

## Weather

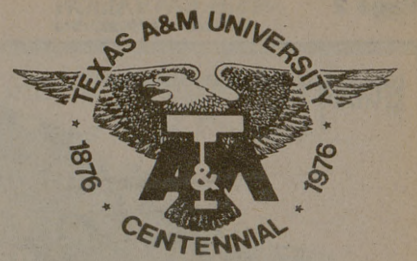
Partly cloudy today with a high in the upper 70s. Low tonight in the upper 60s. High tomorrow in the lower 80s. Chances of precipitation are 20 per cent today, increasing to 30 per cent tonight and tomorrow.

# The Battalion

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## American support pledged to Africa

Associated Press

USAKA, Zambia — Secretary of State Jimmy A. Kissinger took his African tour to Zambia Monday and said it was time to face issues of independence, majority rule and justice in southern Africa. The time has come for us to address these issues squarely and with a sense of urgency, Kissinger declared shortly after arriving here from Tanzania, where President Julius Nyerere said "war has started" and black majority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa has been avoided. "I have come here to listen and to learn and to offer ways in which the United States can join its efforts to Zambia's in the sense of the aspirations and values we have here," Kissinger said at Lusaka airport. An earlier news conference in Tanzania, Kissinger referred to Nyerere's comment on Rhodesian war and said, "We feel that the solution be found through negotiations. If war has started, as we have said, then it is clear that at some point

it will have to be ended by negotiations. "We support majority rule. We will indicate specific methods by which that can be achieved in our judgment." "The United States might not support the war," Nyerere, who is the chief spokesman for African liberation, told reporters after meeting with Kissinger. "We will not quarrel with that. I did not get the impression that Dr. Kissinger will support us in prosecuting the war." As the Kissinger tour continued, the white-minority Rhodesian government in Salisbury announced that two more African guerrillas were killed by Rhodesian security forces in the undefined "operational area" along the Mozambique border. It said the number of black insurgents killed this year climbed to 138, compared with the deaths of 19 Rhodesian soldiers. A curfew was imposed by police headquarters on the road between two popular Rhodesian holiday resorts — the town of Umtali on the border with Mozambique

and Hot Springs about 50 miles south. A government communique said during the day protected convoys will operate between the two points. It was the first admission of guerrilla activity in the area. One of Rhodesia's best known junior private schools, Eagle School, is perched high in the Vuma mountains and sources say plans have been made to transfer the pupils to another school. Rhodesia said it was establishing a security committee with powers to ban Rhodesian news media from publishing or broadcasting news items it thinks should be withheld. "The government considers a measure of control is necessary in view of the intense psychological pressures to which Rhodesia is being subjected," said the announcement. The penalty for violating the new censorship laws will be a maximum fine of \$14,950, or five years in jail or both.

The restrictions specifically mention "local news media" and foreign journalists in Salisbury said the rules are apparently not aimed at censoring news dispatches to the outside world. In Cape Town, Police Minister J. T. Kruger said South African security police over the past few weeks arrested about 5 people running an underground network recruiting black South Africans for guerrilla training. He said the network organized by the banned African National Congress (ANC) was "badly hurt" by the arrests. Newspaper reports said blacks recruited by the network were smuggled out of South Africa along a secret trail through Swaziland and Mozambique for eventual guerrilla training in Tanzania. Security police managed to expose the network after infiltrating their own black agents as recruits. In Lusaka, Kissinger was to meet with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who

was expected to press for military aid to Rhodesian nationalist groups. The secretary was also expected to hold discussions with ANC leader Joshua Nkomo, who flew to Lusaka from Salisbury. Nkomo is one of the few black Rhodesian nationalists to agree to meet with Kissinger. Nyerere said he would like to see the United States and all other countries fully support the black liberationists fighting to topple the government of Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith. But Nyerere sidestepped a direct answer when he was asked if he would like to see American arms introduced into the conflict. He said there were "limitations" as to what Washington could do. Kissinger has said the U.S. government "does not plan to give military aid in any form to the nationalist movements in Africa." Nyerere said the United States has an obligation to support the U.N. economic embargo against the Smith government,

which represents about 273,000 whites among a nation of 5.7 million blacks. Kissinger told a news conference in Tanzania his talks with Nyerere were "among the most instructive I have had with any leader" and said he would keep in close touch with him. Kissinger met Sunday with President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya in Nairobi. Kissinger told newsmen the United States wants non-African powers to stay out of the conflict in Rhodesia, South-West Africa and South Africa. South-West Africa is ruled by South Africa under a mandate disputed by the United Nations. Kissinger's agenda called for him to fly to Livingstone on the border with Rhodesia to view Victoria Falls and return to Lusaka on his way to Zaire. He was also to visit Ghana, Liberia and Senegal on his tour which ends in Kenya with a U.N. conference on trade and development May 6.

## Humphrey's hopes riding on Pennsylvania primary

By WALTER R. MEARS  
AP Special Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA — He's not on the ballot, but Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has his riding on the Pennsylvania primary election today. It could determine whether the Democrats' senior campaigner belongs to the past or the future. Jimmy Carter, top man among the Democratic candidates as the primary campaign enters its most hectic phase, believes that Humphrey now looms as his major rival for the White House nomination. So Carter is trying to assemble his own Humphrey movement — before the Minnesota senator can get started. Carter, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona are the major contestants in Pennsylvania. Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace is on the ballot, but he campaigned only briefly. And then there are the 1,102 Pennsylvania Democrats running for seats at the party's national convention. One hundred and thirty-four of them will be elected, in 10 separate contests.

So there are two separate sets of numbers to watch in judging the Pennsylvania returns. One is the popular vote in the statewide test of Democratic presidential preferences. That is purely advisory, a so-called caucus contest. It does not determine how Pennsylvania will be counted in July when the Democrats choose their nominee. Nonetheless, the candidate who wins it will get a significant psychological boost. Carter said he expected to run first unless the voter turnout was slow. Jackson said it was close, dropping his earlier forecast of popular vote victory. Udall said he'd do no worse than second place. The Pennsylvania delegates are being apportioned in separate competition, in each of the 5 districts from which state senators are elected. All told, Pennsylvania

will have 178 votes at the Democratic convention, and that phase of the primary will determine how they are cast. Pennsylvania's remaining 44 Democratic National Convention delegates will be chosen by the party's state committee. Jackson, counting on labor and Democratic organization support, said he would win the delegate competition. Carter said he couldn't forecast the outcome. Udall said he'd be a satisfied second. But it may take some time to determine how the candidates — and noncandidate Humphrey — actually fare in the delegate race. Each entry is running a slate of delegates committed to him. But there also are 418 uncommitted Democrats on the various ballots. Furthermore, some would-be delegates are still listed for presidential candidates who have quit the race, among them Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp. Some of his delegates are now for Jackson, some are uncommitted and some prefer the other entries. Then, too, there



Young and old joined together in the activities at the second annual Folk Art Festival held at Thomas Park Sunday afternoon. The festival, sponsored by the parks and recreation department, featured crafts and games of the 1800's, including chair making and butter churning.

## Godine to leave A&M, at jr. college next year

Associated Press

Texas A&M freshman basketball player Karl Godine says he'll play at a junior college next season and then return to the Aggies for his final two seasons of eligibility. Godine and Jarvis Williams, both from Houston Kashmere, were suspended through the 1976-77 season following a Southwest Conference investigation. The SWC said the players were guilty of recruiting violations.

"All I know is that I can't stand around for a whole season and not play," Godine said. "I feel it would be better for me to go to a junior college where I can play 35 or 40 games next season and then come back." Because of varying junior college transfer rules, Godine and Aggie Coach Shelby Metcalf say they have not decided on the school Godine will attend. Godine first considered San Jacinto College in Pasadena, a perennially strong junior college team, but Metcalf said the South Zone of the Texas Junior College Athletic Conference does not permit transfers unless they are eligible in the conference from which they transfer. Metcalf said the conference's Eastern Zone recently instituted a similar rule. National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) rules permit junior college graduates to transfer to an NCAA school and become eligible immediately. Metcalf said SWC Commissioner Cliff Speegle told him Godine and Williams would be allowed to follow such a route under terms of their SWC suspensions. Metcalf said Williams apparently has not decided if he will stay at A&M next season

or also transfer to a junior college and then return for his two final years of eligibility. "There's no real urgency to choose the junior college, if that's what they want to do," Metcalf said. "I've been tied up with recruiting and the last time we talked, Jarvis said he was going to stay here next season." The SWC also penalized the Aggies two scholarships for next season, but Metcalf said the Aggies would not benefit if Godine and Williams transfer. "We'd still have to save a scholarship for them so we'd just have to 'bank' two scholarships," Metcalf said. Another complicating factor could arise from an upcoming NCAA investigation of the Godine-Williams case. That probe is expected to begin in several months.

## Index

The new policies will not change the quality of marines' training, a general says. **Page 4.**  
Ford begins his longest speaking tour of the campaign. **Page 3.**  
Olin Teague denies claims that he has been neglecting his duties. **Page 3.**  
A new degree will be offered here next year. **Page 5.**

## Peace Corps, VISTA to look for volunteers at A&M

Peace Corps and VISTA representatives will be on campus next week to interview potential volunteers for the two programs. Students will be interviewed May 3-6 in the Placement Office, Rudder Tower. Peace Corps personnel will also man an information table by Rudder Tower 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Students interested in an interview should contact the Placement Office in advance. The recruiters are looking primarily for graduating seniors and graduate students in agriculture, business, architecture, engineering, education, math-science and modern language, a representative said. He said recruits will begin training for the Peace Corps or VISTA programs in July or August of this year. The last time the Peace Corps recruited at A&M, they interviewed 25 people and received over a dozen applications.



JACK FORD

## Jack Ford gives reasons for Ford in '76

Dressed in beige corduroy pants, a red and white-checked shirt and blue blazer, Jack Ford sat poised and composed as he addressed an enthusiastic audience in the Memorial Student Center Ballroom last night. The standing-room-only crowd, comprised mostly of females, based the majority of their questions on Gerald Ford's presidential campaign. But the hour long session also brought Ford an invitation for dinner, an invitation to drink beer, and one of the female spectators even asked for the glass he was drinking from. But Ford, surrounded by Secret Servicemen and posters of his father, remained calm as he answered all of the questions he was asked. "The man is going to promise you what he can produce and then produce what he promises," Ford said as he gave the first of

three reasons why voters should cast their votes for Gerald Ford in Saturday's primary. He said his father is "one who is going to put the good of the country before his personal, political gains." The third reason, an issue he said he considers to be the cornerstone of the Ford administration, is President Ford's economic policy. "We have an opportunity for the first time in my lifetime to see long range economic stability," Ford said, as he noted that the inflation rate has decreased from 14.7 per cent last July to less than 4.7 per cent now. He also remarked that his father would prefer to run against Hubert Humphrey in the November election because that would present a clearer opportunity for American voters to decide between big spending and a more conservative fiscal administration.

One of the major topics discussed was the energy problem. When asked if the President has further plans for energy programs as a result of last year's problems with Congress, Ford replied, "We were very disappointed with the lack of responsibility on the part of Congress. Congress passed 5 of the 13 specific majors our administration proposed last year." He said the Ford administration will keep pushing for a comprehensive energy program which will include deregulation of oil and gas prices so that other oil and gas resources can be developed in the country. Another issue raised was the foreign relations policy. When asked why the President dropped the word détente from use in foreign policy statements, Ford said that the word had become a code word representing more than it should. He said he feels everyone agrees that the

U.S. should pursue the principle of nuclear disarmament and discussions with other foreign powers to try and relax tension in the world, but the word détente was halting such progress. "No one wants to go back to the cold war," Ford said, "and the word détente seemed to represent that." Ford also said that the administration is trying very aggressively to find a solution to the problem of Americans missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam war, which allows us to account for the MIA's but doesn't "require the U.S. to sell its soul to the North Vietnamese." He said it is a very delicate situation with high priority among programs his father will pursue. On the subject of busing, Ford said that the education question has "gotten wrapped up in forced busing instead of quality education." He said that we need to address ourselves more towards quality edu-

cation and less towards the psychological aspects. He said his father is in favor of letting communities work out their own integration systems and using busing only as a last resort. The President's stand on handguns represents a two-fold attack, Ford said. First, a mandatory sentencing for anyone who commits a crime involving a handgun, "with no questions asked," he added. Secondly, President Ford proposes a cease in manufacturing of the small handguns, or Saturday-night specials, that are presenting the largest problem, coupled with a 200 per cent increase in federal agents hired to enforce handgun laws. On the subject of national health insurance aid and socialized medicine, Ford said that the first and foremost area to deal with is catastrophic illness, the most devastating to the American family.