in a New York townhouse in 1970. Movie studios repeatedly request Brower's services when they want an explosion to film.

He was a consultant in the clearing of the Suez Canal.

"It could be," Brower says with a self-effacing grin, "that in this business, I am a legend."

Brower runs the firm of J. S. Brower and Associates in this suburb on the eastern fringe of Los Angeles County. The company is involved worldwide in explosives consulting, manufacturing and disposal. Brower is also chairman of the Society of Explosive Engineers.

But working with explosives has not been without its toll. Nine years ago, Brower lost three fingers on his left hand when a "junk-buster" charge for an oil well misfired.

His doctors advised him to take it easy, perhaps even quit the business.

"But believe me, it did not slow me up," Brower said as he sat in his office, the wall and shelves around him crowded with mementos of the tasks he has performed since the accident.

He still plays golf, shooting in the high 70s.

MSC Cafeteria advertisement featuring daily specials like Salisbury Steak, Mexican Fiesta, and Italian Candle Light Spaghetti Dinner. Includes a section for 'FREE COUNTERFEIT MONEY' and a 'WANTED!' notice for a 5000 reward.

Bookmart continues sales

The Student Government Bookmart will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 3:30 in room 137 of the Memorial Student Center from Sept. 1 to Sept. 12.

They will buy used books at 60 per cent of original value and sell them for 65 per cent of the value.

It is operated by the members of Alpha Phi Omega and student government.

Workshop scheduled

The Memorial Student Center will be hosting two workshops for student organizations.

The first will be a Student Finance Workshop on Sept. 16 and 17 at 3 p.m. This workshop will brief students on how to use the Finance Center for organizational business.

The other workshop will deal with organizational programming. This will include room scheduling, the Battalion, uses of posters, campus mail and other campus facilities.

Students working with the program planning aspect of campus organization should attend.

Apollo-Soyuz astronaut flies to recovery

HOUSTON — Astronaut Donald K. "Deke" Slayton, the nation's oldest active astronaut, walked out of a hospital Wednesday just eight days after surgeons removed a benign tumor from his left lung, and told newsmen he would be going "full bore" within three weeks.

Slayton, 51, walked with less than his usual brisk stride, but felt well enough to joke with newsmen and sign autographs for well-wishers who stopped him in the lobby of the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

He left the hospital with his wife, went home and then drove to his

office for a few hours of work.

Doctors said most men of Slayton's age would need at least 10 to 14 days hospitalization after undergoing lung surgery, but, one hospital official noted, "Deke's not an ordinary person."

Slayton underwent surgery on Aug. 26 for a lung lesion doctors feared could be cancerous. The small nodule was removed, examined and found to be benign.

Doctors had predicted Slayton's rapid recovery. They said the astronaut was in excellent physical condition and was able to run two miles in 13 minutes only a few days before the surgery.

Slayton told newsmen he had

been walking the streets outside the hospital for the last two days and had been doing office work in his hospital room.

He walked unassisted from the hospital, accompanied by his wife.

"I'm still a little sore," he told newsmen, "but I feel great. It just takes a little while to get over a big gash like that surgical incision."

He and his wife embraced for photographers and he cautioned her not to squeeze too hard because "it still hurts a little."

Slayton made his first space flight in July as a member of the American crew in the nine-day Apollo-Soyuz, U.S.-Soviet joint mission.

He and his crewmates, Thomas P. Stafford and Vance Brand, breathed poison gas during the final minutes of their mission and the three were hospitalized in Hawaii to recover.

During treatment for the gas problem, doctors discovered the small lesion on Slayton's lung.

Doctors said he should recover fully and again be able to fly.

Slayton and his crewmates are scheduled to tour the Soviet Union with the Soyuz cosmonauts starting Sept. 22.

Asked if he would be healthy enough for the tour, Slayton grinned and said, "Oh, hell yes!"

BATTALION CLASSIFIED advertisement containing various classified notices, job openings, and services. Includes sections for 'WANT AD RATES', 'SPECIAL NOTICE', 'OFFICIAL NOTICE', 'FOR SALE', 'FOR RENT', 'HELP WANTED', 'WORK WANTED', and 'SALES • SERVICE RENTALS'.