

Underdeveloped nations challenge world order

By KAREN GERMANY
The countries of the Third World possess the ability to challenge the present international political and economic systems, William E. Schaefele said yesterday.

Schaefele, the assistant secretary for African Affairs, spoke at night's session of the Student Conference on National Affairs (SCONA). His topic was "The Increasing Strength of the Third World: The United States' Response."

Despite the newly-gained sovereignty of some of the nations of the Third World, they present no new world control," Schaefele said. He defined the Third World as those nations that are not a part of Eastern Western Europe, China, Japan, and the English-speaking world.

These nations are anti-status quo, striving for transition in the international political and economic system, he said. Still, they lack the capacity to influence world events or have a

significant effect on foreign affairs. This is not a new condition, he said.

Schaefele stated the basic needs of the Third World nations. "Modern instability impedes the economic growth of these nations," he said. "They need an acceleration in economic growth. Investment conditions need improvement. The poorest countries need the most help."

"These nations have common characteristics. They are not allied with one another. Some are more closely tied to Eastern or Western influences."

Most of these nations are poor, he said. They are European or Asian in culture. Both individual and military power is relatively absent within this group—a group that represents half the world's population, he said.

"The response from the United States is based on an incentive for mutual benefit," Schaefele said.

"The Third World is one-third the total trade resources of the U.S. They also represent 90 per cent of our total trade surpluses."

"The Third World needs economic growth," said Schaefele. "We believe that modern technology and industrial skills as well as grants and loans from the U.S. and Western Europe will bring social justice and stability to the Third World. These nations demand a new international order."

Schaefele said that he feels that through all this, the United Nations is being tested. The Third World comprises two-thirds of the members of the U.N. The 77 developing nations in the U.N. system should weave together a garment of many hues.

U.S. charity will not cure world problems

By RAY DANIELS
Battalion Staff Writer

Charity to the Third World is like a pain reliever, Iqbal Akhund said yesterday. It removes the pain for a while but it is not a cure.

Akhund, a permanent representative to the United Nations from Pakistan, spoke at SCONA XXI about the influence of the Third World.

Akhund described many of the problems of the Third World relating to industrialization and poverty. Ninety per cent of the world's resources are being used by 20 per cent of the people, he said. The other 80 per cent of the world will not tolerate this.

He said the per capita income of the underdeveloped nations has increased over the years but at a rate that is many times slower than the

industrial countries'. Even in those underdeveloped countries, he said, the increase is going to a few and it needs to be spread out more evenly.

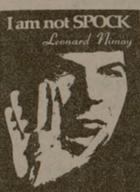
The Third World has very little global power, Akhund said. It is represented in the United Nations where it votes on meaningless resolutions that get lost in rhetoric. It represents no voting block within the U.N. against the United States or anyone else, he said. Countries from the Third World vote on both sides of almost all issues.

The left and right polarization of politics is outmoded, he said. The reality is that all the problems are related.

Tomorrow, Dr. Charles Burton Marshall, professor of international politics from Johns Hopkins University, will speak on U.S. power in transition in the Rudder Theatre at 11 a.m.

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Brown and Moss debate oil policy

By RAY DANIELS
Battalion Staff Writer

The price of gas is directly related to the reserves of currently operating wells, said Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., during his debate yesterday with Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio.

Moss said the estimates of those reserves come from oil company representatives and that the Federal Trade Commission has done research showing the figures to be inconsistent and possibly manipulated.

In his rebuttal, Brown said that such figures are only judgements and can differ greatly, depending on the person.

(from coal to uranium) and should be able to produce price cuts, Moss said.

Mobil Oil recently bought the controlling interest in Montgomery Ward, an investment Moss said is a sign that savings are not being passed on to the consumer.

In his turn at the podium, Brown said a recent report by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) indicated that the advantages of horizontal expansion far outweigh the disadvantages. Brown said that profits at one stage of the industry could be passed on to one of the other stages, producing a savings that could be passed on to the consumer.

Candidates give personal asset and liability figures

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan says he will release more information about his finances after President Ford issued a financial report putting his family's net worth at \$329,489.

Reagan's new report could confirm what public records and other sources already show: Reagan is a millionaire and one of the wealthiest candidates this year.

Public records show Reagan owns three pieces of California real estate with a total market value of \$2,363,000. And a source close to Reagan described as "pretty accurate" a report by the San Francisco Examiner that estimated Reagan's 1975 earnings at \$700,000 from lectures, his radio show and newspaper columns.

reporting guidelines set by state law, the form gives amounts in terms of "over" or "under" \$1,000 or \$10,000. No totals of income, assets or liabilities are given.

Wallace lists sources of income including royalties from Wallace Campaign Inc., of over \$10,000. He has demanded that his campaign organization pay him royalties for the use of his name on buttons and pictures. The only asset listed is a home in the range of \$50,000 to \$250,000. Wallace also lists debts to three banks in the range between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter has disclosed his and his wife's assets as of Dec. 31, 1974, as \$588,698. This includes his peanut farm and Carter's Warehouse, both in Plains, Ga.

Carter reported adjusted gross income of \$97,334 for 1974 on which he paid \$26,153 in federal income tax.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., in a statement of assets as of April 1, 1975, listed \$258,000. He also reported taxable income of 1974 of \$62,678 and income taxes of \$14,678.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va., has revealed his assets at the end of 1975 as \$199,000. He says his income for the year was \$54,608 and he paid federal taxes of \$16,549.

Sen. Birch Bayn, D-Ind., has reported assets as of May 20, 1975, as \$188,775. He lists joint income for himself and his wife for 1974 as \$74,608 on which \$20,212 in federal income tax was paid.

During the Political Forum event, the two representatives each took 15 minutes of debate and 5 minutes of rebuttal on the subject of breaking up the big oil companies.

Moss, who favored breaking them up, said the U.S. economy thrives upon the competitive system. Oil companies have reached a point where competition is minimal, he said.

When competition is low, the possibility for cost savings occur but, many times are not passed on to the consumer, he said.

The big oil companies have now grown to a size where they have expanded both vertically (from exploration to retail) and horizontally

There is no trend toward the elimination of independent refiners, Brown said, citing governmental and university research. He also stated there were a minimum number of barriers to businesses trying to get into the petroleum industry. He also said that joint ventures by the existing companies actually produced more competition.

"The rate of return for the oil industry," he said, "has been about equal to the rate of return for all U.S. industry." The windfall profits of 1974 have not been continuing, he said.

Brown said there are no monopolistic tendencies within the oil industry.

Meanwhile, Common Cause, which describes itself as the citizen's lobby, released financial data about nine Democratic candidates. The only professed millionaire among them was Gov. Milton A. Shapp of Pennsylvania, with assets estimated at \$2.8 million.

Sargent Shriver listed his total assets at \$135,000 as of August 31, 1975, but gave no information on his wife, the former Eunice Kennedy, who is reported to share in Kennedy family trusts.

The Ford financial statement covering the last 10 years said the President's net worth has increased by about \$67,000 since he was nominated October 1973 to become vice-president. Most of that reflected increased real estate values on four homes the Fords own or in which they have an interest.

Shriver, in addition to listing holdings of \$135,000 as of Aug. 31, 1975, reported taxable income of \$127,054 for 1974, on which \$41,041 in federal taxes was paid.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., listed his net worth as \$115,400 in a report required by the Washington State Public Disclosure Commission. Jackson says he earned \$77,661 in 1974 and paid federal

Bryan to receive \$458,000

The Brazos Valley Development Council (BVDC) at its monthly meeting yesterday approved a grant of \$458,000 for the city of Bryan.

Receiving the most money is the Castle Heights area, located on State Highway 21, east of the Highway 6 bypass. The money will be used for street improvements and for gas service to the area. The Lone Star Gas Company will share some of the project cost.

In addition to the Bryan grant, the BVDC considered \$52,000 worth of subcontracts for services to the aged. The contracts are now held by various district agencies.

Grants for the Brazos Valley Community Action program's services, Madison County probation officer, and the 21st Judicial District probation program were extended for another year by the council.

— Mark Willis

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