

Missouri may trade cows and plows for vineyards

United Press International
KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Missouri, whose agricultural economy traditionally centers on grain and livestock, could become the new wine capital of the United States, state wine experts say.

Right now Missouri is far back in the pack chasing California for the No. 1 in position in wine production. But by the turn of the century it could be the other way around.

When the Augusta region, about 35 miles west of St. Louis, was designated in 1980 as America's first Viticultural Wine District, there were 14 wineries in Missouri. Today there are 25, and four more are being planned for the southern tier of Missouri.

Not only is the number of wineries increasing but most of those already established are expanding. One enologist said the reason is simple: profit.

"I don't think you'd expand, particularly in a depressed economy, if profitability was not there," said Bruce Zoeklein of the extension service for the

University of Missouri at Columbia.

The supply of wine industry-wide is much lower than demand, and experts predict the demand for wine to double by 1990, he said. It will be the "non-traditional" states that will benefit from that demand, Zoeklein said.

Zoeklein, viticulturist Larry Lockshin and state enologist Joe Francka of the Department of Agriculture agreed that Missouri's climate, soil, reasonable costs and Midwest location has the potential to outproduce California.

However, experts agree it is not likely to happen within the decade.

Zoeklein and Lockshin are employed by the state as wine specialists, and Francka coordinates the wine and grape development program.

"The investment potential, the profitability of producing wines can and indeed is more than in California," Zoeklein said. Missouri, in acreage, now ranks in the top 10 wine-

producing states.

Some experts say California has little acreage left for possible vineyards, and the cost of the land alone would be about \$20,000 an acre, compared with about \$1,000 an acre in Missouri. Missouri has about 2,200 acres planted in grapes, but Zoeklein said that about 1.5 million acres in the Ozarks possible could be used for grape production.

The cost to establish a Missouri winery — with the potential of producing 2,200 to 100,000 gallons of wine — would be between \$14 to \$45 a square foot, or \$3,500 to \$5,000 per acre.

State wineries using only Missouri grapes sell from 500 to 65,000 gallons a year. The largest winery in the state, Bardenheier, which accepts grapes from outside of Missouri, produces about 1 million gallons.

Latest statistics show that Missouri residents consumed about 6 million gallons of wine in 1980. The state tax on the wine was about \$1.8 million.

Zoeklein said a temperance tradition in Missouri is partly to blame for the state's failure to capitalize on its wine potential.

"There are those people in the state who feel the growth of this industry threatens their ... morality," he said. "The attitude in this state can only be described as archaic."

Zoeklein cited a state wine law change in 1980 as a step in the right direction. The new law allows wineries to sell 500,000 gallons a year, instead of the previous 75,000-gallon limit.

Missouri is no newcomer to the wine industry.

As early as 1823, French Jesuit missionaries were producing wines from the wild grapes that flourished in Florissant, near St. Louis.

In 1843, German settlers began to cultivate vineyards on the hillsides overlooking the Missouri River valley. In 1866, Missouri was the second largest wine-producing state in the nation and the city of St. Louis was the nation's center of wine study and research.

Reagan: 'No grudge' held against Hinckley

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Two years after the attempt on his life, President Reagan says he holds no grudge against the man who shot him, John Hinckley Jr., and says he hopes the gunman can be cured of his mental illness.

In an interview with The Washington Post published Wednesday, Reagan said he has accepted the March 30, 1981, assassination attempt as "something that goes with the territory" of being president and has mostly forgotten it. But he acknowledged the shooting concerns his wife, Nancy, almost every time he leaves the White House.

Reagan was wounded outside the Washington Hilton

Hotel along with his press secretary, James Brady, a secret service agent and a Washington police officer.

Hinckley, who was accused of shooting the four men, was acquitted by reason of insanity in the attack. He remains in the maximum security ward of a Washington mental hospital and is undergoing psychiatric treatment.

In a taped interview with NBC News, Brady, the person most seriously hurt, said he often thinks of the attack, but does not wish his attacker any evil.

Reagan said of Hinckley, "I don't hold a grudge or anything. I just think it would be fine if he could be cured, also."

He said he favors changing the law so a defendant could be found "guilty but insane."

Reagan said when he thought about the possibility of an assassination attempt before he was shot, "I always had a feeling I'd see it coming."

When it actually happened, he said: "I didn't even know I'd been shot until someone in the hospital told me. I thought I'd broken a rib. But you can't go around constantly worrying or fearing about that. Life would be too miserable."

Earlier, Reagan's personal physician, Dr. Daniel Ruge, told United Press International that the president is healthy and has suffered no physical or psychological problems since the attack.

Firms fight noise with noise

United Press International
NEW YORK — Sound wave cancellation — deliberately using a loud noise to counter a problem noise — is being used to cut noise pollution in some areas of industry.

It's a technology in its infancy, utilized so far in the laboratory only by a few companies, said Dr. William R. Thornton, a sound and vibration engineer for Gulf Oil Corp. in Pittsburgh.

The technology wouldn't be possible without the help of the computer and the microprocessor, he said.

"A microprocessor samples a sound wave from the heater, analyzes it and matches it with an equal but opposite sound wave," he said. "The computer's sound wave is sent through a loudspeaker and, when it meets the wave coming off the machine, cancels it out, reducing the overall noise level."

"It's a job well worth doing. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has estimated that noise problems cost American industry \$400 million a year in worker absenteeism alone."

Physicians have blamed noise for such health problems as stomach ulcers, asthma, colitis, high blood pressure and, of course, deafness.

Scientists have improved acoustics in construction and industry through the use of insula-

tion and vibration-dampening materials designed to reduce vibration. Thornton said, however, the technology of actually treating undesirable sound waves at their source was stagnant until passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act forced industry to do something.

Most effective devices now used for breaking up noxious soundwaves are passive: the automobile engine muffler and the firearms silencer, for instance.

The new technology involves "active attenuators." In simplest terms that involves setting up a siren to make a noise at a frequency that would cancel out the noise made by one or more big

machines at other frequencies.

"But it can't be done anywhere as easily as that sounds," Thornton said. "Measuring precisely the noise frequencies to be overcome, calculating the frequencies that will overcome them, and designing and positioning equipment to do the job is an intricate and sometimes baffling problem."

He said the target of the new technology is to combat the lower frequency or rumbling noises made by heavy machinery.

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