

U.S. rejects French idea for aid and arms in Zaire

United Press International PARIS — An agreement in principle between the United States and four Western allies to shore up African nations against Soviet and Cuban influence will apply only to emergency cases such as Zaire.

A policy of dealing with African crises one at a time emerged from the Western nations meeting on Africa, which ended Tuesday in Paris. For Zaire alone, this policy is expected to cost \$100 million in logistic support and supplies in the next three months.

The United States rejected two proposals from France to help "moderate" African nations by forming a billion-dollar aid fund and a full-fledged pan-African security force.

The meeting of the five Western allies — Belgium, Britain and West Germany also participated — will be followed with another meeting next week in Brussels.

A senior U.S. official said that Congress was not interested in

multi-national aid projects and that the Carter administration believes any African security force would have to come under the auspices of the Organization for African Unity.

The OAU includes not only "moderate" countries like Zaire and Morocco, but also Soviet-aided ones like Ethiopia and Angola.

Washington's obvious concern, though not spelled out, is to avoid polarizing Africa into East versus West blocs any more than it already is.

Terrorism involves commies says council for freedom

United Press International WASHINGTON — A new study on international terrorism claims that communists "are doing the coordinating" among terrorist organizations throughout the world, even supporting groups which are non-communist.

The conclusion is contained in "International Terrorism: The Communist Connection," a 172-

page study published by the American Council for World Freedom. The council describes itself as a non-partisan, Washington-based public research institution which publishes research in connection with international affairs.

The authors said there are no facts to conclude that these organizations take orders from a "central authority," but they said "a significant de-

gree of coordination of terrorist activities does exist and it is mainly communists who are doing the coordinating.

"Put differently, if communist governments and political groupings, of one ideological emphasis or another, were to cease terrorist activity and assistance, the present wave of international terrorism would be squashed."

The study concludes, "There is virtually no terrorist operation or guerrilla movement anywhere in the world today, whether communist, semi-communist, or non-communist, from the Irish Republican Army to the Palestine Liberation Organization to our own Weather Underground, with which communists of one sort or another have not been involved."

"This includes non-communist operations and movements," it said, "for communist parties and governments always stand ready to exploit disorder in Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and elsewhere, however and by whomever it is fomented."

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"Quality First"

Vet says more bones will heal if steel implants used on horses

In the olden days when a horse stepped into a prairie dog hole and broke a leg the cowboy's only choice was to pull off the saddle, and with a bullet send the animal to that big corral in the sky.

Nowadays, the odds are much higher for recovery, since veterinarians and bioengineers at Texas A&M University teamed up with a bunch of bones and a machine used for testing stress of materials used in airplanes.

"We feel that at least 20 percent more horses which fracture a leg can recover because of what we learned," explained Dr. Charles L. Boyd, head of large animal medicine at A&M's College of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Boyd, a former practitioner near Fort Worth, said that 309 sets of materials and bones and devices attached to bones underwent stress test until the bone cracked, broke or exploded (shattered) during the 21-year project.

The scientists tested steel, plastic, nylon, fiberglass, polyester, polymerizing agents and bolts, pins, screws and rivets in their search for materials with highest compatibility with bones and fractures to enhance recovery.

"Design importance of the implant, and that steel proved to be the best material for it, is what we came up with," Dr. Boyd said. "Then came size and shaping of plates and screws necessary to hold pieces of bone in place for union and recovery. Fractures differ, resulting in shaping each implant to take the required stress."

"In times past owners of horses knew a fracture wouldn't heal properly, if at all," Dr. Boyd said. "And the fracture and lack of healing relates to the very nature of a horse. It's weight, shifting of weight often all to one leg, contraction of muscles

and fatigue often leads to a fracture."

About 65 percent of a horse's body weight is borne by its front feet, hence its getting up from a lying position by extending its front legs forward.

"So, every movement a horse makes a full thrust, total exertion, when they get from a lying to a standing position," the veterinarian added. "It's virtually impossible to put a cast on a broken front leg which will be light enough for a horse to walk, and for the cast to still be durable."

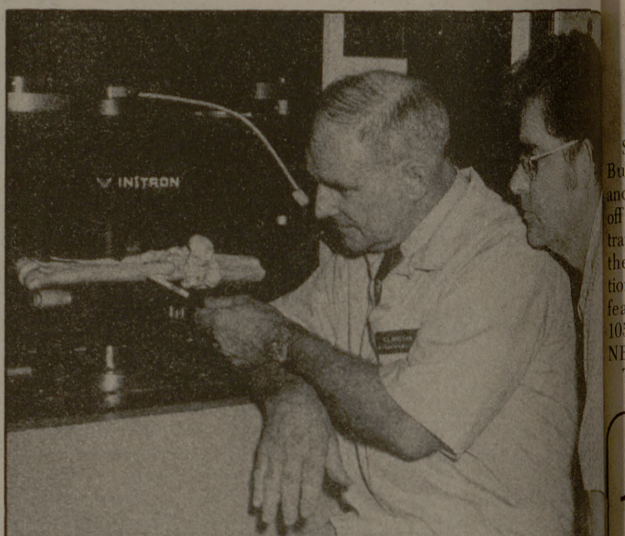
This problem of light weight and durability for mending has been approached both internally, with plates, screws and pins, and externally with casts of plaster of paris, fiberglass, polyester resin and other materials.

"This whole thing set me to wondering and thinking about what really happens when a bone breaks. You can hear it like when you snap a dry twig," Dr. Boyd explained. "I gave thought to physical properties of bones. What are they, and how these properties change in the fracturing process?"

With cooperation of the bioengineers and with use of long (leg) bones the bones were tested for their reactions when enough stress was applied to break them—either by pressing, by flexing and by twisting.

Machine pressure was about 14,000 pounds per square inch when fracture occurred in the canon bone of a horse. However, Dr. Boyd said that fracture by a horse doesn't require this much pressure.

"We also learned that proper shaping of a plate to fit the bone, plus complete immobilization of the fracture, will permit desirable recovery. About six months is required for recovery which will per-



Dr. Charles L. Boyd, left, and Dr. Bill Ledbetter of Texas A&M use a stress-test machine for aircraft materials to determine the cracking, breaking and explosion levels of steel in horses and materials that could provide protection for a cast. Boyd said 25 percent more horses could be restored by surgical application of stainless steel plates fashioned to the fracture.

mit a horse to perform normally," he said. "However, bone grafts are sometimes necessary."

A simple fracture of a canon bone (below the knee) is easiest to repair, he said.

Dr. Boyd said that several equine practitioners have adapted the materials tested—stainless steel to that used in human bone repair. The "hardware" remains within the leg after the bone was mended.

Cost of this new internal type fixation of a fracture was set at \$800 to \$1,000, which Dr. Boyd described as too expensive for the average horseman. "It is not too high, however, to save a good stallion or mare," he added. "nor is it too much

for a good gelding or cutting when the owner thinks the worth spending the money."

A cast costs a minimum of \$100.

For fixation of a fracture the new internal surgery is successful, Dr. Boyd said that dependent largely upon when the owner of the animal and the veterinarian place splints or a cast animal prior to loading and to a veterinary hospital.

He said an unprotected becomes worse, particularly the end of a broken bone near the surface skin, triggering a condition which cannot be repaired. "People can amputate," he added, "but not horses."

Foreign investment doesn't help U. president of farmer's union states

United Press International WASHINGTON — One of the first rounds of an emotional fight against foreign acquisition of U.S. farmland will take place in the Senate on an unlikely topic: a tax treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The treaty, supported by corporations, has been fought by state governments, who fear it would restrict their taxation of foreign businesses, and by unions, who fear the treaty will encourage U.S. corporations to export American jobs to Great Britain.

Those groups strongly opposed the treaty in hearings last summer but "the farm angle didn't surface at that time," explained Milt Hakel of

the National Farmers Union. When the Farmers Union leadership became convinced the treaty could give foreign buyers of land more advantages than they already have, they joined the opponents.

The Farmers Union interest developed after Commerce Department officials estimated that at least \$800 million in foreign investment in the United States last year — or 30 percent of the \$2.5 billion total — went for purchases of farmland.

Tony Dechant, president of the Farmers Union, said, "While some may contend that foreign investment would be desirable because U.S. farmers have a capital shortage, we maintain that this influx of outside capital is disruptive rather than helpful."

He added that foreign investment "drives up the price of farmland in the selected areas in which foreign investment is concentrated" in part because foreign owners can avoid taxes Americans must pay, can buy

land with devalued American dollars, and can earn more on the land and thus pay more for it in the first place.

The farm group's concern centers around Article 9, section 4 of the treaty, which would restrict state tax officials from requiring corporations doing business in the states to submit tax data on the parent corporation and all its subsidiaries. Many states do so now.

The practice, called the "unitary business doctrine," is intended to prevent corporations from shifting businesses from state to state to avoid taxes. The treaty would allow British corporations to only submit tax data on business done in the states. States would have to take their word the tax returns were complete.

Corporations have failed for years to get Congress to outlaw the "unitary business doctrine," and the British tax treaty, if it is ratified in its current form, would be the first victory for the corporations in their fight for the concept.

Even tax experts who argue the corporations have a good case say the treaty is not the proper forum to discuss the changes.

One effect of the law would be to keep secret real British ownership of farmland, when both the Carter administration and Congress are moving to develop a method to accurately reflect the number of foreign buyers.

A second effect would be to reduce further the amount of taxes

British owners would have to pay on American land.

Sen. Frank Church, R-Ore., sought a reservation on the treaty to delete Article 9 (4), but the 10-5 vote by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, before the Farmers Union joined in the opposition, was not enough to strip the treaty of that portion of the Senate floor. If they succeed, British would be asked to take a reservation.

Fifty-one votes would be needed to win and if they do not they may try to kill the entire treaty, which would take just one vote in the Senate, or 34 votes.

"We think we have about 20 votes now and another 10 to 15 said one vote counter."

Reports indicate the British not the major purchasers of farmland. The major purchasers appear to be Germans, French, Dutch, Japanese and Americans. But the Farmers Union notes that Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal has said British tax treaty will be a future treaty with France, Denmark and Canada.

Meanwhile, foreign purchases of farmland will be discussed other fronts this month. The General Accounting Office is expected to release a report soon on the number of foreign buyers of farmland and Rep. Charles Grassley is holding hearings beginning next week to consider whether foreign purchases are pushing up the price of farmland.

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