Pope's adultery remark stirs ire Cosmonauts come home sat with record after 185 days

VATICAN CITY — Italian commentators have reacted with anger at Pope John Paul II's statement that a man is guilty of "adultery in the heart" if he lusts for his wife.

The pontiff injected the current bishop's synod, the meeting to dis-cuss the problems of modern family life, with its latest controversy when he told a weekly audience Wednes-due that a may who have for any day that a man who lusts for any woman — even his wife — is committing a form of adultery.

In Roman Catholic Italy, the reaction to the pope's statement was Catholic writers defended the pope's

harsh and reached a peak in Saturday's newspapers.

A commentator for the Turin newspaper La Stampa said the pope was confusing "erotism with hedon-ism" and appeared to be advocating castration for Catholic males.

"By making that statement, the pope is trying to make Italy's abor-tion law useless by stopping concep-tion altogether," wrote Italian femin-ist Pia Candinas in the Rome newspaper Il Messaggero.

Not all of the criticism was harsh.

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remarks by arguing that reporters had taken them out of context.

Alberto Virgilio of the pro-Catholic newspaper II Tempo said the pope was arguing that lust is sin-ful and that the marital act per-formed outside the context of love amounted to a form of adultery in the "theological" sense of the word. John Paul, in the remark that stir-

red the controversy, said: "Adultery in the heart is commit-

ted not only because a man looks in a certain way at a woman who is not his wife, but precisely because he is looking at a woman that way. Even if he were to look that way at the woman who is his wife, he would be committing the same adultery in the

His statement carried particular significance at a time when the Fifth World Synod of Bishops is meeting in the Vatican to discuss the impact of modern life and changing sexual mores on the Christian family.

The synod, which has just ended the first two weeks of its month-long deliberations, also has aroused hostile comment in Italy because of its apparent determination to reinforce traditional Catholic teaching on such issues as birth control, abortion and divorce.

Even American bishops, who have appealed for greater understanding for Catholics disobeying the Vatican ban on artifical birth control, have made it clear they do not intend to challenge church teaching.

One newspaper, La Repubblica of Rome, satirized the synod Wednes-day with two pages of cartoons lam-pooning the idea of 216 celibate bishops discussing the problems of sexuality and marriage.

The bishops promptly issued a statement expressing their "strong disapproval at the publishing of two pages and texts of obscene, blasphemous and desecrating drawings.

Tues. Oct. 14th

Harrington Rm 200

United Press International MOSCOW — The most traveled

spacemen in history returned safely to Earth Saturday after 185 days and 72 million miles spent in orbit aboard the Salyut-6 space station.

Soviet cosmonauts Lt. Col. Leonid Popov, the 34-year-old rookie flight commander, and Valery Ryumin, his 40-year-old engineer, landed in Khazakhstan in the Soviet Union at 4:50 a m. CDT to a here's Union at 4:50 a.m. CDT to a hero's welcome, the official Tass news agency said.

The cosmonauts received greet-ings from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., congratulating them on their "com-prehensive skill, profound know-ledge of the elaborate equipment, high moral qualities, courage and heroism," Tass said. the Soviet Union and given the title

of pilot-cosmonaut. Ryumin, who holds the world in-dividual record for space travel, has spent only eight of the past 19 months on Earth. Only three more dues is preserved by avoid here days in space and he would have been off earth for an even year — 365 days. Ryumin was part of a two-man crew who set the previous 175-day space endurance record only last

The mission was the first in space for Popov, a Soviet Air Force fighter pilot

ing a variety of scientific experiments

Doctors at the landing site said both men felt well and were read-justing to Earth conditions. During their six months in space, the cosmonauts have been conduct-

ments and, more importantly, lieve the monotony for the real crew. Visitors included cosmo from Hungary, Vietnam and C trained under the Soviet Inte

Snell, 76, has worked at Jac

tions by the National Cancer

Besides repair and mainter

work, the cosmonauts carried geophysical research including ing photographs of the Soviet and other Socialist countries,

said. They gathered data on min

resources and seasonal char

land and sea for use in agric

and exploitation of the ocean.

They also studied their own by

for the effects of weightlessne

the cardiovascular system, and ed out on a specially designed cise bicycle, called a "veloc meter. They were joined by fourdi-visiting crews who flew up form at a time both to help with enmos space program.

and working to keep their bodies in shape despite their weightless condi-tion. Remarkably, they put on weight in space, the mission director said, the first time that has hap-Both men will be given the Order of Lenin, the country's highest hon-or, and Popov will be made a Hero of pened Nobel work aids transplant puppies in f Paris University's St. Louis Hothe area to

STOCKHOLM — Two Americans and one Frenchman, whose work has made organ transplants safer and helped unravel the mys-Sate and hoped univer the 1980 Nobel Prize for Medicine. George Davis Snell and Bacuj Be-nacerraf of the United States and

Jean Daussert of France were awarded the \$215,000 prize by the Karolinska Institute Friday for their separate work in the field of im-

munology. The 54th and 55th U.S. medicine laureates and the seventh French winner were cited by the Institute for their discoveries concerning 'genetically determined structures on the cell surface that regulate im-

munological reactions." Knowledge of genetic regulation of the body's immune response makes it possible to explain the different ways people respond to infec-

tion, the institute said. It also helps explain what elimin-ates cancer cells in some circumst-

ances but not in others.

Laboratories in Bar Harbor, Mandian h since 1935. He has won major Of great practical significance is the application of their research to tissue transplants, the Nobel citation said

In addition, their work sheds light on the relation between a person's genetic constitution and hereditary diseases, which experts say could have a far-reaching impact on treat-ment of such diseases as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, juvenile diabetes and psoriasis. Dausset, 63, said Friday in Paris

the work done by his group and the two American doctors in "tissue compatibility" has extremely impor-tant effects in organ transplant and in the search for ways to combat ail-ments that attack cells, such as

tute and was elected in 1970t U.S. Academy of Sciences. Benacerraf, 59, was born in a cas, Venezuela, but has beenal. citizen since 1943. He has taugh done research at Harvard Univ for four years and has been eng

the immune system — how you ow students come capable of defending you've language plained.

against foreign invaders," he In the Wind ountains Since July 1 Benacerraf has steentral Wy President of the Sydney Farber (year-old ran cer Institute, one of 21 federal Paho at the St e trying to e from extin one respec ered. Anthr

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up to 300 No Sunbelt may go solar soonel us wallace

United Press International NEW YORK — Large power plants will be producing electricity directly from the sun's rays within 20 years, and some Sunbelt homes will generate part of their own power needs even sooner than that, says Dr. Daniel R. Muss, of Westinghouse Electric Corp. Solar electrical technology is

known; it is now a matter of economics, said Muss, research director for the Westinghouse Public Systems Co.

He said Westinghouse resear-chers believe solar electrical systems will move from the laboratory into the marketplace on a limited com-mercial basis in this decade.

In 1978, Congress appropriated \$1.5 billion to be spent over 10 years on photovoltaic research. Muss said

tic web technology for making solar Even if such a residential ph voltaic system cost \$15,000 in to cent of the 3 panels from a continuously pro-duced, single-crystal photovoltaic dollars, it would pay for itself to on the res relatively short time in climit language fi where heavy year-round arouse are over 35 ribbon was the most important step in this technology to date. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and

where heavy year-round arouse are over 35 tioning is a must, Muss said paho fear the Even though the major scientother gener spadework has been accomplisheredy. Moss Muss said, the logistical and dren entering material costs of developmentwheir tribal ton formidable. "Incredible anounge, Many fail copper and aluminum will be They make f bled up in the process." In they're spy The Westinghouse dendrite ined. "I give bon, he explained, is made dird I'll find the from molten silicon. Its cost is sw — bits of Southern California Edison already are at work developing a 50-kilowatt pilot system and are considering a 25,000-kilowatt plant using the new Westinghouse solar cell technology, Muss sald. Previous solar energy techniques did not appear to offer much hope of economy in scale, but dendritic web technology, Muss said, does raise the likelihood of very large, econo-

bon, he explained, is made dist 11 find the from molten silicon. Its cost is 30 — bits of stantially below the conventive and there." method of slicing and polishing since last year con ingot, and it is far more eachers on the efficient than either ingot or son using a 16 phous silicon. Muss said, however, many homes in the Sunbelt will get their daytime

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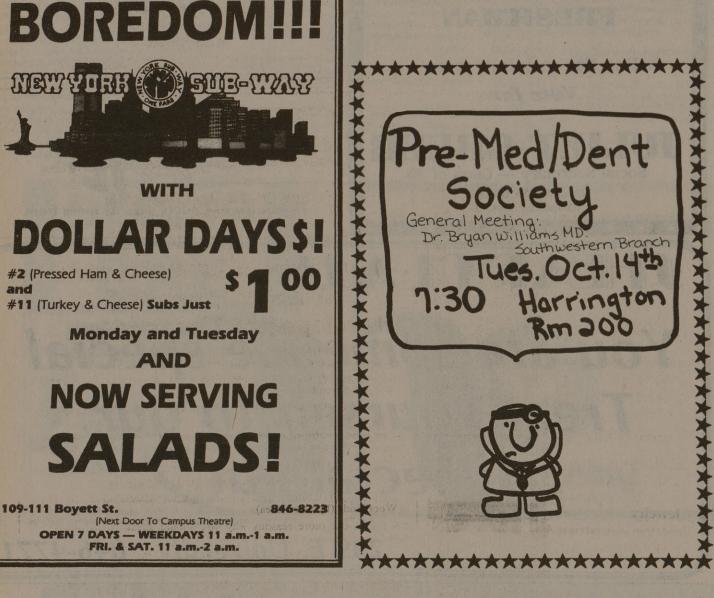
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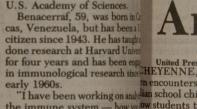
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Muss said.

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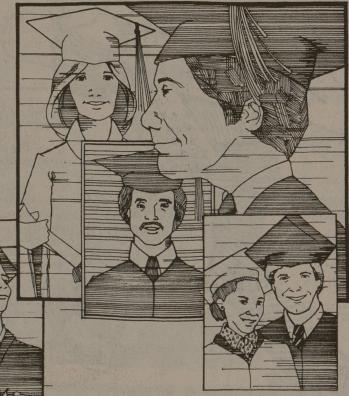
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