

TENNESSEAN

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NASHVILLE, TENN., THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1974

10 CENTS

68 PAGES

Investigate Now, Congress

Watergate special prosecutor with all the information needed to prosecute the guilty and clear the innocent.

Reasserting his determination not to resign because of the Watergate scandals, Nixon said: "I want you to know that I have no intention whatever of walking away from the job that the people elected me to do.

"I believe the time has come to bring that investigation to an end. I believe one year of Watergate is enough."

NIXON SAID, "I want to indicate on this occasion that I will cooperate with the (House) Judiciary Committee," which is currently in-

Report Shows Grain Drain

of the 1973 U.S. harvest — bushels of grain — by the end of the season on June 30.

According to figures soon to be published by USDA, the People's Republic of China emerged as the largest single country receive of U.S. wheat during July-December.

Further, soaring wheat prices the past year pushed the six-month export value of wheat to a record \$2.62 billion, more than triple the July-December 1972 value of \$89 million.

THE REPORT is a monthly issue of Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States scheduled for publication in about two weeks.

However, the department's Outlook and Situation Board said exports last July-December totaled even more — 737 million bushels.

But a spokesman said the higher figure was not a discrepancy since it included

See Charles Bissell cartoon on Page 14.



Richard Treadway "Need is there"

Frank Sutherland Cites fund loss possibility

Mental Health Fund Need Cited

By JOHN HAILE

About \$10.5 million would be needed to hire the additional employees necessary to acquire accreditation for the state's mental hospitals, the state commissioner of mental health told legislators yesterday.

Commissioner Richard Treadway's statements came after Tennessee reporter Frank Sutherland told the lawmakers that accreditation should be one goal the legislature should strive for in improving the state's mental health facilities.

SUTHERLAND SPENT 31

Series Praised

The State House passed a resolution yesterday praising a series of articles on Central State Psychiatric Hospital written by Tennessee reporter Frank Sutherland.

The resolution, introduced by Rep. Mike Murphy, D-Nashville, said the articles were "in the best tradition of investigative reporting" and helped inform citizens and legislators about conditions in state mental institutions.

The resolution said the Sutherland series "makes it obvious that neglect and abuse are common treatment in Tennessee mental health hospitals."

proved all the money for mental health that the administration has asked for in recent years.

Ted Welch, commissioner of finance and administration, defended the Dunn administration, saying no state program had the money needed to achieve the desired goals and that the state has been doing about the best it can with the revenues available.

WELCH SAID Tennessee has the lowest per capita rate of taxes in the nation. He said that as long as state revenues remain low, then services will also have to remain at a lower level.

Sutherland told the lawmakers the state faces a possible loss of all federal assistance for any hospital that is not accredited by 1977.

(Turn to Page 2, Column 1)

Truckers Win Relief From Fuel Prices

WASHINGTON — Truckers won some relief from rising fuel prices yesterday when the government announced it would increase allocations to truck stops and expedite pleas for higher freight rates.

Action came on the eve of a threatened nation wide work stoppage by independent operators and after a weekend which saw scattered highway violence.

A WHITE HOUSE spokesman said commitments had been received from several unnamed trucking associations that the new proposals would prevent any work stoppage.

Special presidential assistant W. J. Usery Jr. expressed hope the actions would bring to an end the current protests by independent truck drivers in Ohio and would persuade other drivers to forego the nationwide protest some had called for midnight tonight.

Usery said he had been in contact with several of the groups which claim to represent independent truckers and

(Turn to Page 4, Column 1)

Chase-Moss, Banker, Dies

Chase Moss, 61, chairman of the board of Third National Corp. and widely known in state and regional banking circles, died last night in Park View Hospital of cancer.

The body is at Finley Dorris and Charlton Funeral Home. Funeral arrangements were incomplete last night.

MOSS, OF 403 Georgetown Drive, had been associated with Third National Bank since 1937. He was promoted to assistant cashier in 1947, assistant vice president in 1951, vice president in 1956, senior vice president in 1963 and executive vice president in 1970. He was named corporation chairman in 1972.

A native of Lewisburg, Moss was a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Leo Moss. His father is chairman of the board of the First National Bank in Lewisburg and from the standpoint of service has been in banking longer than any person in Tennessee.

Moss was a graduate of

(Turn to Page 11, Column 1)



Pollution Control Exemption Urban legislators discuss the effects of a bill exempting agricultural limestone producers from air pollution controls during House debate. From left are Reps. W. L. Carter, Jr. and Claude

\$10.5 Million Said Needed

(Continued From Page One)

He said that although some legislators may not agree with the accrediting process, the potential loss of \$15 million or more is one reason accreditation should be considered as a goal.

Rep. Riley Darnell, D-Clarksville, asked Treadway if "that's the time to start if we are to meet the 1977 deadline?"

TREADWAY SAID the department must reassess its resources and see what can be done. "The need is there," the commissioner said.

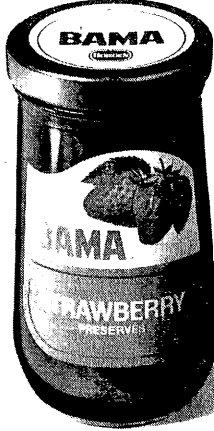
"The legislature is willing to appropriate the money if we just know what we are buying," Darnell said.

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Bus; Hurt

near where the accident occurred.

...had his bus months ago to be clean here and then a ... and put ... there ...



'Pea Soup' Gives Way to Sunshine

An unusually long lived fog cover shrouded Broadway at late as 10 a.m. and Union Station was only an indistinct mass when viewed from a block



away, left by noon, however, the fog had burned off to be replaced by sunshine and warming temperatures right after 5 p.m. on Page 11

THE TENNESSEAN

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Page 14

Thursday, January 31, 1974

Mental Health Deserves Top Assembly Priority

THE FACT that only one of Tennessee's eight mental health hospitals is accredited should be reason enough for the General Assembly to increase substantially the mental health budget this year.

But if some legislators are not moved by the reports of inadequate care and facilities, Mental Health Commissioner Richard Treadway was prepared Monday to explain why funding hospital improvements would make sound financial sense as well. The state will lose millions in federal monies in 1977 unless the hospitals can be accredited, he said.

"By 1977 most federal funds will be tied to accreditation," he explained. "Many millions of dollars will be lost—funds that we now receive—unless we get accreditation."

Actually Dr. Treadway was in a difficult position. His appearance on the Hill was to report on the progress and problems of his department and defend the budget. But it was evident that the budget falls short of his own view of what is needed to meet specific problems.

For example, Dr. Treadway told the legislators that 1,500 additional employees must be hired to meet the standards of the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation. The proposed budget would provide for only 107 of those employees. (Central State Psychiatric Hospital in Nashville needs 300 more employees, but the budget would fund only 28 more.)

Dr. Treadway said his original budget request called for 626 additional workers, or about half the state's needs. Apparently someone with less familiarity with the department's circumstances was responsible for chopping so many requested employees out of the final budget.

The approved Dunn budget sent to the Hill calls for a total funding for Mental Health of \$55.6 million, an increase of \$9.2 million over last year. However, \$6.6 million of this increase was required to continue ongoing programs, leaving only \$2.5 million in "improvements."

At the very best, such funding would enable Tennessee to have only three institutions accredited by the end of next year. Dr. Treadway indicated that Arlington and Moccasin Bend hospitals are relatively close to meeting U.S. requirements. The Memphis facility is currently the only one that does.

The commissioner pointed out the obvious fact that physicians are poorly paid by the state. That helps explain why 85% of the hospital staff doctors are unlicensed. Making reference to a series of articles in this newspaper by Mr. Frank Sutherland on conditions at Central State, he blamed understaffing for much of the problem. Lack of professional personnel was a problem throughout the state, he added.

Certainly some progress has been made in recent years and Dr. Treadway deserves credit for hospital improvements—especially in reducing overcrowding. But it is clear that the budget requests don't meet the needs of the state and can only pass along major problems to the next administration.

Hopefully there is sufficient time before the 1977 deadline to bring the state's seven unaccredited hospitals up to national standards. But unless some giant strides by the General Assembly are taken in 1974, it is going to be tough.

Russia's Man in Havana

THE LONG-DELAYED visit of Communist party boss Leonid Brezhnev to Cuba is now taking place amid speculation about a new Communist approach to the Western hemisphere. There is unlikely to be any dramatic change.

What the Kremlin wants from Premier Castro is a closer adherence to the Moscow line and greater loyalty to the Soviet Union in the Sino-Soviet dispute. And, the Kremlin probably wants Mr. Castro to forget his dreams of exporting violent revolution in Latin America.

Russia and Cuba have had their differences in the past over the issue of exporting revolution. And, although Mr. Castro has flirted briefly with the Peking brand of communism, he has never strayed far off the Kremlin reservation.

The reason has been survival. Cuba is still costing the Russians an estimated \$1.5 million a day to prop up the economy, and while this is not an insubstantial drain on Moscow, it does continue to irritate the Russians.

Mr. Castro is likely to view the visit of Mr. Brezhnev as auspicious for any case. He is ready enough to know that without the Soviet assistance he is getting his country could go down like an overloaded raft.

Very likely another part of Mr. Brezhnev's private message to Mr.

Castro will be that of trying for better relations with the U.S. The Kremlin figures that improvement would probably ease some of the pressure on Cuba's economy in that the former policy of hemispheric isolation would die an abrupt death.

Mr. Castro has sniffed that wind before. Recently, the Cuban ambassador to Mexico indicated there are few obstacles to a renewal of U.S.-Cuban ties, and Mr. Castro has not yet put the report down.

Doubtless, the U.S. State Department is watching the Brezhnev visit with interest and will try to calculate how much prodding he does to push Cuba away from its erstwhile intransigent attitude toward Washington.

Publicly, Mr. Brezhnev will beat the drums for socialist unity and fraternal struggle, but his private caution to Mr. Castro is likely to be to the effect that subtleties is the best policy both toward Latin America and the U.S.

Questions & Quotes

By Hugh Walker

Q. Who was responsible for the founding of Miami Beach?

A. Mrs. Julia Tuttle, a Florida pioneer, and railroad builder Henry M. Flagler. The city was chartered in 1886.

A Subservience To Oil Interests

THE FEDERAL government took what Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, has termed "a subordinate if not subservient role . . . in dealing with the oil industry." Reports of the testimony before a Senate subcommittee would lead almost anyone to the same harsh judgment.

Last October Mr. James Akins, former head of the State Department office of fuels and energy, told senators that the administration approved a unilateral antitrust exemption drawn up by Big Oil representatives in 1970. Mr. Akins said he and a Justice Department lawyer were kept out of a meeting of 39 oil companies while they drafted the deal they wanted. The government asked for no concessions from the industry in return for the antitrust protection, he said.

The rationale behind this extraordinary action was the pending negotiations with oil producing Arab states. The administration believed the oil firms should be allowed to deal as a united force with the Arabs. But if the solid front was supposed to enable the Big Oil firms to extract a good deal from the Arabs, it did not work out that way. The agreement signed on Valentine's Day, 1971, brought the Arab sheiks an additional \$10 billion.

Other attempts to waive the antitrust statutes to favor Big Oil are being made today under the pressure of the so-called energy crisis. One proposal facing Congress is whether Big Oil and other conglomerates should be made exempt from antitrust laws as they enter the coal conversion or nuclear energy markets.

"National interests" was the excuse for dropping antitrust laws in 1970 and a similar excuse can be expected during current debate.

Whatever the short-term problem may be, Congress should be very careful before allowing any more scuttling of the antitrust statutes. The laws were written to keep giant firms from grabbing a monopolistic hold over the people.

Witnessing 'Democracy'

ONE of the reasons Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh called a new conference at her Saigon home was to publicize how cruel and oppressive the Thieu regime has been toward the anti-Communist political opposition. In a way she did not intend, she made her point.

The U.S.-backed dictator ordered troops to root out of the neighborhood, blocked newsmen from America, Japan, Britain, France and Germany from getting near her house, blocked her way out of her house and arrested her son when he attempted to talk to newsmen.

Mrs. Thanh had planned to pass out mimeographed copies of a history of the "Third Force" movement in South Vietnam. She had only recently been released from prison and her release had been hailed as an effort by Mr. Thieu, who is about to run for re-election, to show some tolerance for critics.

In these circumstances, however, Mrs. Thanh's history would be in no position to enter into new conceptual efforts. In the absence of their energy problem to the next decade they don't even know

EDITORIALS

State of the Union



Fuel Conference To Seek Answers

BY JAMES HESTON
The New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — In mid-February, most of the leading oil-producing and oil-consuming countries will hold a conference here to see what can be done about the supply, price, and distribution of fuel in the short run, and the development of nuclear energy for civilian purposes in the long run.

This could be a critical and even historic meeting for all the countries concerned, but unfortunately the outlook for cooperation is bleak for a variety of reasons.

Almost all the major industrial nations now have weak governments and grave internal political and economic problems. This is as true of Japan and the nations of western Europe as it is of the United States and Canada.

The major oil-producing countries of the Middle East are also divided, for while they can combine against Israel and Israel's friends, they disagree on hiking up the price of oil, the shortage advantages of this policy hurt the advanced technology of the West in the coming nuclear energy age and their progress has created a terrible energy crisis in the underdeveloped countries like India, which now faces a fuel price hike of \$1 billion a year.

In these circumstances, weak and divided governments with conflicting interests are in no position to enter into new conceptual efforts. In the absence of their energy problem to the next decade they don't even know

whether their governments can survive the pressures of 1974.

The present condition of the Nixon administration

Behind the News

illustrates the point. It has, in effect, offered a compromise to the oil-producing countries: lift the oil embargo and lower your prices, and the United States will help you to develop enriched uranium for use in nuclear power reactors for the modernization of your industries.

The administration has also said to the other advanced technological nations: let's look beyond the present fuel shortage to the days when all nations will be depending not on fossil fuels but on nuclear, solar and thermal energy, and this is a world problem and can be solved in the long run only by cooperative action on a worldwide scale.

This was the basis of the U.S. invitation to the Feb. 11 energy conference in Washington, but there are several hitches here. First, the French government, to one left, that Washington published the site and terms of the invitation without adequate consultation of the Nixon administration. It is deeply divided about the wisdom of allowing to share its supreme nuclear scientific and technological knowledge with the other competitive industrial nations of the world.

Even the public discussions of future American energy

policy have confused both the Congress and the foreign officials who will be meeting here in February.

President Nixon has been emphasizing the need to make the United States self-sufficient in energy, and this is the objective of officials at the Atlantic Energy Commission while Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger has been emphasizing the need for worldwide cooperation to solve the crisis and offering American nuclear skills as part of the bargain.

"The United States," President Nixon said last Nov. 7, "must embark upon a major effort to achieve self-sufficiency in energy; an effort I call Project Independence. If successful, Project Independence would be a major step toward where we are no longer dependent to any significant extent upon potentially insecure foreign supplies of energy."

But Kissinger, on Dec. 12, argued that while the United States could with difficulty solve its energy problems by itself, Europe and Japan could not hope to do so. He suggested instead a worldwide sharing of skills and information to deal not merely with America's energy problem now but with the world's problems in the future.

As an example, he said, "I would see the field of energy in many ways as one that could be more sensibly shared than other areas. If we plan together to assure that science is never again not wasted by needless

duplication, the United States is prepared to make a very major financial and intellectual contribution to the objective of solving the energy crisis on a common basis."

There is some support here for this generous long range effort suggested by Kissinger; but there is also powerful opposition not only in the Congress but within Nixon's official family. Don't we have enough trouble in the export markets as it is? Why give away America's special nuclear fuel, which is the major earning source of energy, in order to ease the crisis in the dwindling supplies of fossil fuels?

These are the questions that are building under the surface in the administration right now and they have not been resolved. As a result, the energy conference is likely to end with study groups and proclamations of good will, but not much more. The French and the British don't want to give up their high profits in oil and gas and local politicians from an administration that is divided now and will not be in power in the 1980's.

Discussions of worldwide cooperation in energy are good speeches in that they tell us that these governments are being from work to work. So you shouldn't expect too much from the February conference. It may define, but it is not likely to solve either the short range or the long range energy problem.

Letters to the Editor

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31 JAN 31



—Staff photo by J. T. Phillips

Pollution Control Exemption Studied

Urban legislators discuss the effects of a bill exempting agricultural limestone producers from air pollution controls during House debate. From left are Reps. W. L. Carter, Ed Williams, David Copeland, Bill Carter and Claude Ramsey.

\$10.5 Million Said Needed To Upgrade State Mental Health Units

(Continued From Page One) He said that although some legislators may not agree with the accrediting process, the potential loss of \$15 million or more is one reason accreditation should be considered as a goal.

Rep. Riley Darnell, D-Clarksville, asked Treadway if "isn't this the time to start if we are to meet the 1977 deadline?"

TREADWAY SAID the department must reassess its resources and see what can be done. "The need is there," the commissioner said.

"The legislature is willing to appropriate the money if we just know what we are buying," Darnell said.

Rep. John Bragg, D-Murfreesboro, said that in studying the budget he had found that many projects approved by the legislature over the past three years have never been built.

BRAGG SAID some projects are still on the drawing boards and that others are just being put under contract.

Both Bragg and Rep. Gentry Crowell, D-Lebanon suggested that changes might be considered in the administration of the hospitals.

Crowell said one change might be to put an administrator over the day-to-day operation and then name a professional in the mental health field to take charge of the clinical programs.

Rep. Hugh Dixon, D-Carthage, strongly defended the administration. He said he felt it is doing about the best job they could with the money available and the personnel it can hire.

DIXON criticized Sutherland's series of articles, saying he felt they hit the administration "below the belt."

Dixon said The Tennessean would have provided a greater service if it had contributed \$100,000 to Central State Hospital.

Rep. John Hicks, D-Nashville, said the people in the mental hospitals need a spokesman to carry their problems before the legislature.

"These people have no lobbyists," Hicks said.

Sutherland told the legislators that the people at Central State "need your help." He suggested action be taken quickly to replace the 122-year-old Farmer Building, which still houses 350 patients.

HOSPITAL officials moved 200 patients from the building last week after Sutherland's series of articles began.

Sutherland also reported that the hospital staff had complained of communication problems with administrators, doctors and nurses. He said the mental health system needs "a redirection" in its approach to professional care.

"It seems you have taken on the handicapped, the kindergartens, and vocational education, but little is being done for more students taking the tests, but I'm not offering that as an adequate response."

IN ANSWER to questions about the staffing of the recently legislated vocational education programs, Carmichael said 1,543 vocational education teachers would be needed to implement the programs.

"YOU ARE CORRECT," Carmichael said. "This budget reflects little, if any improvements in existing programs."

Hamilton then said, "People in this state think the money is going to improve the quality of existing public school programs except for a 5% salary raise for teachers."

"In this budget, you have to reason that a raise in teacher salaries is the only improvement," Carmichael said. "Last year, the intent was to reduce the teacher pupil ration, but that is not in this year."

CARMICHAEL'S comments came in response to questions from Sen. Milton Hamilton, D-Union City, during a Senate committee hearing on requests for \$2.1 million in education improvement funds.

"Are we getting poorer teachers, is the test getting tougher, are we paying teachers more to do a poorer job?" Dunavant asked Carmichael.

"I can't give a direct explanation," the commissioner said. "The only one is that we have far more students taking the tests, but I'm not offering that as an adequate response."

Byrne, president of the Tennessee Association of Mental Health Centers, described the administration budget proposal "as totally inadequate."

"The proposed budget does not move the four unaccredited state psychiatric (Turn to Page 4, Column 3)

Carmichael Says Budget Shows Little Improvement

receiving undergraduate medical training at ETSU, transfer to Memphis (Dunn's hometown and where the University of Tennessee Medical Units are located) for two years, and then return to Johnson City for a final year of medical training and internship.

Carmichael said that in the state there is "a surplus of social studies teachers." And according to Dr. John Folger, chairman of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, (THEC) there are shortages in special education and vocational education.

Earlier in the hearing, Hamilton said that the \$90 million portion of the proposed 5% pay raise for public schoolteachers "looks like a pay raise, but at the same time it's a cut in pay" since the cost of living has increased at a rate of more than 8%.

Meanwhile, Chancellor C. C. Humphreys said yesterday several members of the State Board of Regents have requested a special session of the board over the growing controversy on the proposed second medical school for the state.

FOR SEVERAL years, efforts have been made to establish a medical school at Johnson City in conjunction with East Tennessee State University and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Gov. Winfield Dunn recently offered a compromise



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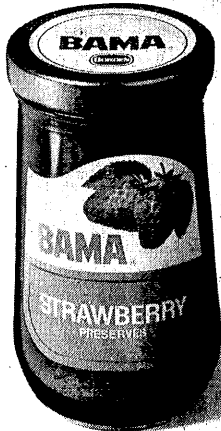
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