

nation

Uncle Sam expects you to pay taxes by Tuesday

WASHINGTON — Benjamin Franklin once said, "In this world, nothing is certain but death and taxes." Tuesday, Uncle Sam expects you to square up on the latter.

Nearly 93 million American taxpayers are expected to have mailed in their returns to the Internal Revenue Service or requested an extension by midnight Tuesday. Two out of every three already have done their duty, and the reward has been handsome in many cases with refunds averaging \$590.53 — up \$100 from a year ago.

Most people who get refunds tend to file early returns, however, and the chances are that those who have waited this long to file know they may have to pay Uncle Sam.

"People who owe money generally file later," said IRS spokesman Larry Batdorf.

He also said there are some interesting trends this year, judging from the approximately 60 million forms that had been filed by April 4.

— More Americans appear to be using the short form.
— The average refund is up 20.5 percent, probably because inflation has pushed up mortgage interest rates, medical costs and other allowable deductions.
— More taxpayers seem to be turning to IRS analysts for help in filling out the forms rather than using outside tax preparation firms.
— The \$1 contributions to the presidential campaign fund, which

can be checked off on the tax form, have increased by 10.3 percent this year.

It may surprise some to know that the dread of the American taxpayer — the audit — claims relatively few victims.

"We'll probably audit about 2 percent of the returns," Batdorf said. But he warned that those in the higher income brackets, \$50,000 and greater, have the greatest chance of being called in.

The decision is left up to the agency's computer, which screens all returns. Last year, there were 2.3 million audits. Of those, 133,000 taxpayers found out they had cheated themselves, and not the government.

IRS Commissioner Jerome Kurtz, in an interview appearing in the

latest issue of U.S. News and World Report, said taxpayers fail to report about 10 percent of their income — costing the government \$13 billion to \$17 billion.

He said the IRS will conduct additional audits this year of returns from persons who are self-employed — people he described as the tax agency's primary compliance problem.

Taxpayers caught off guard by the April 15 deadline will be granted a 60-day extension "simply for the asking," the IRS said.

The first refund checks were to have been mailed Friday, but the Treasury Department postponed the mailing until Monday because it wanted to make sure it had enough money to cover them. Recipients should begin to receive the checks Tuesday.

Allies' sanctions doubted

United Press International
WASHINGTON — America hopes its West European allies will decide by next week to join in economic sanctions against Iran, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Sunday. But two key senators expressed doubts.

Christopher, appearing on ABC's "Issues and Answers," said the allies may act on the U.S. request for sanctions when the European Economic Community foreign ministers meet April 21.

"We're looking for actions from them at this point, not words," Christopher said. "We're talking about what good allies and good friends do for each other when there is trouble."

But, in a separate interview on CBS' "Face the Nation," Sen. Frank Church, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, said he believed the United States has lost "the leverage we used to have" to get the allies to go along with sanctions.

"We've lost our economic clout, we've lost our place in the economic market place, and we haven't lost it to any part of the Communist world," said the Idaho Democrat. "We've lost it to Germany and the Japanese, our trading partners, so-called."

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said he supported President Carter's latest moves but felt it would have been wiser for the president to line up allied and even some Third World

support before acting. Jackson, who chairs the Senate Energy Committee, agreed with Church "the oil weapon" may make the allies hesitant about joining in sanctions.

"We should be prepared to share whatever (oil) cutoff should occur," he suggested. "The Iranians need desperately to sell that oil. And clearly our allies should help in every way possible."

Christopher said the allied ambassadors had a "very disappointing meeting" with Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr in Tehran. Their reports to their home govern-

ments that Iran had no plans for release of the hostages "certainly ought to encourage (the allies) to take the kind of economic sanctions we're asking," he said.

Even without allied support, Christopher said, other nonmilitary options remain open.

However he added, "I think the fact is if we are not successful with these sanctions that are in place now, if the allies don't join us, if the subsequent nonmilitary actions we might take don't work, then we'll have to consider other options and they will be less attractive than the options which are open to us."

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Cancer therapy shrinks tumors

HOUSTON — In a promising new approach to cancer treatment, a Baylor scientist has developed a way to modify the body's system of immunity and direct natural defenses against marauding cancer cells.

The blood-processing technique so far has produced dramatic results in killing cancer cells and shrinking mammary tumors in two-thirds of the dogs tested.

Still ahead, however, are critical experiments to see if similar results occur in human breast cancer.

"The step from dog to human is a giant step, and must be taken with great caution," said Dr. David S. Terman, associate professor of medicine at the Baylor College of Medicine.

"From the intensive studies now ongoing in dogs, we should be able to identify the mechanism of this tumor-killing effect," he said in an interview. "With these findings, as well as with adequate demonstration of safety, we could then begin to conceive of an effective way of introducing this to humans."

Important to the study is that Terman's results, reported in February issue of the Journal of Immunology, have just been duplicated by originally skeptical researchers at the government's National Cancer Institute located outside of Washington.

"We've confirmed his findings of this phenomenon," said Dr. Albert Deisseroth of the cancer institute. "I've looked at this question scientifically and I believe that the observation of tumor regressions induced by the treatment is valid."

Dr. Subhash Bansal, who originated the concept when he was at the Medical College of Pennsylvania, reported two years ago that similar treatment reduced tumor size in a single human patient with colon cancer. But the patient later died of the disease.

Terman collaborated with Bansal

then refined the technique and followed up with detailed studies to determine why it works, its safety and the best ways to use the treatment.

Even if the complicated technical process works in humans, researchers emphasize considerable work must be done before the treatment can be considered a new weapon in the war against cancer.

The technique involves running an animal's blood through a centrifuge to separate cells from plasma, and then passing the plasma through a special chamber after which it is mixed with the separated blood cells and returned to the body.

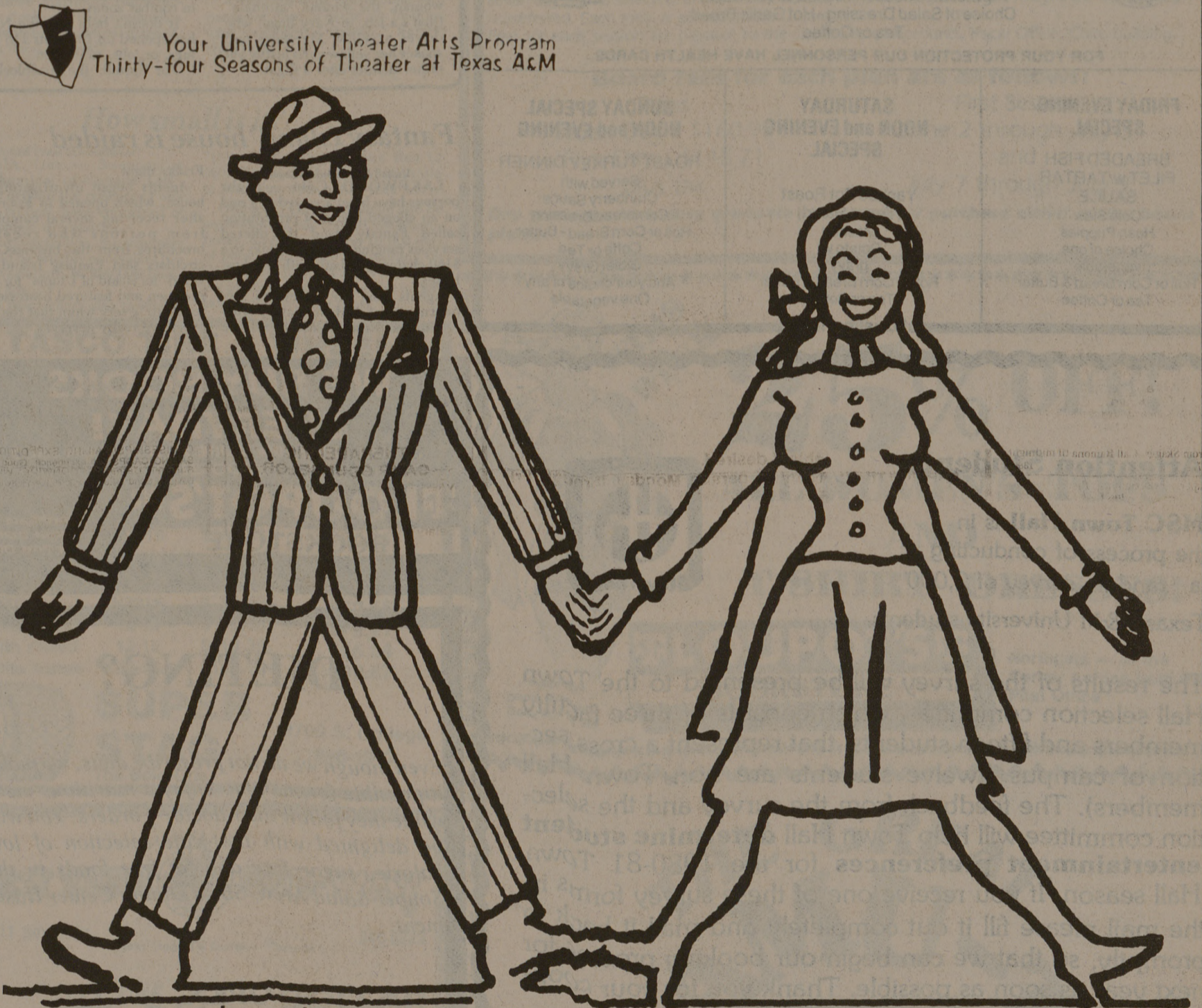
Immunoglobulin, a protein also known as an antibody, sticks to heat-killed strain of bacteria contained in the chamber. Antibodies are key members of the body's defenses against foreign substances.

Some scientists believe the body recognizes that tumor cells, at least for some kinds of cancers, are foreign to the body and that the immune system produces antibodies to attack specific tumors.

But, the theory goes, the proteins serving as the tumor identification markers — the ones the antibodies recognize — are released in large numbers into the blood stream by the tumor cells. The antibodies then are swamped by this influx of marker proteins, called antigens, and never make it to the tumor.

The immune complexes — the antibody-antigen combination — stick to the bacteria in the chamber and are removed from the blood. It may be that antibodies are produced or freed to go ahead and attack the tumor cell itself.

One key question is why the process works in some animals but not in others. Terman and his co-workers report progress in resolving that issue and expect to publish their findings and additional results later this year.



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